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**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**(14-23 June 1965)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 15**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**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.**

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## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 322nd to 335th meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 23 June 1965.

### Attendance

2. The attendance at the session is given in annex I to this report.

### Agenda and documentation

3. The provisional agenda (E/ICEF/506/Rev.1), as adopted at the 322nd meeting, consisted of the following substantive items:

(a) Reports by the Executive Director;

(b) General statements by representatives of co-operating technical agencies;

(c) Policy questions;

(d) Report of the Programme Committee;

(e) Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget;

(f) Report of the activities of UNICEF National Committees;

(g) Preparation for the next session of the Executive Board.

4. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in E/ICEF/INF/26/Rev.1.

### Tribute to the memory of Maurice Pate, first Executive Director of UNICEF

5. The June 1965 session of the Executive Board was the first regular session since the death of Maurice Pate, the first Executive Director of UNICEF, and brought together many of his colleagues and close associates with whom he had worked over the years. The members of the Board observed a minute of silence in his honour, and many representatives who had not attended the special memorial meeting of the Executive Board on 2 February paid tribute to him in their opening remarks.



## Welcome of the new Executive Director

6. Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, who took over the post of Executive Director on 1 June 1965, was welcomed by the Chairman, who assured him of the fullest co-operation of the Executive Board in seeing to continue and strengthen UNICEF's crucial work for children. She expressed gratitude to Mr. E.J.B. Hayward, who had served as Acting Executive Director following the death of Mr. Pate, and to the UNICEF staff at Headquarters and in the field for having ensured the continuity of UNICEF's activities in the interim period. Representatives, in their opening remarks, also welcomed Mr. Labouisse and expressed their thanks to the UNICEF staff.

## Opening statement by the Executive Director

7. In his opening statement the Executive Director paid tribute to his predecessor, whose leadership, under the authority of the Executive Board, had given UNICEF such an outstanding record. He pledged his best efforts to carry forward the work and adapt it to the changing pattern of events.

8. In renewing his association with the United Nations he was not only accepting an interesting and challenging post; he was also expressing his faith in the United Nations as an institution and as an irreplaceable "way of life" for the peoples of the world. The true international civil servant was the embodiment of one of the aspirations of the future world community, for the hope of mankind lay in the ability of men and women with different outlooks, cultures and backgrounds to work together in trust and friendship. He intended to seek the advice and guidance of members of the Board whenever possible, ~~not only through formal~~ contacts at the annual sessions, but informally as well. It might prove desirable from time to time to seek advice from members or groups of members on matters which were within their special competence. He would also welcome any advice or guidance that individual members might feel disposed to give him. 1/

9. It was his intention to seek the closest possible collaboration between UNICEF and the specialized agencies, the Special Fund and other parts of the United Nations family, both at Headquarters and in the field. He had always sought to make teamwork a guiding principle of his work. It was particularly important for United Nations agencies to make the best use of their limited resources and avoid duplication and overlapping; co-ordination to the greatest possible extent was essential.

10. In the same spirit he wished to work closely with the UNICEF National Committees and the non-governmental organizations which had done, and were still doing, so much for the cause of UNICEF. He expressed his gratitude for their continued support.

11. It was perfectly clear to him that if UNICEF was to do a reasonably adequate job in helping meet the minimum needs of children, an appreciable increase in income would be necessary. He could not say at the moment how big that increase should be but a study was being undertaken to determine the priority needs of children which UNICEF should help to meet. Because there were so many imponderables,

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1/ The statement of the Executive Director was subsequently circulated in E/ICEF/522.

that was not a simple task. But there was no need to await the results of the study in order to recognize the necessity for action. He therefore urged that representatives - whether of Governments or of voluntary agencies - do everything possible with their Governments and the public to help bring about an early and significant increase in UNICEF income.

## II. FINANCIAL SITUATION

### Income

12. UNICEF income from all sources in 1964 amounted to \$32.9 million, an increase of \$750,000 over 1963, as compared to an increase of \$2.4 million in 1963 over the previous year.

