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INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE ON THE FIFTY-THIRD AND FIFTY-FOURTH
MEETINGS HELD AT THE ILO BUILDING, GENEVA, 16-17 JULY, 1948

1. At its session in Paris, 3-5 July 1948, the Programme Committee deferred action on several agenda items due to the pressure of time (E/ICEF/73, paragraph 38). These items were discussed by the Programme Committee at its fifty-third and fifty-fourth meetings on 16-17 July 1948, with the following members attending:

Chairman:	Mrs. D.B. Sinclair	(Canada)
	Mr. E.J.R. Heyward	(Australia)
	Mr. T.Y. Wu	(China)
	Dr. B. Scheber	(Czechoslovakia)
	Dr. J. Aujaleu	(France)
	(absent)	(Peru)
	Mr. M.A. Lindt	(Switzerland)
	Mr. V.I. Kobushko	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. J.A.C.C. Alexander	(United Kingdom)
	Miss E. Lenroot	(United States)

Also attending was the Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. L. Rajchman.

Milk Availabilities

2. In view of the fact that powdered milk is the basic commodity in the UNICEF programme, constituting about two-thirds of all UNICEF supply expenditures, the Committee was cognizant of the fundamental bearing the availability of dried milk has upon programme determination.

3. The Committee had before it a statement from the Administration on milk availabilities indicating a reasonable probability that sufficient powder milk is available to assure continuation of the UNICEF milk supply programme :

(24 p.)

/current levels ...

current levels through June 1949. The current general milk shortage, however, does not permit the fund to plan for any significant increase in the number of children being aided by the UNICEF programme through the first half of 1949. The Administration will report to the Programme Committee as the milk supply situation becomes clearer. The possibility of increasing the number of children assisted beyond June 1949 will depend upon milk availabilities from the 1949 "flush" season.

Increasing Indigenous Milk Supplies for the Benefit of Children.

4. The Committee had before it the report of "The Conference on Increasing Indigenous Milk Supplies for the Benefit of Children" held in Paris 31 May - 2 June 1948 (E/ICEF/66). This report not only contains a summary of the present milk requirements and milk distribution problems of UNICEF receiving countries in Europe, but also the Government plans for developing a safe milk supply and increasing the proportion of the total supply utilised for human consumption. The recommendations of the Conference, which was attended by leading technical experts from twelve countries and representatives of FAO, relate in part to measures which might be taken by Governments to give high priority to milk for children and nursing and pregnant mothers, and in improving the quality of milk. In part the recommendations relate to the technical assistance which could be rendered to countries by FAO and other international bodies in increasing the supply of safe milk and controlling livestock disease. With regard to the role of UNICEF, the Conference made the following recommendation: (E/ICEF/66, paragraph 14)

"The conference on the milk survey recommends that UNICEF adopt a policy of encouraging the production of dried milk through the provision of processing machinery, including in appropriate cases not only the installations for the production of powdered milk but also of the necessary dairy plant equipment as a means of increasing the safe supply of milk for children, particularly in urban centres, under conditions which are economic and practical in different countries, with the understanding that where the provision of such machinery is not economic or practical, other types of equipment increasing the safe milk supply for priority groups should be furnished by UNICEF in accordance with varying conditions in different countries, provided that such equipment cannot be made available from indigenous production".

5. The Committee had before it a statement from the Executive Director endorsing the recommendations of the Conference and proposing that

\$2,000,000 be authorized for the purchase of milk drying equipment out of currently available resources to be allocated at a later date to the twelve European countries in which UNICEF is operating. Recognizing that the task of increasing indigenous milk production is of a magnitude exceeding the resources and competence of the Fund, and can only be achieved over a considerable number of years, primarily by the Governments themselves, the Committee takes the view it should concentrate on one aspect of the problem which holds promise of achieving an immediate and durable effect for the benefit of children. Since the UNICEF milk surveys thus far do not include China or other areas, the Administration recommends that this action for Europe should not be considered as in any way prejudicing similar action for China or other areas if need is established and suitable plans for effective utilization can be developed.

6. The Committee recommends that the Board accept these proposals of the Administration. In developing the programme the Committee also recommends, as proposed by the Administration, that:

- (a) FAO should take a major responsibility for assisting the Fund with the technical aspects of the programme and should furnish assistance and advice in the review and study of overall plans of operations to be submitted by Governments.
- (b) One or ^{more} milk plant equipment engineers should be employed whose primary function would be:
 - (i) to advise governments on technical problems on milk plant installations and operations.
 - (ii) to assist the Administration in its technical appraisal of proposals submitted.
 - (iii) to provide technical advice as to the types of equipment to purchase, and the countries where such equipment can be obtained.
- (c) The technical person or persons employed under (b) above, may be FAO personnel assigned full time to UNICEF, or, if this is impossible, /provision should be made...

provision should be made for rendering this service until such time as the plants are fully installed and operating.

