

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Report of the Programme Committee on the Thirty-third
Through Fortieth Meetings, Held at Lake Success,
New York, 1 March through 5 March 1948

1. The Programme Committee held its thirty-third through fortieth meetings from 1 March 1948 through 5 March 1948 with the following members attending:

Chairman:	Mrs. D. B. Sinclair	(Canada)
	Mr. A. H. Tange	(Australia)
	Dr. C. Hsiao	(China)
	Mr. L. Radimsky	(Czechoslovakia)
	Mr. J. Stolz (alternate)	(Czechoslovakia)
	Dr. L. Bugnard	(France)
	Mr. J. Benavides	(Peru)
	Mr. E. Kessler	(Switzerland)
	Mr. W. Zoelly (alternate)	(Switzerland)
	Mr. A. P. Borisov	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
	Mr. V. I. Kobushko (alternate)	
	Mr. J. A. C. C. Alexander	(United Kingdom)
	Miss K. Lenroot	(United States)
	Mr. L. Hyde (alternate)	(United States)

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

2. The Committee in considering the report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/46) expressed its general satisfaction on the work of the Administration and the evidence of operations being carried out with excellent co-operation between UNICEF and the recipient countries. It noted with gratification the new contributions and pledges to UNICEF announced since its last session by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Uruguay bringing the number of governments which have contributed or pledged contributions to UNICEF to nineteen.

3. The Committee recognized the problems of certain receiving countries in
/undergoing

undergoing the additional legislative processes necessary to provide the relatively small amounts of local currency necessary for the administrative expenses of UNICEF missions when the governments have already made substantial contributions in local currency to UNICEF. For this reason the Committee recommends approval of the action of the Administration in paying for administrative costs of the missions in Czechoslovakia and France from the contributions of those countries. For the purpose of the Fund's records the amounts used for local costs will be shown as deductions from the government's contribution to UNICEF.

AMENDMENTS TO PLANS OF OPERATIONS

4. The Committee considered amended plans of operation for seven countries as summarized in appendices 1a through 1g. These amendments involved no changes in approved allocations to countries but a revision of distribution within the respective countries. The changes from the plans of operations as originally approved are as follows:

Austria (Appendix 1a). The food situation in Austria is such that the Austrian Government, in working out its detailed plans of operation, wishes to pool International Children's Emergency Fund supplies with other indigenous and foreign aid programmes, in order to bolster the school and apprentice lunch programmes. Thus the number of school children and apprentices would be increased from 203,000 to 400,000. It is expected that International Children's Emergency Fund supplies would provide about 180-200 calories per child per day, which, with the addition of food from other sources, should result in a supplementary meal of 450 calories. (For original plan, see E/ICEF/23, Annex 4a)

Bulgaria (Appendix 1b). The revised summary gives a more detailed outline of the feeding operations than is shown in the summary of the originally approved plan (E/ICEF/23, Add.2). The list of administering offices reflects some additions, but the number of children remains the same. (The Bulgarian plan will need a further revision on the basis of the increase in the Bulgarian allocation. See paragraph 8 below.)

Czechoslovakia (Appendix 1c). This is a summary of the plan for feeding 120,000 children approved by the Executive Board at its last session (E/590/Add.1, paragraph 5) and provides for the feeding of 7,500 children from the ages of one to six, a group not included in the original plan (E/ICEF/23, Annex 5a). A slight modification has been requested in the last approved plan to restrict the feeding of whole milk to ailing infants.

/France

France (Appendix 1d). The revised summary reflects a minor increase in the number of children to be fed in comparison with the plan as originally approved (E/ICEF/40, Annex 1). While a considerable number of mothers will receive dry rations for home consumption, they will receive this under conditions as established by the Executive Board policy on group feeding. (E/590, paragraph 25).

Greece (Appendix 1e). The summary of the revised plan reflects changes as a result of an increase in allocations to Greece of \$196,000 approved by the Executive Board at its last meeting (E/590/Add.1, paragraph 5). The principle points of difference between the revised plan and the original plan (E/ICEF/23, Annex 4b) are: (a) The number of children to be reached has been increased from 290,000 to 340,000 with certain adjustments between categories of children; (b) The responsibilities of the various Ministries are clarified; and (c) Certain proposals are made with regard to issuing dry rations when group feeding cannot be carried out (paragraph 5, Appendix 1e).

Italy (Appendix 1f). This is a summary of the revised plan included in E/ICEF/42 reflecting the increased allocation to Italy approved by the Board (E/590, paragraph 20c), except that it restricts feeding of whole milk to children under one year of age as recommended by the Executive Director in his letter to Board members in E/ICEF/42.

Roumania (Appendix 1g). The revised summary differs from the original summary of the plan (E/ICEF/23, Annex 6) only in minor details. The number of infants under one year reads 130,000 instead of 30,000 correcting a typographical error in the original.

5. The Programme Committee recommends approval of the revised plans of operations for Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and Roumania as summarized.

6. In connection with the Greek plan, the Executive Director reported that the Administration has authorized deviation from the Board policy on group feeding (E/590 paragraph 25) as set forth in the summary of the revised plan (Appendix 1e, paragraph 5) for a period of three months, under the general authority granted the Administration by the Board (E/590, paragraph 26). The purpose of granting this deviation was to allow the Greek programme to get started. It is now the joint view of the UNICEF Greek Mission Chief and a representative of UNICEF New York Headquarters, who has recently completed
/observations

observations in Greece, that the distribution of dry rations should be discontinued after the first three months because of difficulties of control and lack of assurance of full utilization of the products. Negotiations are now being carried on with the Greek Government for a new plan of operations.

7. The Administration also placed before the Committee copies of correspondence from Mr. Pasmazoglou, Greek representative on the Executive Board of UNICEF and from the mission staff of the World Health Organization Interim Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Division of Social Affairs of the United Nations stationed in Greece, pointing out in a joint memorandum the disadvantages of the Board policy on group feeding in Greece.

8. The Committee recommends approval of the Greek plan, as summarized, with the proviso that distribution of dry rations not continue beyond the first three months of operation. In the meantime, the Administration will examine the situation further in the light of the conflicting opinions referred to above, and will provide the Programme Committee with further information. This information will cover, for example, the manner in which needy groups receiving dry rations will be cared for if the dry ration distribution is discontinued, and how Greek Government officials and United Nations advisors in Greece believe that adequate control of supplies can be developed if the dry ration distribution were to be established on the basis recommended by the Greek Government.

ALBANIAN PLAN OF OPERATION

9. The Committee recommends approval of the Albanian Plan of Operations as summarized in E/ICEF/47 subject to revision of the provision relating to home consumption of supplies by children from 0 to 4 years of age and by mothers, to conform with Executive Board policy on group feeding as expressed in document E/590, paragraph 25. The Committee recognized that hardships in getting the programme started as a result of this modification can be minimized under the terms set forth in E/590, paragraph 26.