Table 1. UNICEF income, 1964

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per cent of total</u>
	(In thousands of US dollars)	
Government contributions . . . . .	25,590	77.8
Private contributions . . . . .	4,137	12.6
Income from Greeting Card Fund . . . . .	1,700	5.2
Other income . . . . .	<u>1,447</u>	<u>4.4</u>
	TOTAL 32,874	100.0

13. Government contributions are the basic source of UNICEF's income, and their increase is a fundamental factor in the further successful functioning of UNICEF. Since a total of 121 Governments contributed to UNICEF in 1964, it was clear that more income from Government sources could only come from increases in the amounts given by present contributors.

14. The representative of the United States of America reiterated a statement made at a previous Board session that his Government would be prepared to consider increasing its annual contribution of \$12 million at the current 40 per cent matching ratio if the total of contributions from other Governments was increased substantially. In this connexion the Board received with considerable interest information about increases in 1965 from several Governments. The largest of these were from Canada (increase of \$106,000), Sweden (increase of \$247,000) and United Kingdom (increase of \$122,000). A list of contributions to UNICEF from Governments for 1963 and 1964, and 1965 to the end of the Board's session is contained in annex VII, table 1.

15. The Board was informed that the European National Committees for UNICEF, which had held their annual meeting at Montreux, Switzerland, in May 1965, had compared Government contributions from Europe with those from developing countries and had concluded that Europe would need to double its present contribution to UNICEF in order to contribute the same per cent proportion of gross national product as the developing countries.

16. It was pointed out in the Board's discussion that the leading Government contributors to UNICEF would, in the long run, be influenced by the contributions which other Governments were prepared to make - a fact which would, in turn,

affect the whole level of Government contributions. It was therefore important for the future of UNICEF that Governments of economically developed countries that were not among the principal contributors should not allow a widening of the gap between their contributions and those of the Governments which were the most generous contributors.

17. Attention was directed to the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1522 (XV), and most recently the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, <sup>2/</sup> had called on Governments, and particularly those of industrialized countries, to devote one per cent of their income to promoting the development of the peoples of the under-developed world; if this goal were attained rapidly, and appropriate priority given to children and youth in development programmes, UNICEF should look forward to considerably expanded opportunities for helping countries to deal with problems of children and youth.

Private contributions

18. Income from private contributions in 1964 decreased by \$350,000 as compared with the previous year. The sources of private contributions in 1964 and estimated contributions for 1965 are given in table 2.

Table 2. UNICEF income from private sources, 1964 and 1965

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965 (estimated)</u>
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Hallowe'en collections . . . . .	2.5	2.5
Campaigns for specific projects . . . . .	1.3	1.6
Individuals and groups . . . . .	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>

19. The Hallowe'en collections in 1964 consisted of \$2,150,000 collected by the United States Committee for UNICEF and \$350,000 collected by the National UNICEF Committee of the United Nations Association in Canada. The Board was informed that both Committees were making special efforts to increase the proceeds of such collections. The Board was glad to note that the Executive Director planned to explore the possibilities of instituting this type of fund-raising in other countries.

20. While funds for general purposes are the most useful form of contribution to UNICEF, some people prefer to contribute to specific projects. As a result a number of UNICEF National Committees, or national committees co-operating with Freedom from Hunger committees, have raised funds for specific projects. This was done for the first time in 1961, when funds for UNICEF nutrition projects were raised through Freedom from Hunger Campaigns (FFHC). In January 1964 the possibility

<sup>2/</sup> See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.:64.II.B.11), p. 44.

was opened for committees to raise funds for any type of project approved by the Board. Funds have been raised for nutrition projects by the FFHC committees of Australia, Luxembourg, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. For projects in other fields, mainly education and health, funds have been raised by committees in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, and consideration is being given to such drives by other national committees in Europe. At its 1965 session the Board approved projects totalling \$329,000 for which the Netherlands and the United Kingdom committees had undertaken to raise funds. It is apparent that this form of fund-raising has proved useful in some countries, and the hope was expressed that it would be expanded in countries where it had already been started, and would be taken up in others.