- (c) The plans of operation will incorporate provisions having as their objective the furnishing of the resulting dry milk products free of charge for the benefit of children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

7. It is understood that the general policy of the Fund is that Governments themselves should provide the major portion of the processing facilities. In most cases this will include the entire cost of the building as well as many other items. In general UNICEF will provide only the patented and other special parts which are not manufactured in the receiving countries. It is estimated that the costs of the UNICEF assistance will range from 10 to 40 per cent of the overall costs of each establishment.

Summary of Financial Position

8. In broad outline, the Fund's present financial position is as follows: \$58 million has been allocated by the Board prior to its present meetings in July, 1948 (E/ICEF/73, para.5). These allocations substantially cover the Fund's activity for 1948, and the Programme Committee recommends additional allocations of only \$3.7 million (Table I) to finance the Fund's operations to December 31 1948. Not counting additional contributions that may be received in 1948 the Fund would begin 1949 with \$42 million in resources consisting of \$29 million so far unallocated plus \$13 million remaining from allocations and reserves (Table 3). The Programme Committee recommends that the Board seek from Governments additional contributions of at least \$20 million, which, with the ^{remaining} United States matching of \$55 million, (of which \$30 million is already appropriated and a further \$25 million authorized but not appropriated), would place the resources of the Fund for 1949 at \$117 million. The Programme Committee proposes to the Board a budget for the use of this \$117 million in 1949 (Table 4). This budget will guide the policy and planning of the Administration but it is to be distinguished from actual allocations to countries. The Programme Committee further recommends that an allocation of \$23 million be made at this time to carry out European programmes at the present level to the end of the school year on 30 June 1949 (Table 5). To this may be added \$11 million already allocated in large part to Asia, and remaining

unspent on 31 December, 1948, which would make a total of \$34 million allocated for 1949 (Table 5). \$34 million subtracted from \$42 million resources leaves \$8 million unallocated and \$20 million remain to be obtained in new contributions in addition to the U.S. matching to fulfill the entire programme for 1949 (\$117 million).

Additional Allocations required to complete 1948 Operations:

9. The Programme Committee is convinced that its finances will be greatly simplified by working in terms of expenditure in calendar years. In order to carry operations to the end of 1948 additional allocations of \$4 million are recommended. \$800,000 is recommended in E/ICEF/73, para.6, to increase the number of children aided in Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. This would be financed from the general reserve as shown in Table 2. \$3.5 million is required to carry forward the present scale of operations to the end of 1948. The necessity for this arises from the fact that in nine countries the ten months allocations already made expire before the end of 1948, depending on the date of commencement of operations in the country concerned. The following allocation is recommended:

TABLE 1.

RECOMMENDED ALLOCATION TO COMPLETE 1948.

<u>Country.</u>	<u>No. of months required.</u>	<u>Cost.</u> <u>\$</u>
Austria	2.0	380,000
Bulgaria	1.5	175,000
Czechoslovakia	0.5	49,000
Finland	2.5	148,000
France	1.5	150,000
Hungary	1.5	130,000
Italy	2.0	1,106,000
Poland	2.0	1,106,000
Roumania	1.0	475,000
		<u>3,719,000</u>

10. Since it is impossible to determine at this time the exact completion date of the first 10 months programme, the Programme Committee recommends that the Administration be given authority to make whatever adjustments are required in these allocations to make them conform to the actual completion dates. Any such adjustments will be reported to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board.

Unspent Reserves and Allocations Remaining 1/1/49:

11. It is estimated that the following reserves will remain unspent at 1/1/49:

TABLE 2.