INCREASED ALLOCATIONS OUT OF ADJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE

10. The Executive Board at its session in October 1947 established an adjustment allowance of \$520,000 and authorized the Programme Committee to make upward adjustments out of this allowance when necessary in the light of new information and changing conditions (E/590, paragraph 23). The Board also agreed that allocations to Bulgaria and Hungary be subject to upward adjustment through the use of this allowance, upon the submission of additional evidence of need from UNICEF representatives in these countries (E/590, paragraph 20f).

/11. On the basis

11. On the basis of a statement of needs in Bulgaria by the Administration (Appendix 2) and the recommendation of the Executive Director, the Programme Committee increased the dollar allocation to Bulgaria out of the adjustment allowance by \$300,000. This will permit a one-time increase in the Bulgarian allocation from 110,000 to 200,000 child food units for the last four months of the initial allocation. The period of four months has been suggested because this will (a) carry feeding through the school year (b) carry aid up to the time of early summer produce and crops, and (c) give the Programme Committee an opportunity to review the situation at subsequent meetings in the light of the Fund's existing resources and needs in Bulgaria.

12. Pending more complete information from Hungary, no recommendation was made by the Administration concerning use of the adjustment allowance for Hungary. As a consequence, no action was taken by the Programme Committee at the session with reference to Hungary.

REVISIONS IN CURRENT ALLOCATIONS

13. No formal requests or Administration recommendations for revisions in the current six months programmes were placed before the Programme Committee and no revisions in the first six months allocations are recommended to the Board. The increase for Bulgaria, paragraph 11, was based upon authorization previously granted the Programme Committee by the Board. The representative of Czechoslovakia expressed the view that the current allocation to Czechoslovakia is insufficient because of the serious deterioration of the food situation in his country due to the summer drought. Among the evidence he cited in support of this view was the reduction in the crop of spring potatoes from an average of 75,000 carloads to 17,000 carloads, the forced wholesale slaughter of milk cows, and the fact that the Government was planning a supplementary child feeding programme for a total of 931,000 children as against the 776,000 believed necessary in August 1947. The Executive Director called the attention of the Committee to the fact that Albania, in presenting its plan of operations, had stated its view that the allocation of 25,000 child food units was inadequate in view of the size of the child population and their needs.

PROVISIONAL ALLOCATION FOR MALTA

14. In its session in October 1947 the Board made a provision allocation of \$46,000 for an estimated 10,000 child food units to Malta pending a survey to be made at an early date by a representative of the Fund. (E/590, paragraph 19, 21b). The survey which was undertaken did not show deficiencies of a nature which warranted immediate action by the Fund. With the agreement of the United Kingdom Representative on the Board, the

/Executive

Executive Director requested that this provisional allocation be rescinded. (E/ICEF/49). The Programme Committee concurs with this request and recommends its approval by the Executive Board.

UTILIZATION OF COD LIVER OIL

15. The Committee is cognizant that the difficulties of storage of cod liver oil during summer months and its great values for older children as well as for infants under one year of age, make desirable the policy of distribution of cod liver oil to children from one year upwards, in the order of age priority, to the extent that programmed supplies of cod liver oil are available. The Committee concurred in the policy of the Administration to assure full consumption of programmed supplies of cod liver oil by not later than the end of May, as set forth in the Executive Director's Report (E/ICEF/46, paragraph 23). The Committee also concurs in the intention of the Administration to place procurement orders during the next few months for cod liver oil supplies for the winter of 1948-1949 in order to assure availability and timely delivery.

SUMMER CAMP FEEDING PROGRAMMES

16. The Committee considered the recommendation of the Executive Director that the Board approve the general policy of assistance for camp feeding of the children in lieu of school feeding during the summer and authorize the Administration to allow such modifications in the plans of operation for this purpose as may be necessary pending Board approval (E/ICEF/46, paragraph 28). Certain members of the Committee expressed doubts about the proposal for summer camp feeding pending further information about the groups of children which will be affected by this policy. The question was also raised as to whether there should not be some postponement on the use of supplies during the summer months in order to assure more adequate supplies in the subsequent winter.

17. The Committee recommends approval of this policy on the understanding that this does not alter the allocations to countries, that the summer camp feeding programmes will be carried out in accordance with the same UNICEF policies governing school and institutional feeding, and that the Administration will report to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board on the manner in which summer camp feeding with UNICEF assistance is being carried out in the various participating countries.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL PROJECTS

18. The Committee had before it the report of the Sub-Committee on Medical Projects (E/ICEF/43) which was presented by the Representative of Poland on the Sub-Committee, Dr. L. Rajchman, in behalf of Dr. Debre of France,

/Chairman

Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Committee was fortunate in having present to participate in the discussion Dr. J. Holm, the representative of Denmark on the Sub-Committee, and Dr. J. Lade, director of venereal disease work for the New York State Department of Public Health, who had acted as UNICEF consultant to the Polish Government in the development of plans for an anti-venereal disease campaign.

19. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Sub-Committee for the large amount of work represented by the report and the vision which it reflected. The Committee also expressed its gratitude at the generous offer of the Danish Government to contribute to the proposed programmes through the Danish Red Cross.

(a) The BCG Programme

20. Extensive explanatory statements were made by members of the Sub-Committee, in reply to questions concerning the report. It was explained that the duration of the programme contemplated for European countries as a whole was about eighteen months, allowing for a different time of commencement in each country. Although some of the items in the budget estimate attached to the report of the Medical Sub-Committee (E/ICEF/43, Annex 8) are expressed on a twelve months basis, they nevertheless provide for the operations being spread over a longer period. The explanations stressed the importance of application of the project on a scale where it would represent an overall prophylactic measure. At the same time it was pointed out that equipment, technical services, and facilities for training, could be made available where, for technical reasons, the type of current operations of the Danish Red Cross cannot be carried out at present.

21. The following resolution was approved by the Committee:

The Programme Committee, having considered the report of the Medical Sub-Committee, is impressed with the value of the anti-tubercular programme by Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin vaccination developed by the Danish Red Cross and with the generous offer of Denmark to co-operate with the International Children's Emergency Fund, and considering that the terms of reference of ICEF include provision that it may operate for "child health purposes generally" (General Assembly Resolution 57 (1), Section 1c), desires to avail itself of the opportunity to assist in meeting the serious emergency created by the alarming spread of tuberculosis among children and adolescents.

Therefore, the Committee recommends the approval of an

/allocation

allocation of three million dollars (\$3,000,000), of which two million dollars (\$2,000,000) is to be available for an immediate European programme subject to the following conditions:

(1) The implementation of the programme will be entrusted to the Danish Red Cross, thus extending its work already in operation. The technical direction of the joint enterprise will be entrusted to Dr. Johannes Holm, in charge of the Danish Red Cross anti-tuberculosis work, who is also the Chairman of the Expert Committee on Tuberculosis of WHO-IC.