21. In order to make uniform the administrative procedures for handling the proceeds of the FFHC campaigns for nutrition projects and those of campaigns for other types of projects, the Executive Board agreed that the special account for the proceeds of Freedom from Hunger Campaigns be closed. Henceforth a national committee can arrange to "adopt" for fund raising any project for which assistance is approved by the Board. The committee may undertake to raise funds for an approved commitment against which an allocation has not yet been made; or it may select a project in advance of its presentation to the Board, in which case the Board must be informed, when the project recommendation is submitted for approval, that the committee undertakes to raise the necessary funds or a portion of them, and the Board approves at that stage a commitment rather than an allocation. It is also open to a committee to select for fund raising a project for which the Board has already approved the necessary allocation.

22. The Board noted that \$500,000 had been contributed by individuals, churches, women's groups, schools and organizations, either directly to UNICEF or through national committees. A considerable portion of those contributions was unsolicited. The relatively small amount of such contributions undoubtedly reflected the fact that in most countries there was no easy way for individuals to contribute to UNICEF, and that the possibility of doing so had not been brought sufficiently to the attention of the public. The Executive Director stated that he intended to explore the possibilities for raising larger sums through this means.

23. It was stressed in the Board's discussion that increased support depended upon such factors as knowledge and understanding of the needs of children and of UNICEF's work. In many economically developed countries the public was not aware of the grave problems facing children in the developing countries. This required much more work in the field of information. In that connexion the UNICEF National Committees and voluntary agencies played an important role, which should be actively encouraged.

#### The need for more resources

24. In his general progress report (E/ICEF/511), the Acting Executive Director discussed the need for more UNICEF resources. He pointed out that the main opportunity, and the main burden, for protecting and developing the oncoming generation fell on the countries and communities. However, in many of the countries assisted by UNICEF the gross national product per year per person was \$50 to \$100, and in eighty-five of these countries it was less than \$200 per head, the amount considered to be a minimum for opening up larger possibilities of social development. It was virtually impossible for countries with a very low national income to provide all the services necessary for the satisfactory

development of their children and youth, and the need for outside assistance was universally admitted. However, it was noted that approximately 90 per cent of outside assistance came through bilateral channels, and very little was specifically directed to child and youth problems. The assistance given by the agencies of the United Nations system had an important impact on children. UNICEF was the one agency within this system charged with directing its aid specifically to children and youth. In addition UNICEF was concerned with stimulating interest among the many sources of external aid in preparing the oncoming generation to play a constructive role in the economic and social development of their society.

25. In 1962 the UNICEF Executive Board had been able to make allocations totalling \$44 million. It had been hoped that income would increase at a rate which would permit this level to be reached again after a period of several years, when the objectives of the new financial procedures described in paragraphs 29 and 30 below had been achieved. However, the rate of increase in income had slackened off. In the light of income prospects, the UNICEF Board had to adopt a financial plan in which allocations in 1966 were to be limited to between \$35 and \$37 million and expenditures reduced, as compared to 1964, by 15 per cent in 1965 and 10 per cent in 1966. (See paragraph 33 below.)

26. The cut-back in UNICEF aid came at a time when the child population of the countries assisted by UNICEF was increasing by 2.5 per cent each year. The documentation and the discussion at the session revealed that as its work progressed UNICEF was faced with increasingly numerous and extensive tasks.