UNSPENT RESERVES AND ALLOCATIONS

	<u>\$ million</u>
General Reserve \$3.5 millions, less \$300,000 additional allocations to Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, less \$1 million recommended for Germany	1.7
B.C.G. \$4 millions, less \$1 million spent in 1948 ...	3
China \$6 millions allocation, less \$1 million spent in 1948	5
S.E. Asia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon \$3 millions (recommended allocation (E/ICEF/73, para. 13), less \$1 million spent in 1948)	2
European countries whose 10 months allocation continue into 1949 (see Table 5)	<u>1.3</u>
	<u><u>13.0</u></u>

The Fund's Resources in 1949 and New Contributions Required:

12 The Fund's resources and contributions in 1949 are as follows :

TABLE 3

<u>Resources at 1 January 1949</u>	<u>Millions of</u>	
Unallocated Funds (\$27 million less \$3 million to complete 1948 (Table 1))	24	
Unspent allocations and reserves (Table 2)	13	
Further sums expected from UNAC and UNRRA	<u>5</u>	42
 <u>Contributions required during 1949</u>		
Matching contributions from \$75 million authorized and appropriated by U.S.A.		
(1) For pledges not yet drawn	2	
(2) For future contributions	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
Other Government contributions required to obtain above	11	
Further matching contribution from U.S.A. authorized but not yet appropriated	25	
Further Government contributions required to obtain above	<u>9</u>	<u>75</u>
		<u>117</u>

13. The Programme Committee recommends that the Board draw to the attention of the General Assembly the urgent need for the \$20 million contribution from Governments to allow the Fund's contingent resources to be used to the full, and to fulfill the urgent programme proposed below, which still touches in European receiving countries only about 5% of the children and fewer in Asia.

Proposed 1949 UNICEF Budget.

14. A budget for planning purposes was developed on the basis of the Fund having available \$117,000,000 in 1949 (Table 3). After considerable discussion as to the relative needs of various areas for assistance from the Fund the following overall budget of expenditure for 1949 is recommended to the Executive Board.

TABLE 4
BUDGET OF OPERATIONS, 1949

	Millions of \$
European Programmes, exclusive of Germany	61
China	13
South East Asia	5
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	2
B.C.G. Campaign	3
Shipping	11
Training Programmes and Technical Advice	2
Administration	2
Reserve	18
	<hr/>
TOTAL: -	117

Note: See Table 5 for estimated unspent balances carried over into 1949 which would partially finance the above expenditures.

15. This the first time the Programme Committee has had sufficient data to be able to recommend to the Executive Board a budget of operations for the forthcoming year, and therefore a few words of explanation may be permitted. The budget of operations for 1949 indicates broadly the Fund's target rates of expenditure in 1949, and the primary purpose is to permit advance planning by the Administration. It also indicates to the Executive Board and to the United Nations the main outlines of the task which the Fund faces in 1949. The target expenditures at least could be spent in an effective and practical way for the emergency relief of children.

16. The budget of operations shows among other things how additional contributions would be spent, and, of course, it cannot be put into practice without them. The Fund's resources presently in hand (\$42,000,000) would permit it to carry out only about one third of the above programme.

17. It follows that its budget of operations differs widely from an allocation, which can be made only from existing resources and

/ on the submission...

on the submission of detailed plans of operations by governments. The following paragraph contains the Committee's recommendations for allocations at the present time.

Recommended New Allocations for 1949.

18. The Committee had before it the recommendations of the Executive Director regarding the allocations of its currently available funds (Table 3). Recognizing the need for advising the countries as early as possible as to the type of future assistance to be expected from the Fund the Committee decided to recommend the allocations of funds for the period 1 January 1949 to 30 June 1949 on the basis of (a) milk and cod liver oil, (b) other foods, raw materials and medical supplies, and (c) \$2,000,000 for milk processing equipment (with recommendations as to allocations to countries to be made at a later meeting of the Committee).
19. The allocations recommended by the Committee and the estimated value of that portion of the present ten months' programme extending beyond January, 1949, are as follows:

TABLE 5

Recommended allocations For Continuance Of European Programme At Present Level.

COUNTRY	Child Units Thous. (1)	Milk, Cod Liver Oil 000 \$ (2)	Other Foods, Raw Materials and Medical Supplies 000 \$ (3)	Milk Equip-ment. 000 \$ (4)	TOTAL 000 \$ (5)	
ALBANIA (3 mos)	25	45	19		64	
AUSTRIA	240	864	363	Country	1227	
BULGARIA	200	720	303	allocations	1023	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	230	328	348	to be	1176	
FINLAND	75	270	114	determined	384	
FRANCE	130	468	197	later	665	
GREECE (5 mos)	340	1020	429		1449	
HUNGARY	160	576	242		818	
ITALY	600 100	2160 360	907 152		3067 512 (a)	
POLAND	700	2520	1059		3579	
ROUMANIA	400	1440	605		2045	
YUGOSLAVIA (4 mos)	500 100	1200 240	504 101		1704 341 (a)	
	3800	12711	5343	2000	20054	
Shipping					2000	
Administration					1000	
Total Recommended New Allocation:					23054	23054
<u>Estimated Expenditure in 1949 from Allocations Previously Made (recapitulated from Table 2)</u>						
CHINA					5000	
<u>EUROPE</u>						
ALBANIA (3 months remaining from 10 months' allocation)			97			
GREECE (1 month)			223			
YUGOSLAVIA (2 months)			951		1271	
S.E. ASIA India, Pakistan and Ceylon					2000	
B.C.G. Programme					3000	
TOTAL Expenditure for 1949, including present Programme Committee Recommendations					11271	34325