(2) The machinery of co-operation with WHO proposed in the Report, which implies the systematic and periodic consultation with, and advice from expert committees and conferences, as well as for the co-ordination of the technical work is approved except that this co-operation does not involve at present any financial commitments to WHO-IC.

(3) A model agreement to be entered into by the UNICEF and the Danish Red Cross with participating governments, will be approved by the Executive Board and will provide, inter alia, that each such government will bear an appropriate share of local expenditure involved in the programme.

(4) The Executive Board will approve the first list of countries in which the operations will be started and every subsequent proposal as to new countries.

(5) Periodic progress reports on the conduct of the operations will be communicated by the Medical Sub-Committee and the Administration to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board.

(6) The Administration is instructed to utilize to the utmost local currencies and contributions in kind which cannot be utilized for the feeding programmes.

(7) Equipment, technical services, and facilities for training should be provided without delay for eligible countries where, for technical reasons, the type of current operations of the Danish Red Cross cannot be carried out at present.

(b) Training Facilities

22. On the question of training facilities discussed in the Sub-Committee's report, the following Resolution was approved:

The Programme Committee takes note of the offers of the French Government, and the Swiss Government, through the Don Suisse, which
/have been

have been accepted by the Administration, for training facilities for child care personnel, and expresses its appreciation for these facilities. The Committee also takes note of the intention of the Administration that training fellowships be made available on an equitable basis to all countries receiving UNICEF assistance. It expresses the hope that other countries in a position to do so, will make similar training facilities available to the Fund.

(c) Overall Campaigns for the Eradication of Syphilis

23. In discussion of the project for assistance, principally by the provision of penicillin, to countries prepared to undertake a campaign for the eradication of syphilis, expert opinion was offered that the kind of project contemplated involved an overall public health objective rather than measures for individual treatment. The Programme Committee's recommendation on the venereal disease project is incorporated in the Resolution in Programme of Operations for 1948 given in paragraph 27 below.

24. It was the view of the Australian representative that the letter sent to governments regarding applications for assistance in the UNICEF anti-venereal disease campaign (E/ICEF/43, Annex 9) anticipated, in certain respects, the decisions yet to be taken by the Executive Board. The representative of the United Kingdom associated himself with this view. Other representatives expressed the view that the letter was justified on the basis of Board policy expressed in document E/590, paragraph 35.

(d) Minority Views Concerning Medical Projects

25. Some objections raised by some members of the Committee to the medical projects are summarized as follows:

- (1) It was questioned whether, in the light of its mandate and its limited resources, the UNICEF should undertake projects in which the World Health Organization was more directly concerned.
- (2) The BCG Programme unduly emphasized operations in Europe with insufficient attention to other areas.
- (3) The emphasis on mass operations as a condition of both the anti-tubercular and the anti-venereal disease campaigns discriminates against countries where such a scale of operations was not feasible.
- (4) The procedure of recommending a reserve from "future resources" as proposed for the anti-venereal disease project, was considered by one representative to be unsound in principle.

/PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS FOR THE REMAINDER OF 1948

26. The Committee discussed the programme of operations for the remainder of 1948 on the basis of data on resources available for programming presented in the Executive Directors' report (E/ICEF/46, paragraph 13) and on data presented in Appendixes 3 and 4 to the report.

27. On the basis of its discussion the following resolution on programme of operations for 1948 was adopted by the Programme Committee:

The Programme Committee

Cognizant of the Executive Board's decision at its last session that

"the Board agreed, with the qualifications stated below, that planning and procurement should proceed on the basis of continuance throughout the year 1948 of the programme of operations in respect to which allocations have already been made, to the extent permitted by the Fund's resources. This planning and procurement is subject to such adjustments in the total allocations as may be indicated by experience in the operation of the programmes in countries already receiving assistance and without prejudicing in any way consideration of the needs of other countries eligible for and desiring assistance."

(E/590/Add.1, paragraph 6)

Recognizing with regret the limited resources now available to the Fund,

Recommends that the presently authorized allocations for the first six months programme be continued for a further period of four months at least for milk, fats, and cod liver oil for all countries.

Invites the Administration to make recommendations for adjustments as new resources become available.

Recommends that the sum of \$2,700,000 be allocated for a Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin anti-tubercular project, in addition to \$300,000 to be taken out of the \$500,000 medical reserve approved by the Executive Board (E/590 paragraph 23).

Notes that since approximately \$100,000 of the above mentioned \$500,000 reserve has been expended, a reserve of approximately \$100,000 will remain for emergency medical items.

Recommends in conformity with the decision quoted above that a reserve of \$1,000,000 be set aside from present fund to meet eventual claims from countries which have not received an allocation and which are eligible for and desiring assistance.

/Calls attention

Calls attention to the fact that the Committee on Administrative Budget is recommending an administrative budget for the last three quarters of 1948 which would require an additional \$750,000 over and above that previously set up for administrative purposes and that there remains a balance of \$3,800,000 unprogrammed, but because of the nature of these resources, it will only be partially convertible into milk, fats, or fish oil.

Recommends that in view of the desirability of effective utilization of the contributions of the various countries at the earliest practical date, that the Administration be authorized to procure meat, fish and other foods, hides, leather, wool and cotton, as may be available in countries able to supply only such commodities.

It is further recommended that the Administration be authorized to distribute among the receiving countries the commodities so secured on the basis of the dollar value of their allocations. If departures from this general principle are necessary to make the best use of the particular supplies, the Administration should report the facts to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board for approval.

In addition it is recommended that a reserve of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) from future resources be set up for the treatment of children and mothers in countries which will undertake an overall campaign for the eradication of syphilis. Recommendations for allocations will be made when requests have been received in response to a letter already circulated to governments.

27. During the discussion of future operations proposals were made to the effect that continuation of present allocations should at present be limited to three months. The point of view was also put forward that the reserve of \$1,000,000 out of present resources should be made available for the benefit of countries which have already received allocations as well as for those which have not.

APPENDIX 1a

1 February 1948

AUSTRIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Austrian Ministry of Social Administration will be the primary responsible agency for the supervision of the ICEF programme in Austria. This Ministry combines the services of social welfare and health. While the Ministry of Food will actually operate the largest section of the ICEF supplemental feeding programme in Austria, the Ministry of Social Administration will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Austria, and will be responsible for all necessary co-ordination with other agencies of the Austrian Government.

2. The plan for feeding with ICEF supplies includes the following:

(a) By the Ministry of Social Administration:

(i) Pregnant and nursing mothers..... 20,000

(ii) Children under one year of age..... 20,000

(b) By the Ministry of Food:

School children and apprentices.....400,000

TOTAL 440,000

3. Children under one year will receive whole milk only. The other categories will receive dried skim milk, fats, meat, dried vegetables, sugar, and cod-liver oil. Feeding is done in public centres such as nurseries, kindergartens, schools and apprentice groups. Because of practical difficulties involved in fetching their milk daily from nurseries, mothers in the Vienna area receive their milk and fats for a fifteen day period, when they appear at the nurseries for regular required medical examinations, and consume the food in their homes.