27. A number of areas of special concern were highlighted at the Board's session. One of these was the limited scope which UNICEF had for assisting new projects. With the tightening of resources, less than 10 per cent of the programme allocations made at the Board's session, i.e. a sum of \$2.2 million, could be devoted to new projects; yet a great deal more than that could have been used solely for new projects in already existing fields of aid. Not only were there requests for aid from Governments in the fields of health, nutrition, education, vocational training and social services which could not all be met, but there were special areas of need where so far only a beginning had been made. Some of the latter that were discussed by the Board included the problem of vulnerable children aged one to six years, the plight of children in rapidly growing shanty towns, and children and youth who are not attending school. There were new possibilities for UNICEF action in the field of nutrition through co-operation with the World Food Programme and with bilateral aid programmes, as well as in the production of protein-rich foods other than milk. In the field of health there were great opportunities for UNICEF aid to be used effectively not only in the extension of basic health services, but in connexion with the potable water supply in villages, which was a major factor in the health and survival of children. Aid for the newest forms of immunization programmes for children was minimal. Countries which did not have the necessary administrative structure, personnel and funds to benefit from existing forms of UNICEF aid needed special help.

#### Planning the use of UNICEF's financial resources

28. The Executive Board had before it a paper by the secretariat (E/ICEF/AB/L.46) which reviewed the use of UNICEF's resources since 1962 and set forth a plan for their use in 1966.

29. In 1961 the Board had modified its financial policy to enable it to expend its aid at a more rapid rate than its income for several years. This was made possible by taking into account prospective income for the next twelve months as well as resources in hand; by allocating to projects only the amounts required for the next twelve-month period; and by reducing the operating fund to a level of working capital sufficient to finance current operations.

30. By the end of 1964 this process had been completed. The operating fund had been reduced from \$36 million to the target level of \$25 million set by the Board. The allocations which the Board could make in June 1965 and at future annual sessions would have to correspond to the income expected during the twelve months ahead and would cover only the amounts needed during that time. In effect, UNICEF was conducting its work programme like an organization with a regular annual budget.

31. The new financial procedures had succeeded in their main objective, namely, making available more aid to children, and the Board considered this an important achievement. The Board agreed that it was no longer necessary to review the procedures annually. It agreed, however, that it would be necessary for it to continue to review annually the current financial operations and financial situation, and the financial targets around which the work had to be organized for the following year.

32. The Board believed that the level of \$25 million established for the operating fund (i.e. working capital) should be sufficient for current levels of expenditure, provided, however, that the fund was made up of sufficiently liquid assets. There was a tendency for the fund to contain too high a proportion of receivables, especially in the early part of the year. Moreover, some currencies did not fulfil completely the requirements of working capital since they could be spent only when plans to do so had been made considerably in advance. The Board expressed the hope that more Governments would find it possible to pay their pledges earlier in the year, and would take into special consideration, where necessary, the need for their currency contribution to be readily convertible.

33. The Board approved the financial plan for 1966 as set forth in table 3 below. Since income was estimated at between \$35 and \$37 million, the ceiling on allocations to be submitted to the Board at its 1966 session was also limited to between \$35 to \$37 million. The ceiling on new commitments to be made in 1966 would be between \$40 and \$45 million.

Table 3. Financial plan for UNICEF, 1966

	Actual			Planned	
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	(in millions of US dollars)				
New commitments approved	50	43	42	36	40-45
New allocations approved	44	38	37	34	35-37
Expenditures	30.4	39	40	34 <sup>+</sup> 2	36 <sup>+</sup> 4
Income	29.7	32	33	34	35-37
Operating fund, 31 December	39	32	25	25	25

### III. REACHING THE YOUNG CHILD, AGED ONE TO SIX YEARS

34. A major policy question on the Board's agenda was how to reach the young child, aged one to six years. For several years the Board had noted that UNICEF-supported programmes were more successful in reaching infants and school-age children than in reaching the vulnerable post-weaning and pre-school group. Accordingly, the matter was placed on the agenda of the 1965 session in order to review the young child's special needs and problems and to ascertain how these might better be met by action on many fronts.

