

CF/HST/1985/034/Anx 03/07

CF/HST/1985-034/Anx.03/07



Also
E/ICEF/443/Rev.1
and E/3591/Rev.1

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 A

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1962

(22p)

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/3591/Rev.1
E/ICEF/443/Rev.1



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Report of the Executive Director

INTRODUCTION

1. This report is presented to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the Council's desire to have a concise annual report on the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in addition to the regular reports of sessions of the Executive Board. A similar report for 1960 (E/3442-E/ICEF/408¹) was before the Council at its thirty-second session when it last reviewed the work of UNICEF. This review, which had been deferred from the Council's thirty-first session, also included reports of the UNICEF Board on its session in January 1961 (E/3439-E/ICEF/407²) and its annual policy session in June 1961 (E/3525-E/ICEF/431³). The Executive Board has held one session since

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 A.*

² *Ibid., Supplement No. 13.*

³ *Ibid., Supplement No. 13 B.*

that time, in December 1961; no new policy decisions were taken at that session. The report of the December 1961 session (E/3568-E/ICEF/440 and Corr.1⁴) is to be considered by the Council at its thirty-third session, together with this report.

2. The present report highlights some views on the role of UNICEF in the decade of the 1960's, and it is expected that these will be discussed in some detail at the June 1962 Board session; it also calls attention to recent developments in the co-operation between UNICEF and other agencies in the United Nations family; and gives information on the financial position of UNICEF. As the main programme trends of UNICEF were discussed in some detail in the reports reviewed by the Council at its thirty-second session, they are not repeated here.

⁴ *Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 3.*

I. THE ROLE OF UNICEF IN THE DECADE OF THE 1960s

3. The main question engaging the attention of the Executive Board in the past few years has been that of the ways in which UNICEF could best help countries in the process of development to achieve results of substantial benefit to the growing generation. The annual report for 1960 called the Council's attention to a number of continuing or emerging trends resulting from the Board's preoccupation with this problem (E/3442-E/ICEF/408, para. 83). In 1961 further impetus was given to these trends as a result of the Board's decision to adopt a broader approach to children's problems.

4. In June 1961, after considering a preliminary survey of the needs of children, to which a number of Governments, the specialized agencies, and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat had contributed,⁵ the Board decided to increase the flexibility

⁵ The General Assembly at its sixteenth session commended this survey (E/ICEF/410 and Add.1, 411-415 and 415, Add.1) to Governments for study and for distribution to their national

of UNICEF aid by giving greater recognition to the main needs of children in each individual country for which opportunities existed for effective action, and by helping the countries assess the needs of their children and plan programmes to meet them, wherever possible as an integral part of broader economic and social development programmes.

5. Under this new approach, well established policies of UNICEF support for programmes in the fields of health and nutrition will continue to receive major emphasis. At the same time new opportunities have been opened up to help meet other needs as well — in education, vocational guidance and training, and broad family, child, and youth services. These needs must be met if children are to acquire the skills, attitudes, knowledge and social habits required to enable them to benefit

agencies having responsibilities in the field of child welfare (resolution 1678 (XVI)). A consolidated and condensed printed version of this survey is being prepared.

from social progress and become assets rather than liabilities to a developing society.

6. The decade ahead will undoubtedly witness a substantial increase in the resources which the developing countries are devoting to economic and social progress, as well as an increase in the flow of international resources to help the countries achieve this progress. It is essential that in allocating these resources due consideration be given to children and youth and a realistic answer found to the question of how much attention should be given to investment for children's needs in the development plans that are now being widely used to guide national efforts.

7. This question deserves considerably more attention than it has thus far been accorded, for the nature of the preparation for adulthood which the 500 million children now growing up in the developing countries are receiving will have a fundamental bearing on the fruition of plans for economic and social development. From the ranks of today's children must be drawn the planners, the administrators, the professional cadres, the industrial and commercial supervisors, and the other key personnel who will chart and direct the economic and social affairs of the coming decades; the new migrants to industrial areas whose success in acquiring job skills and in adapting to the disciplines of factory, commercial, and public administration work will be of vital importance to the whole course of development; and the cultivators whose willingness to adopt new agricultural techniques will, to a very large extent, govern the expansion of the food supply and the quality of rural life in the deficit countries.

8. The very posing of this question in effect defines the principal role of UNICEF in the decade ahead. In order to obtain the greatest possible improvement in the living conditions of children, encourage their participation in community undertakings, and prepare them for adult life, it is necessary to achieve the very broadest investment in children and youth in the long-range economic and social development activities that are now under preparation, or gathering momentum, in many countries.

9. The task of UNICEF is to assist countries with their planning in order to ensure that the greater resources that are being made available for development shall include means for overcoming the grave child and youth problems associated with rapid change, and enable children and youth to have increasing opportunities which would, in turn, make them feel a part of the progress of their society and enable them to make the greatest possible contribution to it.

10. If this objective is to be successfully attained, not only UNICEF but the other agencies of the United Nations family, bilateral aid agencies and voluntary organizations have an important role to play.

11. If planning by countries to meet the needs of their children and youth is to be successful, it will require a focal point for initiative and leadership at a high level of governmental responsibility, ordinarily of an inter-ministerial character. Such an arrangement would bring together the departments and agencies responsible for education, health, agriculture, social welfare, finance,

planning, and community development to work out plans in areas where joint action is required, and to review the progress of the action taken. In this process the participation of voluntary organizations and leaders in various aspects of professional and community life should be enlisted.

12. The Economic and Social Council has stressed on a number of occasions that there are many areas in which economic and social elements are closely interwoven; that governmental action is often required for both economic and social reasons; and that economic development may, especially in its earlier stages, intensify existing social problems and create difficult new ones. What must be emphasized now much more than in the past is that nowhere are these considerations more important than in matters relating to children and youth. Opportunities lost for a growing generation are, for the most part, irretrievably lost.