4. The areas selected for ICEF supplementary feeding were chosen by the Ministries of Food and Social Administration on the basis of availability of indigenous milk supplies, general war devastation, and overall need for additional foodstuffs. The Austrian Government indicates that within provinces and districts, supplemental feeding efforts will be primarily in town areas inasmuch as these areas have the greatest difficulty in securing adequate supplies of indigenous milk production.

5. Within each Land (province) there is a Youth Office, composed of the Provincial Health Officer, School Supervisor, the local Food Representative, and other agencies concerned with child welfare problems. This Youth Office will select, on the basis of need, the districts within

/the provinces

the provinces in which ICEF foods are distributed. In turn, similar local government groups within the district will select the specific institutions in which the feeding projects will be conducted. Selection in all cases will be on the basis of need. Recipient children are chosen after medical examination, through the Social Welfare Ministry. Kindergarten children in Vienna are eligible for ICEF food only if they do not benefit from any other relief programme. Apprentices are chosen through the Trade Union, and must be more than five kilos underweight and TB suspects. Babies and nursing and expectant mothers receive food on the basis of recommendation by the doctor or social worker in charge at the Mothers Advice Centres (nurseries), of which there is one in each district, and seventy-five in Vienna alone.

6. In primary and secondary schools, feedings will be supervised by a District or Municipality Youth Office Committee composed of the Health Officer, School Authority, and Food Representative. ICEF food supplements a meal of approximately 200 calories provided by the Austrian Government from its own sources.

7. Meals for apprentices are usually offered after working hours and are of the same nature as are given in school feedings. The apprentices supplemental feeding programme is administered by the same Committee as operates the school feeding programme, but includes delegates of the Federation of Trade Unions. The Austrian Government supplements the meals for children between six and eighteen years of age from sources at its disposal with sugar, flour, potatoes, vegetables, and meat of a caloric value at least equal to that of the ICEF supplies.

8. Supplies for Austria, arriving at Trieste, are taken over by an official representative of the Federal Chancellory - Aid to Austria, in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Food. At the border, another representative will route the supplies to the "Landesernaehrungsamt" (District Feeding Office) in accordance with the Ministry of Food's distribution plan. The UNICEF Austrian Mission and the Ministry of Food are regularly informed of all supplies crossing the border and their destination. Distribution to the recipients will be organized by the District Feeding Office in compliance with orders from the Ministry of Food.

/Distribution Plan

Distribution Plan for ICEF Supplies in Austria

<u>District</u>	<u>Nursing and Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Babies 0-1</u>	<u>School Children and Apprentices</u>
Vienna	4,000	4,000	110,000
Lower Austria	3,600	3,600	40,000
Burgenland	800	800	2,000
Upper Austria, south	2,800	2,800	60,000
Upper Austria, north	400	400	8,000
Salzburg	1,000	1,000	30,000
Tyrol	1,200	1,200	40,000
Voralberg	600	600	10,000
Styria	4,000	4,000	60,000
Carinthia	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>40,000</u>
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>400,000</u>

APPENDIX 1b

1 February 1948

BULGARIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Government of Bulgaria will ensure normal distribution of supplies furnished by the Fund by means of a Central Committee composed of the representatives of:

- (a) Ministry of Health
- (b) Ministry of Education
- (c) Ministry of Social Welfare
- (d) Ministry of Trade and Supplies
- (e) Ministry of Internal Affairs
- (f) Central Council of Public Welfare and Education of the Child
- (g) Relief Organization
- (h) Bulgarian Women's Association
- (i) Sofia Municipality

The executive director of the committee will be the Department Chief of the Ministry of Social Welfare. He will be the liaison between the committee and the representative of the ICEF, and will carry the responsibility for the Bulgarian Government with the ICEF. In regional centres and villages where the food is distributed there will be a committee made up of local officials who will see to the distribution of foodstuffs according to given instructions.

2. The food distribution itself will be carried out in day-homes, kindergartens, schools, well-baby stations, hospitals, sanatoria, preventoria, creches, district health centres and similar congregate places.

3. Children and mothers in the following categories will receive ICEF supplies:

(a) Children under one year	10,000
(b) Children from one-four years.....	20,000
(c) Children from five-nine years.....	25,000
(d) Children from ten-fourteen years.....	25,000
(e) Adolescents from fifteen-eighteen years.....	10,000
(f) Pregnant and nursing mothers.....	<u>20,000</u>
Total	110,000

4. Food will be distributed to the above categories as follows:

To (a) Forty grammes of whole milk powder per day (about 200 calories) and an equivalent amount of local foodstuffs from Government sources.

To (b) (c) (d) and (e) Forty grammes powdered skim milk, (about 150 calories), 10 grammes fats (about ninety calories), and an equivalent

/amount of

amount of calories from Government sources.

To (f) forty grammes powdered milk, skim, and ten grammes fats, to be supplemented as above from Government sources.

5. 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, birth day, age, weight and height. The children will be weighed monthly and their height measure will be taken every six months. A detailed chart will be worked out for each locality giving the number of children by age group and pregnant women to be given food. Each child to receive food will have a card, or will be listed, as certification of his right to receive food.

APPENDIX 1c

1 February 1948

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The co-ordination of the functions of the Ministries concerned in the UNICEF programme is to be carried out by a Committee established in the Prime Minister's Office in accordance with Part 6 of the Decree No. 48/47 pertaining to youth welfare activities. The Committee, according to the Decree, comprises the Ministries of Welfare, Health, Education, Information, Justice, the Central Association of Trade Unions, Association of Czech and Slovak Farmers, and three representatives of an Advisory Board which includes physicians, voluntary social workers, teachers, and other youth welfare experts. Other Ministries will participate insofar as the problem under discussion falls within the purview of their responsibilities. Pending the organization of this Committee, co-ordination of the UNICEF programme is being carried out jointly by the Ministries of Health and Welfare in consultation with the Ministry of Food at periodic meetings.

2. The Ministry of Social Welfare has planned a supplemental feeding programme for a total of 931,000 children during 1947-48. Whether this plan can be implemented, however, depends entirely on the food supply situation. The extra ration planned has decreased since last year. For 1947-48 it will include: 1/8 litre milk, ten grammes sugar, and fifty grammes rye bread or flour, if available. Of the 931,000 children, it is planned to feed approximately 120,000 children in the following categories with ICEF supplies:

(a) Infants.....	11,000
(b) Children one-six in various kinds of children's homes.....	7,500
(c) Children three-six, in nursery schools.....	21,100
(d) Children six-fourteen in grammar schools.....	41,600
(e) Adolescents.....	<u>38,600</u>
TOTAL	119,800

3. The District Youth Welfare Committees, under the direction of the Ministry of Welfare, are responsible for the actual distribution for all age groups except infants, for whom the responsibility lies with the Ministry of Health.