(a) For Italy and Yugoslavia, two figures of child units and costs are shown. The two together equal the allocations made previously. The higher figure equals the present rate of feeding, and the lower the extent to which it falls below the allocation. In the present recommendations, the dollar value for both countries is maintained at the figure of the original allocations. Both countries would have balances which may be utilized either for restoring the feeding operations to the original numbers or for other purposes, it being understood that any utilization of these amounts would be subject to the approval of the Programme Committee upon recommendation of the Administration.

Priorities in future Allocations:

20. In view of the recommendations of the Programme Committee on allocations to countries in Europe, the Representative of China suggested the desirability of establishing priority for areas outside Europe when the next allocation of additional funds is made. Members of the Committee felt that this was a reasonable suggestion.

Revised Plans of Operation:

21. The Programme Committee had before it recommendations from the Executive Director that plans of operations be revised for Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Italy. None of these changes involve an alteration in the dollar allocation. The revision in the Austrian plan takes into account the summer camp programme and beginning in the fall, contemplates discontinuance of UNICEF feeding to infants and mothers in favour of older children in schools; the revised Bulgarian plan reflects the increase in 90,000 child units authorised by the Programme Committee in March 1948; the revised Czechoslovak plan limits the types of centres for infant feeding, and limits skim milk entirely to school feeding; the revision in the Greek plan relates to the question of group feeding; the revised Italian plan takes into account the summer camp programme (Annexes 1 - 5).

22. The Programme Committee recommends that these revisions be approved.

23. In addition, the Programme Committee wishes to report to the Executive Board that after considering the particularly urgent needs of children in Czechoslovakia for assistance this autumn, it approved a special allocation for an additional 30,000 children for a 4 month-period, 1 September, 1948 to 31 December, 1949, at a cost of \$120,000 out of the reserve for such adjustments (E/ICEF/59, para. 6);

24. Experience in actual operations has resulted in a number of proposals to revise plans of operations. These proposals, which do not affect dollar allocations, relate to changes in categories of children to be fed, changes in total numbers to be reached within the dollar allocation, and changes in the types of centres to be used for distribution. The process of securing Programme Committee and

/Board...

Board approval for these changes has proved to be time consuming, and moreover, has forced the proposed changes to be developed in time to conform with the irrelevant factor of the dates set for the Programme Committee and Board Sessions. The Committee therefore recommends that the Executive Director be authorised to approve such changes in plans of operations as are in accordance with the basic policies of the Fund, and do not affect dollar allocations. All such changes are to be reported by the Executive Director to the Programme Committee and the Board.

25. In connection with the discussion of plans of operations the Committee requested the Executive Director to report to the next session of the Committee on whether UNICEF products are distributed throughout the whole territory of Greece, and if not, what steps should be taken. As a result of recent observations by members of the Programme Committee in Italy, the Committee requested the Administration to propose new projects for Italy which would guarantee permanent and durable improvements in child nutrition and welfare.

BCG Programme in China:

26. At the preceding session the Committee noted that active discussions were being carried forward between the Administration and representatives of the Chinese Government regarding BCG programme for China (E/ICEF/73, paragraph 19). The Committee was informed by the administration at its current session that a plan has now been developed. In order to expedite the BCG programme in China the Committee recommends that the Executive Board approve China as a country in which BCG will be organized under the auspices of the Joint Enterprise, subject to approval of the plan by the Medical Sub-Committee.

Board Policy on Dry Rations for Home Consumption:

27. The Committee had before it a report from the Executive Director on practices in receiving countries relating to the Board Policy on the issuance of dry rations for home consumption (Annex 6).

28. The Committee accepted the report of the Executive Director, noting the exceptions to the general policy authorized by the Executive Director for Albania and Greece. In considering the report the Committee had in mind the authority granted the Executive Director to permit deviations in other countries when circumstances clearly warrant.

Norwegian Proposal for the Use of Staff of Voluntary Scandinavian Agencies.