13. Attention must be given to increasing the scope of basic health, nutrition, education, vocational preparation and social services and to improving their quality, which has generally been rather low. Such basic services must be planned to keep pace with the growth in child population. They are becoming increasingly necessary because the protection afforded by traditional patterns of family and communal life is diminishing, or no longer suffices to give the basic stability and variety of opportunity required for a growing generation in a developing society.

14. In addition to such basic services, however, special transitional measures must be devised which would not only help to prevent, or temper, the worst effects of rapid social change, but would also prepare the child for an adult life in which he could play a constructive role in the economic development of his country and, indeed, in all spheres of life. These might include, for example, interim educational and social provisions for adolescents who have to face city life and wage-earning occupations with little or no schooling and few of the skills that are applicable in an urban setting.

15. One of the main tasks before UNICEF in the 1960's, in addition to that of providing aid for planning, is to furnish substantial help to countries in the training of staff for all fields of national and local service relating to the welfare of children and youth, and for all levels of work — planning, directing, consulting, teaching, professional and auxiliary.

16. UNICEF aid for training has been increasing in recent years and in 1961 the allocations for training amounted to \$4.2 million or 17 per cent of all the allocations for long-range aid. The comparable figure for 1960 was 10 per cent, and for 1959, 5 per cent. However much is being done, it is still too little, and the decisions taken by the Executive Board in June 1961 have opened the way for a substantial expansion in this most vital and far-reaching field.

17. A third main task confronting UNICEF in the period ahead is to orient its aid policies in such a way as to encourage projects to make the greatest possible contribution to the future growth of services benefiting children and youth. This means that, wherever possible,

projects should be more comprehensive in nature, strategic in their impact, and so related to the general problems of the country as to command attention at the policy-making or cabinet level of the country concerned. It means also that projects would be encouraged which would provide experience and leadership for new and expanding activities. It may mean increasing aid for projects which lead to activities which may later in their turn become important enough to warrant bilateral aid for nation-wide services. It may sometimes mean extending the scope of a bilaterally aided project through aid to additional activities relating to children and youth.

In order to open up the possibility of fitting a project benefiting children into a country's development plan for a given period, it may, in some instances, be advisable for UNICEF to undertake project commitments for a period of, say, five years, for which annual allocations would subsequently be made.

18. These questions and their practical implications for UNICEF programme policy will be discussed in some detail at the UNICEF Board session in June 1962 when the major policy issue for discussion will be "Planning for children in national development".

II. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

19. The UNICEF reports to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session discussed in some detail the co-operative relationships between UNICEF and other agencies in the United Nations family. This report therefore confines itself to calling attention to current developments which the Council may find of special interest.

20. As the Council was informed at its thirty-second session (E/3442-E/ICEF/408, paras. 10-11), there is a growing interest on the part of Governments in projects calling for a more comprehensive or integrated approach to the needs of children and therefore combining two or more elements such as health, nutrition, social services and education. As a result, the number of projects aided by UNICEF that are of interest to more than one technical agency is increasing. Out of a total of 191 long-range projects approved by the Board at its sessions in January and June 1961, thirty-three, or seventeen per cent, involved technical approval by more than one agency.

21. The agencies concerned recognized the importance of developing simple and expeditious methods of inter-agency consultation and co-operation which would not unduly delay project preparation or burden countries with visits from too many international experts. It was recognized that while administrative difficulties were bound to ensue in projects which involved several international organizations and which required the co-operation of several national ministries and voluntary bodies, nevertheless the importance of improving the quality of projects and of providing a comprehensive approach to social development and its links to economic development policies should continue to be stressed.

22. The problem was discussed at an inter-agency meeting held in August 1961 under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It was agreed that while field visits by technical agencies were often necessary these should be kept to the minimum consistent with technical requirements. Wherever possible, joint visits would be made and available reports consulted. While the principle remained that each agency should decide on the extent of its interest in a particular project, approval should be given only by those agencies having primary or major technical responsibility for the

project. The meeting decided on improvements in various arrangements which would help the agencies to identify the nature and extent of their interest in a project at an early stage and, if such interest appeared to be of a subsidiary character, would enable them to provide effective technical guidance in the development of a project without giving formal technical approval. In the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 856 (XXXII) on "Co-ordination in the field", the inter-agency meeting recognized the important role which could be played in this situation by the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and directors of Special Fund programmes.

23. Field representatives of UNICEF have been instructed by the Executive Director to use every opportunity to work in close co-ordination with the TAB-Special Fund resident representatives, to keep them informed of all important negotiations with Governments, and to enlist their help in appropriate situations. The resident representatives are to be informed as early as possible of the probability of any requests for UNICEF aid which may also involve project personnel for which financing under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance would be sought. The field staff of UNICEF have welcomed the opportunity to attend the meetings of the resident representatives and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions in Santiago, Bangkok and Addis Ababa, and look forward to attending future meetings of this type as a means of strengthening co-operative relationships.

24. The problem of financial relations between UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was called to the Council's attention at its thirty-second session (E/3525-E/ICEF/431, paras. 197-206), and at several earlier sessions. For 1962 an amount of \$1,307,000 is required to cover the costs of expert personnel and fellowships for projects jointly aided by FAO and UNICEF. Of this amount \$723,000 will be forthcoming from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the remaining \$584,000 was allocated by UNICEF for reimbursement to FAO (E/3568-E/ICEF/440, para. 32). At its eleventh session in November 1961 the FAO Conference recommended

that the Director-General of FAO, when making programme and budgetary provision for the 1964-1965 biennium, should consult with the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee, particularly with regard to the extent to which provision could be made in the FAO regular budget for project personnel and fellowships in projects jointly assisted by FAO and UNICEF. The next session of the Committee is scheduled for October 1962. The question will also be discussed by the Executive Board of UNICEF at its session in June 1962.