4. The districts in which the UNICEF feeding programme will take place were selected with priority consideration for:

(a) Districts economically deficient and those which suffered considerable economic damage during the occupation years.

/(b) Industrial

- (b) Industrial Districts.
- (c) War devastated Districts.

The selection of the feeding centres, institutions, etc., within the Districts was carried out by the District Youth Welfare Committees, who were guided by the following considerations:

- (a) Distance of school or place of employment from home with the view of providing a hot meal during school or working hours.
- (b) Social status of the children, that is, orphans, both parents employed, illness of parents, number in family, inadequate provision of meals etc.

The feeding centres are situated either in the building of the District Youth Welfare Committees, or in homes for adolescents, or canteens in various premises rented for the purpose, etc. For adolescents not attending grammar school, canteens are provided in factories, workshops, apprentice homes, etc. Meals for the pre-school children are provided in Children's Homes, including orphanages, day nurseries, nursery schools, etc. Children of socially weak families are provided for in all these centres. The food will be provided free of charge. School feeding will take place daily during school days. Adolescents, not attending school, will receive their meals in canteens or other feeding centres during work days. In the homes, orphanages and other institutions, rations will be given daily.

5. Whole milk will be reserved for the following infants:

- (a) sick
- (b) premature
- (c) weak and threatened with illness
- (d) convalescent
- (e) other infants wholly artificially fed

The ration for these infants will be sixty to sixty-five grammes a day for 150 days. In 1945 twenty-six per cent of all infant deaths were caused by stomach and bowel diseases largely due to the bad quality of indigenous milk. City consumers receive their fluid milk two to five days after milking and due to lack of refrigeration and poor transportation the boiled milk (particularly during the hot season) is unsuitable for infants. All dried whole milk in Czechoslovakia is restricted to distribution based upon doctor's prescription, to infants under one year of age. The milk will be shipped from the Melnik warehouse to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Infant Homes or to pharmacies. All milk, other than direct

/supplies

supplies issued at infant institutions, will be distributed only on prescriptions of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Medical Officers. Distribution through pharmacies will be limited to the border regions of Bohemia and Moravia where the Maternity Clinics are not yet fully established. Distribution through these pharmacies will be on the basis of medical prescriptions only and will be done free of charge. In Slovakia distribution of whole milk will be limited to the same categories of infants only in Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. The District Medical Officer will be responsible to the Ministry of Health for distribution within his District.

6. Upon arrival in Czechoslovakia, UNICEF supplies are stored in the warehouse of the Ministry of Social Welfare at Melnik, and shipped out from there to the District Youth Welfare Committee warehouses situated in the various regions.

APPENDIX 1a

1 February 1948

FRENCH PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Ministry of Public Health normally carries out such supplementary feeding programmes as are undertaken by the Government. All responsibility for the carrying out of the ICEF programme in France will be undertaken by the Ministry of Public Health. This Ministry will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in France, and will be responsible for all necessary co-ordination with the other agencies of the French Government, whose functions are related and concerned with the ICEF project.

2. With ICEF foods the French Government plans to provide supplementary feedings to the following persons:

(a) Pregnant mothers	50,000
(b) Nursing mothers	12,000
(c) Children 3-6 years	140,000
(d) Children 6-13 years	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL	302,000

3. As a general rule, pregnant and nursing mothers will be fed at central messes (gouter des meres) by the "Entr'aide Francaise". However, it will be necessary in some instances to permit consumption of ICEF supplies at home, but this will be supervised by and require the approval of local social workers. The children 3-6 years of age will be fed by the "Entr'aide Francaise" at day nurseries (ecole maternelle). The children 6-13 years of age will be fed by the personnel of the local school system as part of a general school lunch programme. The "Entr'aide Francaise" is a semi-official government agency, under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Public Health. The "Entr'aide Francaise" is subsidized by the Government and receives a major portion of its fund from the French Government.

4. It is planned to convert all the initial ICEF dollar allocation into skim milk and supplement pregnant and nursing mothers with 80 grammes (or 1/2 litre) of reconstituted milk per day, and children 3-13 years of age with 40 grammes (or 1/4 litre) per day.

5. Areas of operation will be selected primarily on the basis of the extent of the milk deficiency and general food availabilities. The local Departments of Public Health will select the schools to be furnished with ICEF supplies. Also through the local Departments of Public Health, the attending social worker will select the pregnant and nursing mothers to be fed; these social workers will also select the 'ecoles maternelles' to be /served.

served. Selection will be entirely on the basis of need.

6. All the above children are presently receiving a daily canteen meal through the "Entr'aide Francaise" at the day nursery or a school lunch and the skim milk supplied by the ICEF will serve as a supplementation. The present meals are at least equal to the caloric value of the ICEF milk and in the vast majority of cases exceed the caloric value of the skim milk by a wide margin. For the pregnant and nursing mothers, some will consume their milk and meals at the "Gouter des Meres", but a considerable portion will receive dry rations for home consumption at the time of their pre-natal medical consultations and post-natal examinations. The French Government gives financial assistance to these mothers and this aid will serve as the matching supplementation.

7. The French Government has indicated that any credit obtained by shipping its own supplies will be put into fats and oils for the ICEF project.

APPENDIX 1e

20 February 1948

GREEK PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Greek Government will provide the following 340,200 children and pregnant mothers with ICEF supplies:

A. Through the Ministry of Welfare:

(1) 0-1 year	50,000
(2) 1-2 years	40,300
(3) 2-4 years	59,300
(4) 4-6 years	58,900
(5) Pregnant mothers (from fifth month of pregnancy)	<u>21,700</u>
	230,200

B. Through the Ministry of Education:

(1) School children between 6-18	<u>110,000</u>
TOTAL	340,200

2. The pre-school feeding programme in Greece is administered by the Ministry of Welfare, through PIKPA, a semi-official agency that operates under this Ministry. PIKPA is an institution for community welfare and relief that provides medico-social help for children up to six years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers.

3. The School Feeding Programme is administered by the School Hygiene Direction of the Ministry of Education. Regional supervision is the responsibility of School Inspectors and feeding is done by the School authorities who are assisted by local committees and volunteers. In larger schools there are paid workers.

4. Immediately upon arrival in Greece, ICEF foods allocated to pre-school feeding are placed in the PIKPA warehouses in Athens, and withdrawals are made by PIKPA to cover the requirements of the ICEF feeding. ICEF foods allocated for school feeding are placed in the Ministry of Education warehouses in Athens. Withdrawals are made only upon shipment orders issued by the Director of School Hygiene, co-signed by an ICEF representative.