29. As is reported in E/ICEF/73, paragraph 38, the Committee had before it an exchange of letters between the Executive Director and the Norwegian Government, concerning a plan to place at the disposal of UNICEF the staff of the Scandinavian Voluntary Agencies now working in Europe. At the request of the Norwegian Representative on the Board, the Committee decided to defer discussion on this matter.

ANNEX 1

AMENDMENT TO AUSTRIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. Austria's initial allocation of ICEF funds provided for the feeding of supplemental food supplies to 240,000 child units. At the request of the Austrian Government, ICEF supplies were pooled with local supplies, Don-Suisse-ICEF foodstuffs, and other relief supplies to provide supplemental feedings to about 440,000 children. The Austrian programme has been operating under this plan of operations, approved by the Executive Board to date.

2. During the summer holiday period of 5 July through 5 September, the Austrian Government plans to feed 150,000 children in a reduced school feeding project in the main towns and industrial centers of Austria for those needy children who cannot be taken to summer camps in order to enable them to obtain supplementary food. The share of UNICEF in **this meal** will be about 285 calories and it will be matched by about 235 calories from Austrian foodstuffs. UNICEF foods will include pulses, skim milk, fat and meat and fish.

3. Beginning with the school year in September 1948, it is planned to feed 440,000 children with UNICEF foodstuffs (about 205 calories daily) matched by Austrian local contributions averaging 207 calories daily. The neediest children, formerly fed by Swedish, Danish and Swiss relief agencies, will be taken over into this program. Choice of children will be based on medical examination in Länder, under central governmental directives.

4. To carry through the above program, the Austrian Government will discontinue feeding UNICEF rations to approximately 40,000 infants (whole milk) and 20,000 expectant and nursing mothers. Present ICEF stocks of whole milk in Austria, however, will permit the feeding of infants through the calendar year 1948. It is contemplated that the Government will concentrate its supplies of locally available fluid milk for infants and pregnant and nursing mothers. There will also be some carry-over of supplies due to the reduced summer school feeding program and these will be used in the autumn school feeding program.

ANNEX 2.

SUMMARY OF REVISED BULGARIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

1. UNICEF Headquarters in Sofia operates directly through the Ministry of Social welfare, which is assisted by a central UNICEF Committee made up of the following Ministries and private organizations:

Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Social Welfare
Ministry of Trade and Supplies
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Central Council of Public Welfare and Education
of the Child Relief Organization
Bulgarian Women's Association
Sofia Municipality

2. In each city in which UNICEF programs will operate there will be a similar sub-committee which will have responsibility for distribution of foodstuffs to institutions of all kinds, such as children's homes, day homes, schools, hospitals, well-baby stations etc. Representatives of the Health Ministry on these committees will assume major responsibility for distribution of the foodstuffs through health stations, infant homes and hospitals. Representatives of the Ministry of Education will assume responsibility for distribution in schools, and representatives of the Ministry of Social Welfare will be mainly responsible for distribution in such places as day-homes and kindergartens.

3. The separate ministries will not function separately in UNICEF work; the committee in each city will coordinate all for the distribution and accounting of the food supplies in all the distribution centers under its jurisdiction.

4. Children and mothers in the following categories will receive UNICEF supplies:

a) Children under 1 year.....10,000
b) Children from 1 to 4 years.....20,000
c) Children from 5 to 9 years.....25,000
d) Children from 10-14 years.....25,000
e) Children from 15-18 years.....10,000
f) Pregnant and nursing mothers.....20,000

As a result of an increased allocation approved by the Executive Board for the last four months of the first six months program, the following beneficiaries will be added to the program for four months, thus making a total of 186,000:

Infants under 1 year.....26,000
All other categories.....50,000

The breakdown of the latter group of 50,000 will be determined at local committee levels to meet local needs.

5. Food will be distributed to the above beneficiaries as follows:

Children from 1-18 and pregnant and nursing mothers will receive 40 grams of dried skim milk, 10 grams of fat, 10 grams of meat or fish per day. Children from 2-18 will receive their supplies through congregate feeding centers such as schools, nurseries, hospitals, day-homes etc. Children from 0-2 and mothers will receive their supplies in dry form for home use for periods of either two weeks or one month. Whole milk will be reserved for infants under one year upon recommendation of physicians, and will be distributed through Health Stations only in the following amounts:

- a. Artificially fed infants will receive sufficient whole milk to insure their not using local milk supplies, which, because of its poor quality, is responsible for many deaths from infant diarrhoea. The amount will vary from 50 to 85 grams per day, depending upon the age and weight of the child.
- b. Infants who are receiving some mother's milk, but not sufficient for their total milk needs will receive from 40-60 grams per day, depending on their age and weight.