25. The Council will recall that the problem of adequate technical services for helping Governments to develop project proposals for UNICEF aid in the field of social services was discussed by the UNICEF Board in June 1961 (E/3525-E/ICEF/431, paras. 97-108). The subject was again discussed at the December 1961 session of the Board on the basis of a progress report (E/ICEF/438) by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the Executive Director. A summary of this discussion is included in the report of the December 1961 session (E/3568-E/ICEF/440, paras. 37-42).

26. The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP), representing the Executive Boards of the

two agencies, met in Geneva on 31 January and 1 February 1962. The report of that Committee, including recommendations regarding future UNICEF aid for tuberculosis control activities, filarial infections, and programmes dealing with infants of low birth weights, will be considered by the Executive Board of UNICEF at its June 1962 session.

27. As set forth in the preceding section of this report, UNICEF will have as its major tasks in the decade ahead the aiding of countries in planning for children within the framework of their economic and social planning; of substantially expanding its aid for training; and of orienting its aid for projects to obtain the maximum effect on national development of human resources, especially children and youth.

28. This approach will undoubtedly contribute to inter-departmental co-ordination within the countries. It should also enable the international and bilateral agencies providing aid from outside to have a clearer view of the countries' objectives with regard to the needs of children, and thus enable them, individually and jointly, to plan better for the future, so as to make their aid as effective as possible.

III. FINANCIAL POSITION

Income

29. The income of UNICEF in 1961 amounted to nearly \$28 million. This was about \$2.2 million more than in 1960, reflecting an increase of about \$1.5 million from Governments and an increase of \$700,000 from private contributions and other income. The increases are in line with the moderate upward trend in UNICEF income, which in recent years has been generally about \$2 million a year.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

30. Governments contributed \$23 million in 1961, compared with \$21.5 million in 1960. One hundred Governments contributed in 1961, compared with 98 in 1960. Twenty-seven Governments increased their support in 1961; the bulk of the rise came from three Governments, which increased their contributions by sums ranging from \$175,000 upwards. A list of Government contributions to UNICEF during the period 1959-1961 is given in annex I.

OTHER SUPPORT

31. Approximately \$2,670,000, or 9.5 per cent of the income in 1961, came from private contributions (not including profit from the sale of greeting cards), compared with \$1.9 million in 1960. Of the contributions in 1961 the bulk came from three main sources: Halloween collections in the United States of America (\$1.6 million) and Canada (\$550,000), and a *Don du lait* collection in Switzerland (\$300,000). The remainder came from

individuals, church groups, women's groups, schools and other organizations in over thirty countries.

32. The sale of UNICEF greeting cards, which is counted as "other income", brought UNICEF a total of approximately \$900,000 (net) in 1961. This compares with \$750,000 in 1960. Of the over 21 million cards sold in 1961 (compared with 17.5 million in 1960), the highest sales were in the United States (9.3 million), the United Kingdom (2.3 million) and Canada (2 million). Cards were also sold in over 100 other countries, in many of which the increase in sales over 1960 was substantial.

Prospects for 1962

33. A further increase in contributions from Governments is anticipated in 1962, and the favourable trend in support from countries also receiving UNICEF aid is expected to continue. In 1961 there were thirty-three Governments which, in relation to total Government contributions to UNICEF, pledged or contributed proportionately as much as or more than they were assessed by the United Nations for its regular budget; of these all but eight were Governments of countries also receiving UNICEF aid.

34. Such a response from countries receiving UNICEF assistance demonstrates their recognition of the importance of such aid in strengthening economic and social development. This response, no doubt, will be increasingly taken into account by the Governments of the more developed countries which are interested in helping the developing countries to achieve economic and social progress.

35. The prospects are encouraging for an increase in support from individuals as well as from Governments in 1962. In addition to proceeds from the Halloween drives and the profits from greeting card sales, fund-raising drives are in progress in Australia and New Zealand, as part of Freedom-from-Hunger campaigns in which both FAO and UNICEF will share, and other drives are under way, or planned, in several other European countries.

36. The total income from all sources in 1962 is expected to be approximately \$30 million.

Commitments

37. In 1961 the Executive Board approved commitments totalling \$37.3 million. This was \$6.7 million more than in 1960 (\$30.6 million) and \$13.4 million more than in 1959 (\$23.9 million).

38. The Board adopted financial practices in 1961 which would allow UNICEF to expand its assistance

more rapidly than its income for several years.⁶ Earlier the Board had decided that, when aid was approved for certain types of projects (mainly malaria and milk conservation) only that part of the aid which was required for expenditures in the next twelve months should be allocated immediately, and the rest later. In 1961 this practice became applicable to all types of projects, except those involving relatively small amounts of aid.

39. At the end of 1961 total commitments against future income amounted to \$11.5 million. Of this amount the total of approved programme aid subject to later allocation was approximately \$9.1 million, the remainder being for administrative and operational services.

40. The following table gives the commitments approved in 1961 by main types of programme and geographical area.

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement 13B (E/3525-E/ICEF/431)*, paras. 165-170.