5. Feeding of pre-school children and pregnant mothers will be in the form of prepared meals, consumed on the premises, wherever possible. The existing establishments and services of PIKPA and the Ministry of Welfare (canteen centres, equipment, personnel, etc.) will be used in

/administering

administering the programme on a communal basis, when this can be done. When communal feeding can not be carried out, dry rations may be issued under the following controls:

- (a) Refugees to receive supplementary food must be registered at the Welfare Centres, the agencies responsible for certifying their refugee status.
- (b) Malnourished children in the refugee areas are given supplementary food on the recommendation of doctors only.
- (c) PIKPA, in co-operation with Welfare Centres and doctors authorizing issue of dry rations, will be responsible for retaining records of all persons to whom such rations are issued.

6. All feeding of school children is in the form of prepared meals consumed on the premises.

7. Selection of areas in which ICEF feeding will take place is made on the basis of nutritional needs. In the pre-school feeding programme, the areas have been selected by the Ministry of Welfare and have been approved by a committee representing the Ministries of Co-ordination and Welfare, representatives of PIKPA and of the following UN agencies in Greece: WHO, FAO, UN Welfare Mission and ICEF. These areas include, in particular, groups in refugee sections of the country. In the school feeding programme, the areas have been selected by the Ministry of Education and have been approved by a committee representing the Ministries of Co-ordination, Hygiene, Welfare and Education, and representatives of the above-mentioned UN agencies.

8. ICEF supplies will be used as part of the Government child feeding programme.

(a) For the pre-school children and pregnant women the planned diet is as follows:

Group	Food Items*	Daily Calories, ICEF	Daily Calories, Gov't**
0-1 year	Dried whole milk	162	290
1-2 years	Dried skim milk	144	290
2-4 years	Dried skim milk; meat; fish; sugar	206	231
4-6 years	Dried skim milk; meat; fish; sugar	234	231
Pregnant Mothers	Dried skim milk; meat; fish; sugar	261	230
Neediest Children	Cod-liver oil	5 grammes	
All Refugees	Bread		956

* ICEF milk is computed on a 30 day month, 6 month basis; meat, fish, sugar and cod-liver oil on a 3 month basis.

** Government food items consist of milk only, in addition to the bread

(b) The aim of the Government's school feeding programme is to give 1,000,000 children a daily nutritious breakfast. This is the group that suffered most from a nutritional standpoint during the occupation. ICEF foods will be used to support this feeding programme. The planned diet for the 110,000 children receiving ICEF food consists of 40 grammes of ICEF dried skim milk per day, of which 32 grammes go into a milk beverage supplemented with cocoa, if available, and sugar, and 8 grammes go into raisin bread for which flour, raisins, olive oil and salt are supplied by the Government. This meal has a caloric value of 564, and is high in protein, calcium and riboflavin. 68,180 children in the refugee area will receive ICEF meats and fish as fillings for sandwiches, in addition to the items listed above. Where canteens exist for refugees, these items may be used in a hot meal. Sugar will be provided to the extent of 32 calories per child per day for this group. 20,000 of the neediest school children in the northern area will also receive about 5 grammes daily of ICEF cod-liver oil for a period of three months.

9. The ICEF foods are recognized as being of a supplementary character and the basic ration will not be diminished because of their availability. At all times ICEF foods will be regarded as supplementary to any foods available from other sources.

APPENDIX 1f

1 February 1948

ITALIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Administration for International Aid (Italian initials: AAI) formerly known as the "Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA", is the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Italy and is responsible for the supplemental feeding programmes for children and pregnant and nursing mothers. This department of Government is directly responsible to the Prime Minister's office and formerly handled all governmental relations with UNRRA.

2. The AAI operates through Provincial and Commune Welfare Committees which are composed of the chief local government officer (i.e., Prefect in Province, and Mayor in Commune) as well as local governmental representatives concerned with child health and welfare problems (i.e., officers of health, food, education, finance and representatives of the Voluntary Agencies and officials of the Church). The AAI is responsible for the general policies and supervision of the ICEF programmes. In consultation with the ICEF Mission in Italy it issues instructions on methods to be employed in the selection of persons to be assisted, determines ration scales and prepares the national programmes for supplementary feeding. In conjunction with the High Commissioner for Food, it is responsible for the receipt of ICEF supplies at Italian ports and deliveries to the individual feeding projects. The AAI maintains controls on the amount of ICEF foods distributed and actually consumed, and for this purpose there is a statistical office at headquarters and some inspectorates covering each region.

3. The Italian Government proposes to feed the following children and pregnant and nursing mothers with ICEF supplies:

(a) Infants under 1 year in foundling homes.....	25,000
(b) Children in orphanages.....	250,000
(c) Children in day nurseries attached to orphanages..	140,000
(d) Asili Nido.....	25,000
(e) Mothers' Messes.....	<u>110,000</u>
Total	550,000

4. ICEF supplies and the Italian Government's supplementary assistance in daily calories for the above groups is as follows:

/ICEF

	<u>ICEF</u>	<u>IT. GOVT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(a) All foundling homes	223	180	403
(b) All orphanages	344	417	761
(c) Nurseries att. to orphanages	303	379	682
(d) Asili Nido	302	379	681
(e) Mothers' Messes	317	546	863

5. Priority is given to the above groups on the following basis:

(a) Foundling Homes: Abandoned children received by these institutions are considered to be in the poorest physical health of the age group under one year of age, and in need of the greatest care and food nourishment.

(b) Orphanages: Most of the children in these institutions are war orphans who suffered considerable hardships during the military combat period. The Italian Government can, at this time, contribute only a part of the upkeep of these institutions, and the amount of general public support, which was their pre-war main source of income, is now inadequate to maintain the substantial feedings which are required by these children.

(c) Day Nurseries attached to Orphanages: Several of the orphanages and similar institutions also maintain a day nursery for poor children aged 3-6 years, who all come from needy families and represent one of the neediest sections. It is advisable to include this category to avoid a situation in which some children in a given institution receive food and others do not.

(d) Asili Nido: These institutions take abandoned children and orphans from the foundling homes when they reach the age of one year and keep them until they are three or four years old. The children are then passed on to orphanages or similar institutions. These institutions also give day nursery care to children aged one to three or four from poor families whose mothers are out at work all day and therefore cannot care for their children.

(e) Mothers' Messes: The pregnant and nursing mothers in these messes are selected by local medical officers and social workers on the basis of their poor health, their need for food, and their low income status which does not permit purchase of adequate supplies of nutritive and protective foods.

6. Infants under one year receive ICEF dried whole milk. The other categories receive dried skim milk, fats, meat, tinned fish, dried peas and cod liver oil. The cod liver oil will be distributed for a three months cure period only. The Italian Government supplements these rations with flour, pasta and sugar.