6. Consumption of milk issued for home use will be controlled by visits of women's organizations or visiting nurses. The local committees, as well as receiving the supplies, organizing the feeding centers and selecting children and age groups which need feeding, determine the practical possibilities for distribution of the food-stuffs through feeding centers. Conforming to Fund policy, these supplies for home consumption will be limited to children 0-2 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers.

7. The Bulgarian Government will match the imported supplies chiefly with grain products of equal caloric value.

8. UNICEF food will be distributed in Sofia and other parts of Bulgaria where the need is greatest. Lists of cards for children who will receive food will be worked out with the following particulars: name, birthday, age, weight and height. The children will be weighed monthly and their height will be measured every six months. A detailed chart will be worked out for each locality giving the number of children by age group and pregnant and nursing women to be given food. Each beneficiary will have a card or will be listed as certified for his or her right to receive UNICEF supplies.

ANNEX 3

AMENDMENT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE LAST FOUR MONTHS OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS' PROGRAMME

1. The plan of operations will remain unchanged from that as outlined in E/ICEF/56, page 24, Annex 2 (d) except with respect to the infant group (under one) and the 1-6 age group.
2. Insofar as possible distribution of whole milk to infants will be concentrated in infant institutions and infant wards in hospitals. Dry rations would be limited to well-baby clinics in three industrial centres only. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for the distribution of milk and it will be administered through the local Welfare Committees and the local Health Institutes.
3. The Government secondly proposes to concentrate distribution of skim milk entirely to school feeding programmes, as of Sept. 1, 1948.
4. Should further funds be made available it is planned to increase the number of infants under one and to extend UNICEF assistance in the school-feeding programmes to a larger number of children.

ANNEX 4

AMENDMENT TO GREEK PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. It is proposed that the Greek plan of operations (E/ICEF/56-Annex.2(f).) be revised as follows for the 118,200 children for whom a dry ration system of distribution for home consumption has been in effect: -
 - (a) congregate feeding centres would be established in towns where there are considerable numbers of refugee children.
 - (b) staff to work these centres would be supplied and paid for out of the Work Relief Programme of the Government.
 - (c) a special appropriation would be made for the purchase of additional foods to supplement those supplied by UNICEF, so that an adequate meal might be fed to recipients.

2. It is expected that the total number of children concerned will be completely covered in the centres already working under the present plan, and in the centres to be established. In the event the UNICEF Mission reports that the entire number in the programme is not absorbed in this new plan, the Administration may, in exceptional circumstances where congregate feeding is impractical, authorise the issuing of dry rations under control satisfactory to the Administration to children in this 2-6 age group.

3. In order that there may be as little disruption as possible to existing practices, existing stocks may be utilized in the ultimate distribution points for dry ration feeding under the existing arrangement, with the understanding that no further milk will be made available for this purpose from regional or other stocks. This will provide a breaching spell and a tapering off period during which the new programme can be brought into operation.

ANNEX 5

AMENDMENT TO ITALIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The initial Italian Plan of Operations provided for the feeding of 550,000 children and mothers in congregate feeding centres. Because expansion of the initial ICEF programme did not proceed as rapidly as originally contemplated, nor did it reach the full numbers expected, there will be a carry-over of supplies on 1 July from the first six month period.

2. These supplies will be diverted to summer camp feeding during the period of July and August to reach 1,000,000 children; 500,000 in two groups, each staying one month in residential and day camps. Of these 1,000,000 children, there will be 400,000 in residential camps (two shifts of 200,000) and 600,000 in day camps (two shifts of 300,000).

3. UNICEF rations for residential camps will provide about 206 calories, and in day camps about 190 calories daily. UNICEF foods will consist of skim milk and fats. The Italian Government will more than match the UNICEF foodstuffs by free "assistance rations" to both groups of children, and in residential camps the basic children's rations will also be supplied.

<u>Type of Camp</u>	<u>UNICEF Foods</u>			<u>Italian Government Rations</u>			<u>UNICEF and Government</u>
	<u>Skim Milk</u>	<u>Fats</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Basic Ration</u>	<u>Assistance Ration</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Residential	40 gr.	10gr.	206	938cal.	1068cal.	2006cal.	2212cal.
Day	30 "	10"	190	-	987 "	987 "	1177 "

4. The selection of children for these camps will be coordinated on a national basis to ensure that definite criteria are followed when children are selected on the basis of need. Administration of the camps and control of supplies will also be under national coordination and supervision.