COMMITMENTS^a APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD IN 1961

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Interregional	Total	Per cent
Health services	1,555.7	1,792.5	479.0	152.2	4,945.0	1,945.5	10,869.9	33.7
Family and child welfare	476.8	241.0	73.1	—	28.0	—	818.9	2.5
Urban project	—	—	—	—	247.0	—	247.0	0.8
Disease control	1,220.5	2,255.8	2,142.0	—	4,222.0	331.0	10,171.3	31.5
Malaria	96.0	1,179.3	1,855.0	—	3,980.0	—	7,110.3	22.0
TB/BCG	206.9	613.5	65.5	—	174.0	331.0 ^b	1,390.9	4.3
Leprosy	619.6	201.0	63.0	—	68.0	—	951.6	2.9
Yaws/VD	218.5	26.0	—	—	—	—	244.5	0.8
Trachoma	79.5	189.0	138.5	—	—	—	407.0	1.3
Other diseases	—	47.0	20.0	—	—	—	67.0	0.2
Nutrition	1,947.0	2,456.0	345.5	744.0	431.4	3,167.2	9,091.1	28.2
Child feeding	—	—	—	—	—	2,582.0 ^b	2,582.0	8.0
Milk conservation	286.0	1,625.0	248.0	744.0	24.0	95.0 ^b	3,022.0	9.4
High-protein food development	—	—	—	—	65.0	—	65.0	0.2
Nutrition education and related activities	1,661.0	816.0	97.5	—	342.4	490.2 ^b	3,407.1	10.6
Other nutrition	—	15.0	—	—	—	—	15.0	—
Education: health and nutrition aspects	—	42.0	—	95.0	101.0	—	238.0	0.7
Other	—	—	—	—	—	128.0	128.0	0.4
TOTAL FOR LONG-RANGE AID	5,200.0	6,787.3	3,039.6	991.2	9,974.4	5,571.7	31,564.2	97.8
Emergency aid	402.0	58.0	199.0	—	66.0	—	725.0	2.2
TOTAL FOR PROGRAMME AID	5,602.0	6,845.3	3,238.6	991.2	10,040.0	5,571.7	32,289.2	100.0
Operational services expenditures for 1962							2,894.8	
Administrative costs for 1962							1,959.1	
Supplementary administrative and operational services for 1961							85.0	
Reserve for self-insurance							33.8	
							GRAND TOTAL	37,261.9

^a "UNICEF commitments" are the total of commitments to projects and to the Administrative and Operational Services Budget approved by the Executive Board during the calendar year in accordance with procedure adopted at the session of June 1961 (E/3525-E/ICEF/431, para. 167). It differs from "allocations", which provide expenditures required for approximately the next twelve months for projects approved in the same calendar year and earlier.

^b Represents undistributed global allocations.

41. As can be seen from the above table, the total commitments approved for programmes in 1961 were in the amount of approximately \$32.3 million. Allocations for programmes in 1961 amounted to \$25.6 million.⁷

⁷ Annexes II, III and IV give details of the allocations approved in 1961.

42. Expenditures in 1961 amounted to \$24.4 million, an increase of about \$1.4 million over 1960. Expenditures are expected to increase substantially in future years as a result of the increases in programme aid made possible by present financial procedures.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I
Government contributions to UNICEF, 1959-1961
(In US dollars)

	1959	1960	1961
Afghanistan	10,000	10,000	10,000
Argentina	18,072	18,072	60,241
Australia	501,760	537,600	537,600
Austria	38,462	47,231	46,154
Belgium	200,000	160,000	160,000
Brazil	998,541	478,000	307,787
British Honduras	350	350	350
Brunei	1,633	1,633	3,267
Bulgaria	2,206	7,353	7,353
Burma	56,000	56,000	56,000
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	37,500	37,500	62,500
Cambodia	2,500	3,000	3,500
Cameroun	—	—	8,163
Canada	679,073	670,751	630,177
Central African Republic	—	—	3,811
Ceylon	14,726	14,726	14,726
Chad	—	—	8,065
Chile	80,000	80,000	80,000
China	15,000	15,000	15,000
Colombia	255,297	11,429	159,804
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	3,930	7,560
Costa Rica	30,000	30,000	30,000
Cuba	—	75,659	70,000
Czechoslovakia	34,722	34,722	34,722
Dahomey	—	5,000	—
Denmark	72,400	72,400	144,800
Dominican Republic	20,000	20,000	—
Ecuador	10,000	10,000	10,000
El Salvador	20,000	20,000	20,000
Ethiopia	12,000	18,000	18,000
Federation of Malaya	24,500	24,500	24,500
Finland	19,687	19,688	50,937
France	740,000	748,240	1,109,184
Gabon	—	5,000	102
Gambia	—	1,680	560
Germany, Federal Republic of	523,810	595,238	1,375,000
Ghana	14,000	16,800	16,800
Greece	10,000 *	32,000	32,000
Guatemala	—	—	20,000
Guinea	—	8,097	—
Holy See	1,000	1,000	1,000
Honduras	20,000	20,000	20,000
Hong Kong	3,500	3,500	3,500
Hungary	12,876	12,876	12,876
Iceland	16,560	10,646	9,408
India	482,781	629,781	629,781
Indonesia	100,000	100,000	100,000
Iran	240,000	260,000	265,000
Iraq	56,000	56,000	28,058
Ireland	7,000	2,800	7,000
Israel	29,176	28,000	28,000
Italy	288,000	288,000	—
Japan	130,000	150,000	150,000

ANNEX I (concluded)