APPENDIX 1g

1 February 1948

ROUMANIAN PLAN OF OPERATIONS

1. The Ministry of Health will be responsible for co-ordination and carrying out the ICEF programme in Roumania. The Ministry of Health will be the direct liaison office with the ICEF Mission in Roumania.
 2. Through its district medical officers, the Ministry of Health exercises a supervisory function over village dispensaries, clinics, preventoria, hospitals and milk stations and over school health programmes, all of which are operated by personnel of the Ministry of Health.
 3. The ICEF supplies for supplementary feeding will be used in the following manner:
 - A. At milk stations
 - (1) 130,000 infants under 1 year of age - dried whole milk only
 - (2) 50,000 pregnant and nursing mothers - dried skim milk, fats, and other foods
 - (3) 100,000 children 1-7 skim milk, fats and other foods
 - (4) 80,000 children 7-12 skim milk, fats and other foods.
 - B. At child welfare institutions and orphanages

10,000 children up to 10 years will receive skim milk, fats and other foods
 - C. At day nurseries, which are primarily attached to factories where the mothers are employed

30,000 children of pre-school age will be fed with skim milk, fats and other foods
- The total number of children supplied with supplementary feeding thus totals 400,000.
4. The milk stations, child welfare institutions and orphanages are directly under the supervision of district and local health officers. The day nurseries are often operated by voluntary groups such as trade unions, Woman's Democratic League, etc., but under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.
 5. The Roumanian Government will supplement the ICEF supplies for infants under one year and pregnant and nursing mothers who are fed at the milk stations with standard packages which will contain: sugar, linen, soap and talcum.
 6. For the children between one to twelve, who are fed at milk stations, child welfare institutions and orphanages and day nurseries, the Roumanian
/Government

Government will provide 150-200 calories in the form of rice, semolina, wheat, sugar and other foods as available.

7. The districts in which the ICEF programme will be carried on will be approximately as follows:

- (a) The medical inspectorates of Suceava, Insi, Calatsi and Constanta (in the Moldavia and Dobrudja).....59%
- (b) The medical inspectorates at Cluj, Sibdu, Tomisoara (Transylvania and Banat).....15%
- (c) The medical inspectorates at Bucharest and Pitiesti (Oltenia) and Graiova (Valachia).....20%
- (d) The city of Bucharest.....10%

APPENDIX 2

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASED ALLOCATION FOR BULGARIA

1. Bulgaria has gone through three consecutive droughts. The summer drought in 1947 was preceded by a frost which killed the whole fruit crop and was followed by floods which devastated many of the grain areas. The Bulgarian food situation through this winter period until the new crops arrive is very critical. If large imports of wheat from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and corn from Roumania had not been forthcoming, there is little question that this would have been close to a famine year in Bulgaria.

2. The food rations for Bulgaria today are meagre. We are attaching a table of the rationed foods available in Bulgaria. Please bear in mind that these rations are theoretical only and are not fully honoured. Meat is again unavailable on ration. In 1946, even with the modest food rations only 2/3 of the sugar ration was covered, 1/2 of the rice ration, 1/3 of the fat ration, and 1/2 of the milk ration were honoured. The same situation approximately is true for 1947 - 1948, although exact figures are not yet available. Unrationed foods to supplement the diet are very limited. Such things as potatoes, beans, lentils have been unavailable until the last weeks and are now only available at approximately three times the rationed prices. The only things that can be purchased in unlimited quantities of rations are cabbage, onions, turnips and radish for the country at large, while deep frozen tomatoes and peppers are also available in Sofia at relatively high prices.

3. Throughout Bulgaria the milk ration is only honoured on a regular basis for children under two years. Even hospitals, children's homes and kindergartens find themselves in a very difficult situation. In a recent publication in the official Bulgarian government newspaper of 17 January 1948 an article appeared pointing out that in the municipal hospital for tuberculosis in Sofia the menu consisted of beans, cabbage and bread as an unvaried diet.

4. The statistics on the health situation indicates a death rate among infants for Bulgaria of 13.6 per cent. There has been also a slight increase in the mortality of children under one year of age. School statistics show that in 1946, 41.5 per cent of school students lost or did not gain weight during the school year and 31.8 per cent of students showed no gain in height. It is estimated that there are 30,000 active tubercular children. The Ministry of Health reports that there has been a threefold increase of active adenopathy and a threefold increase in the

/numbers

numbers of cases of pleurisy. There has been a twofold increase of skin diseases, inflammatory processes and excemes. Disturbances and poor development of teeth is highly increased as well as inflammatory conditions of the gums and mouth cavity. Headaches, feelings of tiredness have been reported as twice as large among school children.

5. Bulgaria is receiving no outside assistance from foreign relief agencies with the exception of small amounts of supplies from the American Joint Distribution Committee assisting Jewish children only.

6. The first feeding under the UNICEF plan began on 25 December 1948 in Sofia. Since that time 145 food distribution points have been organized in Sofia and a total of 526 food distribution points in sixty cities and towns throughout the whole of Bulgaria. The organizations have been highly encouraging with minimum losses in shipping of foodstuffs, adequate storage facilities and food supplies rationally used in feeding centres, children's homes, orphanages, hospitals, sanatoriums, for pregnant women and nursing mothers through health stations. As of 10 February 1948 under the Bulgarian plan of operations UNICEF was feeding approximately 111,000 children and 8,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers. A number of centres in the provinces have been visited, where the plan of operations is again being carried out successfully. It is clear that a much larger programme can be effectively used if more ICEF supplies are available.

7. The whole UNICEF operation has become a very popular manifestation of international co-operation on a most difficult problem faced today in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian press has published many stories concerning the work of UNICEF.

8. In visits to the provinces as well as throughout Sofia, the greatest difficulty which is being faced is limiting the number of children to be fed under the UNICEF plan. Mayors, chairmen of local committees as well as school principals have been men of local committees as well as school principals have been quite frank in stating that the need is so tremendous that it is too much to ask them to choose between those children who can receive and who cannot receive. This accounts for the reason why UNICEF is already feeding more than the allotted number of children. In several districts where doctors certificates and percentage of underweight have been the criterion of selection, there have been so many candidates that even these criterions have not served as an adequate basis of making selections.

9. The Bulgarian Government is doing all in its power to match the contribution of UNICEF. The National Government, the Municipal Governments, local parents-teachers Organizations and local relief organizations have

/united

united their programmes in order to carry out the supplementary feeding programme on the part of the Bulgarian Government.

10. The Bulgarian Government through the Minister of Social Welfare, Zdravko Mitovsky has given his Government's assurances that additional supplies of food and money will be placed at the disposal of the UNICEF effort for matching purposes. This will be chiefly corn and wheat products.

11. Already in addition to the present school feeding programme, which provides between 800 to 1,000 calories a day to the poorest children, supplementing UNICEF foodstuffs, the Municipality of Sofia and Plovdiv have received additional flour supplies in order to give each child a roll of 100 grammes. Similar programmes are being worked out for the other towns and villages.