5. The Administration approved the above summer change in the Italian Plan of Operations in accordance with Executive Board Policy as set forth in E/ICEF/56, para. 14.

ANNEX 6

Issuance of Dry Rations for Home Consumption

1. At its session last October, the Executive Board adopted the following policy (E/590, paragraphs 25-26):

"The Executive Board agreed that the general policy of the Fund is to distribute food to children and mothers in prepared form at central points, such as school kitchens, neighbourhood kitchens, day nurseries, orphan's homes, and mothers' dining centres. Milk may be taken home for children up to two years of age to be consumed by the child at home, provided effective control measures, comparable to those suggested below with regard to nursing and pregnant mothers, are instituted. It is recognized as desirable that special rations for nursing and pregnant mothers be established by governments from their own food resources. When governments are unable to furnish dried milk as a part of these rations, the utilization of ICEF milk for home consumption may be authorized. This authorization will be granted, however, only if the government, or local organization dealing with the care of mothers, provide other special food rations and also institute effective control measures, including supervision by physicians, nurses, or other professional workers who visit the homes periodically and assure themselves of the appropriate utilization of food taken to homes.

"Deviation from this policy may be authorized by the Executive Director, and all requests and decisions will be reported to the Programme Committee."

2. The following information on distribution of dry rations, summarized from information provided by UNICEF Mission chiefs, is presented below:

Albania: The feeding of mothers and children under 4 years of age has not yet started. The distribution for home consumption is to be carried out by the Red Cross and Feminine Organizations. Recipients are chosen by doctors attached to the two Organizations. Visiting nurses will check on home consumption periodically. The Mission Chief reports that black marketing is not a problem and that misuse of UNICEF supplies is not expected.

Albanian authorities point out that the most needy are those children too young to attend kindergartens and lack of transportation imposes great hardship or in many cases prevents the mothers to bring the children to congregate centers. Then too, there are few centers (clinics, nurseries, maternity hospitals, etc.) except those in larger cities or villages. Some of these are not equipped for distribution.

Austria: The Mission Chief advises as follows:

"I would like to state that only milk for babies up to one year, fat for pregnant and lactating mothers and codliver oil for children from 7 to 36 months are distributed for home consumption within our program for Austria.

/ "Distribution

"Distribution began late in April or in May. In Vienna the distribution will only start on June 15, as there is a Don Suisse distribution up to this date.

"In order to ensure the best possible control of home consumption of UNICEF food, the Government considers to order the following checking measures in all Lands of Austria:

- a) Medical examination of all children and choice of babies on medical basis.
- b) Weighing of the babies every month.
- c) Visits to homes by nurses or social workers. Similar provisions for the distribution to pregnant mothers and to some extent for the cod liver oil distribution are not practicable in Austria; only families with babies can be checked at home. No other possibilities exist to carry out measures of control in the homes throughout the country during 120 days.
- d) In Vienna the distribution is made known through a notice in all papers and all food containers are opened before distribution

"I think that the measures taken by the Austrian Government are the best practicable in this very difficult and delicate matter of control and consumption. As you know, the Government has requested lately that the number of school children be increased by 40,000 and the distribution to babies and pregnant mothers be stopped, the need being greater now for the school children."

The Mission further advises that the Austrian Government intends now to ensure the normal and supplementary feeding of pregnant and nursing mothers and children from 0 to 1 year of age. By this action, the Austrian Government requested that an additional group of children (40,000) be given supplementary feeding in kindergartens, day nurseries, schools, factories and workshops.

The Mission is of the opinion that distribution and utilization has and will be carried out according to the Fund's policy.

Bulgaria:

Consumption of milk issued for home use will be controlled by visits of women's organizations or visiting nurses. Conforming to Fund policy, supplies for home consumption will be limited to children from 0 - 2 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers.

The following excerpt from a letter by the Chief of Mission is quoted to indicate the general compliance with the Fund's policy:

"In each of the cities visited so far we have ascertained that visiting nurses or members of the women's organization visit the homes regularly and ascertain the use of our supplies. On the whole these reports indicate a rational use of our supplies for the purposes intended. In individual cases for school children who are sick dry rations have been given for home use; in other individual cases, when some children up to the age of five have been unable to come to feeding centers for health reasons or because of great distance, supplies have been given for home use. Such situations are individual though, and not generally practiced. On the whole distribution of dry rations has proved satisfactory.