	1959	1960	1961
Jordan	2,244	2,797	2,797
Korea, Republic of	2,000	2,000	3,500
Laos	500	500	—
Lebanon	9,141	9,221	9,534
Liberia	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	— ^b	7,000 ^b	4,500
Liechtenstein	702	702	930
Luxembourg	5,000	5,000	6,000
Madagascar	—	—	5,102
Mali	—	—	5,000
México	500,000	500,000	500,293
Monaco	2,041	2,041	2,041
Morocco	17,887	17,921	20,000
Netherlands	78,947	78,947	82,873
New Zealand	210,000	210,000	210,000
Nicaragua	10,000	10,000	10,000
Niger	—	2,041	—
Nigeria	—	21,000	—
North Borneo	327	327	328
Norway	67,200	67,200	108,920
Pakistan	75,534	96,600	96,600
Panama	10,000	10,000	10,000
Paraguay	10,000	10,000	10,000
Peru	74,947	58,077	59,591
Philippines	102,462	125,000	125,000
Poland	50,000	50,125	60,000
Romania	25,000	25,000	25,000
Sarawak	3,267	8,167	8,167
Sierra Leone	280	280	280
Singapore	6,533	6,533	6,534
Somalia	—	—	3,000
South Africa ^c	—	23,000	30,040
Spain	23,810	33,333	33,333
Sudan	10,000	9,969	9,978
Sweden	260,618	260,618	347,490
Switzerland	269,100	269,100	348,837
Syria	8,333	9,722	11,286
Thailand	150,000	78,576	123,326
Tunisia	8,160	8,160	9,460
Turkey	161,071	194,444	194,444
Uganda	—	—	2,800
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	75,000	75,000	125,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	500,000	500,000	675,000
United Arab Republic	106,907	106,908	106,907
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	658,000	938,000	938,000
United States of America	11,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Upper Volta	—	3,061	3,061
Viet-Nam, Republic of	5,000	7,500	7,500
West Indies, The:			
Antigua	117	117	117
Bahamas	—	—	2,800
Barbados	—	—	756
Grenada	583	583	—
Jamaica	5,621	8,396	8,385
Trinidad and Tobago	7,000	7,000	7,000
Yugoslavia	200,000	200,000	200,000
GRAND TOTAL	20,547,464	21,517,168	22,959,796

^a Contributions for 1958 and 1959 were \$30,000 in each year; the original announcement by the Government for 1958 was for \$50,000 and was so recorded.

^b The contribution recorded for 1960 is in respect of the years 1959 and 1960.

^c Formerly Union of South Africa.

ANNEX II

Allocations approved by the Executive Board for the calendar year 1961 by programme and area

(In US dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Interregional	Total	Per cent
Health services	1,495,700	1,697,500	479,000	152,200	3,372,000	445,500	7,641,900	29.81
Family and child welfare	476,800	241,000	73,100	—	28,000	—	818,900	3.19
Urban project	—	—	—	—	247,000	—	247,000	0.96
Disease control	1,202,500	1,833,830	2,142,000	—	3,465,000	331,000	8,974,330	35.00
Malaria eradication and control ...	78,000	893,330	1,855,000	—	3,223,000	—	6,049,330	23.60
TB/BCG	206,900	477,500	65,500	—	174,000	331,000	1,254,900	4.89
Leprosy control	619,600	201,000	63,000	—	68,000	—	951,600	3.71
Yaws control	218,500	26,000	—	—	—	—	244,500	0.95
Trachoma control	79,500	189,000	138,500	—	—	—	407,000	1.59
Other *	—	47,000	20,000	—	—	—	67,000	0.26
Nutrition	985,000	1,546,000	345,500	390,000	431,458	3,167,184	6,865,042	26.78
Child feeding	—	—	—	—	—	2,582,000	2,582,000	10.07
Milk conservation	169,000	965,000	248,000	390,000	24,000	95,000	1,891,000	7.38
Other high-protein food development	—	—	—	—	65,000	—	65,000	0.25
Nutrition education and related	816,000	566,000	97,500	—	342,358	490,184	2,312,042	9.02
activities	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	15,000	0.06
Other nutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education: health and nutrition aspects	—	42,000	—	95,000	101,000	—	238,000	0.93
Aid for project preparation	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	} 0.50
Survey on needs of children	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	
Training survey	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	
TOTAL FOR LONG-RANGE AID	4,160,000	5,360,330	3,039,600	637,200	7,644,358	4,071,684	24,913,172	97.17
Emergency aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	725,000	2.83
GRAND TOTAL FOR PROGRAMME AID ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,638,172	100.00
Estimated operational services (last six months 1961)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,248,400	
Estimated administrative costs (last six months 1961)	—	—	—	—	—	—	984,700	
Supplementary allocation for 1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,000	
Estimated operational services (first six months 1962)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,447,400	
Estimated administrative costs (first six months 1962)	—	—	—	—	—	—	979,550	
Reserve for self-insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,786	
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,417,008	

* Includes bilharziasis control \$17,000; penicillin production \$11,000; vaccine production \$20,000; Virology Centre \$19,000.

ANNEX III

Allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1961, by country

(In US dollars)

	Action taken by Board			
	Allocations to cover			Allocations returned ^b
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	Redistribution of global allocations ^a	
I. AFRICA	4,160,000	402,000	176,250	108,536
II. ASIA	5,360,330	58,000	1,553,957	1,701,953
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	3,039,600	199,000	196,597	33,387
IV. EUROPE	637,200	—	—	5,453
V. THE AMERICAS	7,644,358	66,000	109,696	256,000
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION ..	4,071,684 ^c	—	(2,036,500)	—
TOTAL (I-VI)	24,913,172	725,000	—	2,105,329
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:				
Freight (insurance reserve)		33,786		—
Operational services		2,738,300		14,917
VIII. ADMINISTRATION		2,006,750		86,530
TOTAL (VII-VIII)		4,778,836		101,447
GRAND TOTAL		30,417,008		2,206,776
I. AFRICA				
Basutoland	134,000	—	13,100	—
Cameroun	80,500	—	1,000	—
Central African Republic	19,000	—	—	—
Chad	150,000	—	5,100	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	25,000	—	—	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	294,000	177,000	500	—
Dahomey	35,000	—	800	—
French Equatorial Africa ^d	—	—	—	8,563
French West Africa ^d	—	—	—	94,361
Gabon	15,000	—	3,800	—
Gambia	22,000	—	—	1,253
Ghana	93,000	—	1,300	501
Guinea	159,000	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	313,000	—	—	—
Kenya	640,000	—	29,600	1,800
Liberia	23,000	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	10,330	—
Mali	90,000	—	3,162	—
Mauritania	89,000	—	—	—
Mauritius	—	—	16,500	—
Morocco	133,000	83,000	—	—
Niger	42,000	—	—	—
Nigeria	141,000	—	—	—
Northern Rhodesia	—	—	—	1,780
Nyasaland	35,000	—	1,500	—
Ruanda Urundi	95,000	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	4,758	—
Senegal	59,000	—	3,400	—
Seychelles	13,000	—	7,700	—
Sierra Leone	110,000	—	3,300	—
Swaziland	65,000	—	7,700	—
Tanganyika	50,000	—	31,500	—
Togo	141,000	—	—	—
Tunisia	265,500	142,000	—	—
Uganda	40,000	—	23,900	278