12. The proposal is to divide any increased allocation between (a) children under one year and (b) children generally in villages not now receiving ICEF supplies.

13. Emphasis is on the immediate need between now and the new harvest season.

TABLE OF RATIONING SYSTEM FOR DIFFERENT
AGE-GROUPS IN BULGARIA

For Children from 0 - One Year

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity per month</u>	<u>Quantity per day</u>	<u>Cal. value per day</u>
Milk	15,000 gr.	500 gr.	345
Butter	200 gr.	6.6 gr.	11
Cream Cheese	500 gr.	16.6 gr.	20
Sugar	300 gr.	10 gr.	40
Fats	600 gr.	20 gr.	180
Flour	6,600 gr.	200 gr.	720
Biscuits	11,000 gr.	33 gr.	106
			<u>1,422</u>

For Children from 1 - 2 Years

Milk	15,000 gr.	500 gr.	345
Butter	400 gr.	13.2 gr.	22
Cream Cheese	600 gr.	20 gr.	24
Sugar	300 gr.	10 gr.	40
Fats	600 gr.	20 gr.	180
Bread	9,000 gr.	300 gr.	783
Meat	1,200 gr.	46 gr.	74
			<u>1,394</u>

For Children from 2 - 5 Years

Milk	15,000 gr.	500 gr.	345
Cream Cheese	250 gr.	8.3 gr.	9.3
Sugar	300 gr.	10 gr.	40
Fats	600 gr.	20 gr.	180
Bread	9,000 gr.	300 gr.	783
Meat	1,800 gr.	60 gr.	97

For Children from 5 - 18 Years

Cheese	250 gr.	8.3 gr.	9.3
Sugar	300 gr.	10	40
Fats	600 gr.	20	180
Bread	9,000 gr.	300 gr.	783
Meat	1,800 gr.	60	97
			<u>1,110</u>

For Adults over 18 Years

Cheese	250 gr.	8.3 gr.	9.3
Sugar	300 gr.	10 gr.	40
Fats	300 gr.	10 gr.	90
Bread	9,000 gr.	300 gr.	783
Meat	1,200 gr.	40 gr.	64
			<u>986.3</u>

1 March 1948

APPENDIX 3

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF FEEDING OPERATIONS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Actual Starting Date</u>	<u>Mean Starting Date</u>	<u>Date of Full Operations</u>	<u>Approx. Termination of Six-Month Period</u>
Albania	1 March*	15 March	1 April	15 September
Australia	1 Dec.	1 Feb.	15 March (approx.)	1 August
Bulgaria	1 Jan.	1 Feb.	1 March (approx.)	1 August
Czechoslovakia	15 Jan.	15 Feb.	1 March (approx.)	15 August
Finland	1 Dec.	15 Jan.	1 March	15 July
France	1 March	15 March	1 April*	15 September
Greece	15 Feb. (approx.)	15 March	15 April	15 September
Hungary	20 Dec. (approx.)	15 Jan.	1 Feb.	15 July
Italy	1 Dec.	15 Feb.	1 April	15 August
Poland	20 Dec.	1 Feb.	1 March	1 August
Roumania	15 Dec.	1 Feb.	1 March	1 August
Yugoslavia	Early March	1 April	Early April	1 October

1 March 1948

* Subject to approval of Plan of Operations

APPENDIX 4

PROPOSED BUDGET PRESENT RESOURCES

5 March 1948

Total available for Programming
(See Executive Director's Report paragraph 13)

\$19,600,000

Continuation Programme (milk, fats and cod liver oil) for European countries for four months

Milk and fats already procured	\$ 3,700,000
Additional milk	4,300,000
Additional fish liver oils	650,000
Shipping and insurance on additional procurement	<u>700,000</u>

Sub-total

\$9,350,000

Total Additional Chinese Programme for 4 months

2,000,000

BCG Medical Programme (\$3,000,000 less credit in medical reserve
of \$300,000)

2,700,000

Administration and technical services to end 1948
(This assumes a million dollar administrative budget for the
last three-quarters of 1948 less a budgetary credit of approximately
\$250,000 carried forward from present reserves.)

750,000

Reserve

1,000,000

\$15,800,000

Unprogrammed balance (because of the nature of UNICEF
resources this balance is only partially convertible
into milk, fats, or fish oils)

\$ 3,800,000

Reserve for future resources from Anti-VD Programme

\$ 1,000,000

/ANALYSIS

/ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED BUDGET FOR EXTENSION OF PROGRAMME

The amount of \$16,100,000 budgeted assumes for almost the total amount the use of hard currency. It likewise assumes the inclusion of the medical programme and the consequent use of the \$400,000 contribution from Denmark, with its consequent matching in additional United States contribution in dollars.

The unprogrammed balance shown in the budget consists mainly of resources from non-dollar contributing countries which will have to be made in the form of products available in those countries. The balance remaining to be fulfilled in these countries are as follows:

1. Australia	\$1,100,000
2. France	400,000
3. Uruguay	1,000,000
4. Czechoslovakia	600,000
5. Switzerland (that portion of Swiss contribution designated as pledged)	650,000
6. Contributions from Italy, Poland, Austria and Hungary for trans-shipment of goods.....	<u>100,000</u>
TOTAL	\$3,850,000

It may be possible to procure \$100,000 worth of milk in Australia. The balance can be met effectively, utilized by procuring meats, other non-dairy product foods items and wool. To the extent that additional fats are required they will be given high priority.

The French contribution can be counted on for certain medical and technical supplies, technical services, and other franc administrative costs.

The Uruguayan contribution must be converted into meats, leather and hides, and a possible \$100,000 worth of milk if desired at approximately twice the price paid for milk in the United States and Canada.

A small amount of DDT and thirty tons of sugar and certain administrative costs have thus far been borne by the Czechoslovak contribution. It may be assumed that a portion of this contribution could best be used for industrial processing of raw materials, for example, the manufacture of shoes from hides or leather provided from Uruguay.

While the original 2,000,000 Swiss franc contribution is counted as a hard currency asset, the \$650,000 listed above consists of the Don Suisse operations in Austria involving supplies, the value of which is not yet determined, and unspecified medical supplies and services, the extent and value of which are yet to be determined.

/The contributions

The contributions from Italy, Poland, Austria and Hungary for trans-shipment of goods is the estimated value of the transportation services across these countries to other receiving countries.

In view of the desirability of utilizing the contributions of the various contributing countries to the fullest extent and at the earliest practicable date, it is recommended that the Administration be authorized to secure items of meat, fish and other foods; hides, leather, wool and cotton, as may be available in those non-dollar countries able to supply only such commodities. It is further recommended that the Administration be authorized to distribute the items so secured among the receiving countries in proportion to the value of the basic Milk-Fat-Fish Oil programmes authorized.