"In the city of Sofia children between 2 and 5 have been receiving milk in liquid form at central milk stations. There has been some criticism of this from individual parents which has appeared in local newspapers. Mothers find it very difficult to come each day for the individual portions, especially since many of them have other children at home and/or are working mothers.

"The Sofia UNICEF Committee has approached me concerning the possibility of giving these supplies in dry form for home use. We have done nothing about this to-date; I do think, however, that the control at home of dry rations is great enough to give this favourable consideration."

Czechoslovakia:

Dry rations have been issued by the Ministries of Health and systematically controlled. Distribution has been limited upon the District Doctor's prescription, issued at the Well-Baby Clinic, and secured at the Pharmacy upon presenting the prescription, to certain categories of sick infants (0 - 1 year) and a number of those artificially fed.

While the basis and principles of the operations plan has proved effective and has been adhered to, the complex administrative procedures and distribution problem have placed an expensive and burdensome job upon local authorities.

The Ministry of Health is therefore proposing to alter the distribution plan for whole milk, as of August 1st, to be concentrated wholly in infant institutions, infant wards of hospitals and well-baby clinics in 3 industrial districts only.

Dry rations, therefore, would be available upon Doctor's orders in well-baby clinics in the 3 districts only - with population 0 - 1 of approximately 10,000;

Finland:

Distribution of UNICEF supplies for home consumption is carried out by Health Centers on orders of physicians or other trained personnel. Complete accounts of supplies and weight checks of infants are kept, and periodic visits are made to recipients. The general impression is that the controls are effective.

France:

All distributions to children take place in schools or closed institutions. Distribution to women for home consumption has been carried out. Means of control were inadequate and the Administration has therefore eliminated this group from the program. Home consumption of UNICEF supplies will be completely stopped by July 14.

Greece:

Dry rations are now distributed in Greece on a trial basis; reaching approximately 118,000 children aged 2 to 6, as well as the 0 - 2 groups. Controls for the use of dry rations for the 2 - 6 groups are discussed separately in other documents, but from observations the results of the controls up to date have been unsatisfactory.

Efforts are being made to organize more congregate feeding points which would include a number of above mentioned recipients. To this end, the Chief of Mission has conferred with authorities, and has secured the Government's approval and support of the plan of establishing such centers. It is expected that AMAG will finance and man these centers through their work relief project. The centers will be established at points where there are a considerable number of refugees. Dry ration distribution for the 2 - 6 group will be eliminated, except for a very small number in this

group for whom the establishment of congregate feeding centers is impossible, who will receive dry rations, provided controls satisfactory to the administration are established.

Hungary:

The dry ration plan in Hungary is carried out by the "Green Cross" Health Service and the National Institute of Hygiene (a Rockefeller foundation). The control measures have been stipulated by the National Institute of Hygiene in conformity with the Fund's policy. Frequent visits are made to beneficiaries both by representatives of the Fund as well as representatives of the two agencies. The Mission has expressed its complete satisfaction of the results thus far in controlling dry rations.

Italy:

No dry ration problem. Closed institutions.

Poland:

Distribution of dry rations in Poland is carried out as follows:

Distribution is made by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare and limited to pregnant women and nursing mothers and children (0 - 2) who cannot be reached through other means. A small group of children from 2 to 3 were given dry rations for a limited period of time but this has been discontinued.

Selection is made by the Ministry of Health on the basis of health conditions determined by physicians in the Public Health Centers. The Ministry of Social Welfare make selection on the basis of economic need and where ever possible on physical conditions as determined by Public Health Physicians.

Instructions are issued by physicians and social workers. Home investigations on the use of dry rations are performed by social workers and Polish voluntary relief associations.

Local Mothers Committees are also organized to assist Public Health and Social Welfare in controlling the use of UNICEF supplies.

It is the opinion of the Mission that to date the controls have been effective. Foreign voluntary agencies have cooperated with the Mission in evaluating the need for open distribution of dry rations and reported on the effectiveness of the controls. The consensus of this group is that children receiving dry rations are among the most needy section of the population. Defects in the control system are being intelligently reduced as they are learned.

Roumania:

Dry rations are not issued in Roumania except to expectant mothers who in case of illness are unable to collect their daily ration. This is only permitted during the period of illness.

Yugoslavia:

Dry rations are issued by Advisory Centers under medical supervision. A complete accounting system is kept for each beneficiary. Home consumption is observed by local representatives of the Yugoslav Red Cross and the AFZ acting on behalf of the local coordinating committee. The Mission has not so far directly checked on the working of this system and is unable to report on its effectiveness.