ANNEX III (continued)

	Action taken by Board			
	Allocations to cover			Allocations returned ^b
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	Redistribution of global allocations ^a	
I. AFRICA (continued)				
Upper Volta	65,000	—	6,700	—
Zanzibar	78,000	—	600	—
Regional paediatric training	104,000	—	—	—
Regional Nutrition Training Seminar	42,000	—	—	—
Regional training in nutrition, agriculture and home economics	500,000	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	4,160,000	402,000	176,250	108,536
II. ASIA				
Afghanistan	341,000	—	4,200	—
Burma	587,500	—	111,479	993
Cambodia	23,000	—	1,600	—
Ceylon	113,000	—	2,360	9,118
China (Taiwan)	296,000	—	104,942	—
China (mainland)	—	—	—	1,536,109
Federation of Malaya	228,000	—	14,800	—
Hong Kong	53,000	—	400	—
India	1,634,330	—	425,917	145,911
Indonesia	447,000	—	493,180	761
Japan	—	—	15,300	6,974
Korea, Republic of	—	—	—	1,026
Netherlands New Guinea ^e	62,000	—	9,600	3
North Borneo	160,000	—	825	—
Pakistan	640,000	—	62,573	793
Philippines	361,500	—	233,652	—
Sarawak	5,000	—	—	192
Singapore	41,000	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	8,500	—	—	73
Thailand	324,000	—	42,100	—
Tonga	8,000	—	—	—
Viet-Nam, Republic of	27,500	58,000	31,029	—
AREA TOTAL	5,360,330	58,000	1,553,957	1,701,953
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN				
Aden	—	—	5,000	—
Ethiopia	382,500	—	13,307	—
Iran	872,000	—	19,100	783
Iraq	383,500	—	120,194	—
Israel	30,500	—	—	—
Jordan	43,000	199,000	5,500	—
Lebanon	5,000	—	—	—
Libya	54,000	—	—	—
Somalia	—	—	214	2,909
Sudan	18,000	—	3,044	2,993
Syria	42,000	—	—	25,998
Turkey	1,063,600	—	30,238	—
United Arab Republic	145,500	—	—	704
AREA TOTAL	3,039,600	199,000	196,597	33,387
IV. EUROPE				
Greece	118,000	—	—	—
Poland	234,200	—	—	—
Spain	190,000	—	—	3,634
Yugoslavia	95,000	—	—	1,819
AREA TOTAL	637,200	—	—	5,453

ANNEX III (concluded)

	Action taken by Board			
	Allocations to cover			Allocations returned ^b
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	Redistribution of global allocations ^a	
V. THE AMERICAS				
Argentina	379,000	—	—	—
Bolivia	211,000	—	—	—
Brazil	508,000	—	1,335	240,000
British Guiana	59,000	—	—	—
British Honduras	39,000	66,000	—	—
Chile	481,000	—	—	—
Colombia	190,000	—	—	—
Costa Rica	108,000	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	195,000	—	—	—
Ecuador	362,000	—	—	—
El Salvador	373,000	—	727	—
Guatemala	483,000	—	56,190	—
Haiti	357,000	—	—	—
Honduras	346,000	—	271	—
Mexico	1,901,058	—	—	—
Nicaragua	226,000	—	473	—
Panama	408,000	—	8,600	—
Paraguay	95,000	—	—	—
Peru	728,000	—	3,400	—
Surinam	18,000	—	12,200	—
Uruguay	96,000	—	—	—
The West Indies:				
Antigua	—	—	16,600	—
Barbados	—	—	—	16,000
Dominica	—	—	1,200	—
St. Kitts	—	—	3,500	—
St. Lucia	—	—	800	—
St. Vincent	—	—	4,400	—
Trinidad and Tobago	75,000	—	—	—
Regional Nutrition Seminar	6,300	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	7,644,358	66,000	109,696	256,000
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION				
Aid for project preparation	25,000	—	—	—
All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	45,500	—	—	—
International Children's Centre	350,000	—	—	—
Paediatric Training (United Kingdom)	50,000	—	—	—
Survey of needs of children	100,000	—	—	—
Training survey	3,000	—	—	—
Global allocations:				
Companion drugs for treatment of tuberculosis	331,000	—	—	—
Freight on milk	1,875,000	—	(1,666,500)	—
Vitamin capsules	707,000	—	(370,000)	—
Reimbursement to FAO for project personnel and fellowships	585,184	—	—	—
INTERREGIONAL TOTAL	4,071,684	—	(2,036,500)	—

^a For milk and vitamin capsules as indicated in documents E/ICEF/P/L.133, /L.160 and /L.161.

^b Consists of returns from previous allocations (E/ICEF/P/L.72 and /L.145):

Unspent balances from previously approved country allocations	\$2,105,329
Operational and administrative costs for 1960	101,447
	<u>\$2,206,776</u>

^c Includes global allocations of \$3,498,184 to be charged to respective country allocations upon implementation (E/ICEF/P/L.72, /L.111, /L.112, /L.137 and /L.153).

^d Return of unused allocations made prior to 1959.

^e There is a dispute about the territory, as regards its political status, between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

Allocations ^a approved by the Executive Board

US

	Health services (1) ^b	Family and child welfare services (2) ^c	Urban projects (3)	Malaria eradication and control (4) ^d	TB/BCG (5)
I. AFRICA					
Basutoland	—	—	—	—	65,000
Cameroun	40,000	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	89,000	—	—	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	—	—	—	—
Congo (Leopoldville)	271,000	23,000	—	—	—
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	—	—	—	—	—
Gambia	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	—	—	—	—	69,000
Guinea	50,000	—	—	—	—
Ivory Coast	—	143,000	—	—	—
Kenya	369,700	113,800	—	—	7,900
Liberia	—	—	—	(9,000) ^e	—
Mali	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritania	89,000	—	—	—	—
Morocco	97,000	—	—	—	—
Niger	15,000	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	39,000	26,000	—	9,000 ^e	—
Nyasaland	—	35,000	—	—	—
Ruanda Urundi	95,000	—	—	—	—
Senegal	—	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	13,000	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	33,000	77,000	—	—	—
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	65,000
Tanganyika	—	—	—	—	—
Togo	87,000	—	—	—	—
Tunisia	104,000	59,000	—	—	—
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Volta	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar	—	—	—	78,000	—
Regional paediatric training	104,000	—	—	—	—
Regional Nutrition Training Seminar	—	—	—	—	—
Regional training in nutrition, agriculture and home economics ..	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	1,495,700	476,800	—	78,000	206,900
II. ASIA					
Afghanistan	74,000	—	—	267,000	—
Burma	69,500	13,000	—	440,000	—
Cambodia	15,000	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	110,000	—	—	—	3,000
China (Taiwan)	112,000	50,000	—	—	—
Federation of Malaya	134,000	—	—	—	84,000
Hong Kong	—	53,000	—	—	—
India	150,000	—	—	330	70,000
Indonesia	306,000	—	—	—	—
Netherlands New Guinea	36,000	—	—	26,000	—
North Borneo	—	—	—	160,000	—
Pakistan	285,000	84,000	—	—	160,000
Philippines	191,000	41,000	—	—	500,000
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—

IV

Expenditure programmes in 1961 by programme

dollars

Disease control				Nutrition					Education (15)	Grand total (16)
Leprosy control (6)	Yaws/VD control (7)	Other (8) ^e	Sub-total (9)	Child feeding (10)	Milk conservation (11)	Nutrition education and related activities (12)	Other (13) ^f	Sub-total (14)		
—	—	—	65,000	—	—	69,000	—	69,000	—	134,000
27,000	13,500	—	40,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,500
19,000	—	—	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,000
61,000	—	—	61,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,000
25,000	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294,000
15,000	11,000	—	26,000	—	—	9,000	—	9,000	—	35,000
15,000	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000
22,000	—	—	22,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,000
—	24,000	—	93,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,000
69,000	40,000	—	109,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,000
56,000	—	—	56,000	—	—	114,000	—	114,000	—	313,000
6,600	—	—	14,500	—	119,000	23,000	—	142,000	—	640,000
23,000	9,000	—	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000
90,000	—	—	90,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89,000
—	—	36,000	36,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	133,000
27,000	—	—	27,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,000
—	67,000	—	76,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	141,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000
59,000	—	—	59,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,000
—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000
—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
—	54,000	—	54,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	141,000
—	—	43,500	43,500	—	—	59,000	—	59,000	—	265,500
40,000	—	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000
65,000	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000
—	—	—	78,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	42,000	—	42,000	—	42,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	500,000	—	500,000	—	500,000
619,600	218,500	79,500	1,202,500	—	169,000	816,000	—	985,000	—	4,160,000
—	—	—	267,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	341,000
65,000	—	—	505,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	587,500
—	8,000	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,000
—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,000
—	—	134,000	134,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	296,000
—	10,000	—	94,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	228,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,000
—	—	49,000	119,330	—	865,000	500,000	—	1,365,000	—	1,634,330
75,000	—	—	75,000	—	—	66,000	—	66,000	—	447,000
—	—	—	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,000
—	—	—	160,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,000
—	—	11,000	171,000	—	100,000	—	—	100,000	—	640,000
30,000	—	36,000	129,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	361,500
—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000

	Health services (1) ^b	Family and child welfare services (2) ^c	Urban projects (3)	Malaria eradication and control (4) ^d	TB/BCG (5)
II. ASIA (continued)					
Singapore	—	—	—	—	41,000
Solomon Islands	8,500	—	—	—	—
Thailand	179,000	—	—	—	51,000
Tonga	—	—	—	—	—
Viet-Nam, Republic of	27,500	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	1,697,500	241,000	—	893,330	477,500
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN					
Ethiopia	206,000	—	—	—	11,500
Iran	—	—	—	850,000	—
Iraq	17,500	—	—	185,000	—
Israel	—	30,500	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	23,000	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	5,000	—
Libya	—	—	—	—	54,000
Sudan	6,500	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	—	—	42,000	—
Turkey	129,000	42,600	—	750,000	—
United Arab Republic	120,000	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	479,000	73,100	—	1,855,000	65,500
IV. EUROPE					
Greece	118,000	—	—	—	—
Poland	34,200	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	152,200	—	—	—	—
V. THE AMERICAS					
Argentina	226,000	—	—	69,000	84,000
Bolivia	—	—	—	89,000	66,000
Brazil	508,000	—	—	—	—
British Guiana	53,000	—	—	6,000	—
British Honduras	—	—	—	39,000	—
Chile	330,000	—	—	—	—
Colombia	190,000	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	28,000	—	80,000	—
Dominican Republic	95,000	—	—	100,000 ^h	—
Ecuador	—	—	—	338,000	—
El Salvador	—	—	—	307,000	—
Guatemala	118,000	—	—	339,000	—
Haiti	67,000	—	—	275,000	—
Honduras	125,000	—	—	221,000	—
Mexico	842,000	—	247,000	749,000	—
Nicaragua	—	—	—	226,000	—
Panama	247,000	—	—	137,000	24,000
Paraguay	182,000	—	—	(100,000) ^h	—
Peru	293,000	—	—	330,000	—
Surinam	—	—	—	18,000	—
Uruguay	96,000	—	—	—	—
The West Indies:					
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—
Regional Nutrition Seminar	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	3,372,000	28,000	247,000	3,223,000	100,000

(continued)

Disease control				Nutrition						
Lepi control (6)	Yaws/VD control (7)	Other (8) ^e	Sub-total (9)	Child feeding (10)	Milk conservation (11)	Nutrition education and related activities (12)	Other (13) ^f	Sub-total (14)	Education (15)	Grand total (16)
—	—	—	41,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500
31,000	—	6,000	88,000	—	—	—	15,000	15,000	42,000	324,000
—	8,000	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,500
201,000	26,000	236,000	1,833,830	—	965,000	566,000	15,000	1,546,000	42,000	5,360,330
22,000	—	20,000	53,500	—	73,000	50,000	—	123,000	—	382,500
—	—	—	850,000	—	—	22,000	—	22,000	—	872,000
—	—	6,000	191,000	—	175,000	—	—	175,000	—	383,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,500
—	—	20,000	43,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,000
—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
—	—	—	54,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,000
—	—	11,500	11,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000
—	—	—	42,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,000
41,000	—	101,000	892,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,063,600
—	—	—	—	—	—	25,500	—	25,500	—	145,500
63,000	—	158,500	2,142,000	—	248,000	97,500	—	345,500	—	3,039,600
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,000
—	—	—	—	—	200,000	—	—	200,000	—	234,200
—	—	—	—	—	190,000	—	—	190,000	—	190,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000	95,000
—	—	—	—	—	390,000	—	—	390,000	95,000	637,200
—	—	—	153,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	379,000
—	—	—	155,000	—	—	56,000	—	56,000	—	211,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	508,000
—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,000
—	—	—	39,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000	65,000	86,000	481,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,000
—	—	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,000
—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	195,000
—	—	—	338,000	—	24,000	—	—	24,000	—	362,000
—	—	—	307,000	—	—	66,000	—	66,000	—	373,000
—	—	—	339,000	—	—	26,000	—	26,000	—	483,000
—	—	—	275,000	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	357,000
—	—	—	221,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	346,000
55,000	—	—	804,000	—	—	8,058	—	8,058	—	1,901,058
—	—	—	226,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	226,000
—	—	—	161,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	408,000
13,000	—	—	(87,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000
—	—	—	330,000	—	—	105,000	—	105,000	—	728,000
—	—	—	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	75,000	—	75,000	—	75,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	—	6,300	—	6,300
63,000	—	—	3,465,000	—	24,000	342,358	65,000	431,358	101,000	7,644,358

	Health services (1) ^b	Family and child welfare services (2) ^c	Urban projects (3)	Malaria eradication and control (4) ^d	TB/BCG (5)
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION					
Aid for project preparation	—	—	—	—	—
All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	45,500	—	—	—	—
International Children's Centre	350,000	—	—	—	—
Paediatric Training (United Kingdom)	50,000	—	—	—	—
Survey of needs of children	—	—	—	—	—
Training survey	—	—	—	—	—
Global allocations:					
Companion drugs for treatment of tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	331,000 ¹
Freight on milk	—	—	—	—	—
Vitamin capsules	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement to FAO for project personnel and fellowships	—	—	—	—	—
INTERREGIONAL TOTAL	445,500	—	—	—	331,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,641,900	818,900	247,000	6,049,330	1,254,900

^a All project allocations include freight.

^b Includes: \$

Environmental sanitation	1,926,258
Handicapped children	110,000

^c Includes:

Mothercraft and homecraft	426,000
Social services	392,900

^d Includes:

DDT production — India	330
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^e Includes:

Bilharziasis control	\$ 17,000
Penicillin production	11,000
Trachoma control	407,000
Vaccine production	20,000
Virology Centre	19,000

^f Includes:

Goitre control — Thailand	000
Fish flour production — Chile	000

(continued)

Disease control				Nutrition						
Leishmaniasis control (6)	Yaws/VD control (7)	Other (8) ^e	Sub-total (9)	Child feeding (10)	Milk conservation (11)	Nutrition education and related activities (12)	Other (13) ^f	Sub-total (14)	Education (15)	Grand total (16)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
—	—	—	331,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	331,000
—	—	—	—	1,875,000 ^j	—	—	—	1,875,000	—	1,875,000
—	—	—	—	707,000 ^k	—	—	—	707,000	—	707,000
—	—	—	—	—	95,000 ^l	490,184 ^l	—	585,184	—	585,184
—	—	—	331,000	2,582,000	95,000	490,184	—	3,167,184	—	4,071,684 ^m
951,600	244,500	474,000	8,974,330	2,582,000	1,891,000	2,312,042	80,000	6,865,042	238,000	24,913,172 ^m

^e Transfer of funds per E/ICEF/P/L.88.

^f Transfer of funds per E/ICEF/P/L.48.

^j Allocation for provision of companion drugs for treatment of tuberculosis. Upon implementation, charges will be recorded as assistance rendered to the respective countries.

^k Allocation for ocean freight on cost-free dry milk, computed on the basis of 10 cents per pound. Upon implementation, charges will be recorded as assistance rendered to the respective countries.

^k Allocation for vitamin A and D capsules. Upon implementation, charges will be recorded as assistance rendered to the respective countries.

^l Allocation for financing international personnel for projects assisted jointly by FAO and UNICEF. Upon implementation, charges will be recorded as assistance rendered to the respective countries.

^m Includes:

	\$
Aid for project preparation	25,000
Survey of needs of children	100,000
Training survey	3,000

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