35. The Board had before it a report especially prepared by the International Children's Centre on the growth and development of the young child from one to six years (E/ICEF/521 and Corr.1) and a note and recommendations by the Secretariat on reaching the young child (E/ICEF/520 and Corr.1). Considerable additional documentation was introduced during the course of the Board's discussion, including written statements by a number of Governments, <sup>3/</sup> by technical agencies in the United Nations family, <sup>4/</sup> and by some non-governmental organizations. <sup>5/</sup> In addition, oral reports were made by a number of delegations. Statements were also made by UNICEF consultants. <sup>6/</sup>

#### The vital years

36. The extreme importance of the years one to six to the child's development - physical, psychological and social - was emphasized in the study prepared by the International Children's Centre and by all the speakers who participated in the discussion. It was pointed out that the post-weaning and pre-school years were not only a period of rapid physical and psycho-motor development, but were also the period during which the child was required to adapt himself to family life and, by extension, to society in general. The child was extremely vulnerable to adverse environmental influences during this period. The mortality rate for children in the one-to-five-year age group in many developing countries was forty to fifty times higher than the rate in industrial countries. Disease and malnutrition could leave indelible scars. Deprivation, particularly of maternal care, could likewise have lasting effects on the child's personality. On the other hand, children of this age responded rapidly to a favourable environment,

<sup>3/</sup> Brazil - E/ICEF/CRP/65-26; Morocco - E/ICEF/CRP/65-37; Poland - E/ICEF/CRP/65-25; Tunisia - E/ICEF/CRP/65-32; USSR - E/ICEF/CRP/65-24; United Kingdom - E/ICEF/CRP/65-19; United States - E/ICEF/CRP/65-36.

<sup>4/</sup> Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat - E/ICEF/CRP/65-33; FAO - E/ICEF/CRP/65-45; WHO - E/ICEF/SR.330.

<sup>5/</sup> Twenty-five international non-governmental organizations - E/ICEF/NGO/87; International Union for Child Welfare - E/ICEF/NGO/88; Women's International Zionist Organization - E/ICEF/NGO/89.

<sup>6/</sup> Dr. Adeniyi-Jones - E/ICEF/SR.327-328; Herschel and Edith Alt - E/ICEF/CRP/65-20.



and any action that could be taken to improve their health and welfare would have an immediate and often decisive influence. In simple terms, the basic needs of the young child were adequate food, clean water, shelter and clothing, protection against disease, and an environment conducive to healthy emotional and social development.

#### The situation

37. The various reports indicated that neither the developed countries, the developing countries, nor the international community were giving these formative years in the child's development the attention they warranted. Health programmes usually paid a great deal of attention to birth and infancy. When the child reached six or seven years of age, the school took over. For the most part, however, the child between weaning and school age was ignored so far as organized services went.

38. In the economically advanced countries, the health needs of young children were usually well provided for owing to the general improvements that had taken place over the past forty years in hygiene, public health, diet, popular education and living standards. However, less progress had been made in solving problems related to the social and emotional development of young children, particularly those growing up in urban slums. In the developing countries, the situation of the young child was critical in every respect. The child's diet was likely to be inadequate both in quantity and quality. He was exposed to a variety of infectious and parasitic diseases, many arising from poor sanitation, to which he fell easy prey because of his poor nutritional state.

39. In areas where traditional patterns of living still prevailed, the young child was afforded a certain degree of emotional security. But in the rapidly growing peri-urban shanty towns of the developing countries, the structure of the family was greatly weakened. There the young child was exposed to the emotional and social hazards that existed in any slum environment without even the limited benefit of such protective services as more prosperous countries had managed to provide many slum children. The mothers were often ill-prepared to cope with the adjustment required by city life and cash economy. Even children still protected by the extended-family system might not be getting the best psychological start in life. Sharing in adult tasks from an early age, they were often "children without a childhood", lacking the important preparation for later development which was provided by the experience of gradual growth in childhood.

40. Governments of developing countries had tended to give priority to social programmes whose economic implications were immediately evident. It was easy to convince officials of the importance of eradicating diseases like malaria, which crippled the agriculture and industry of entire provinces; it was also easy to convince them of the importance of educating young people to prepare them to take their place in a modern economy. However, it had been difficult to arouse interest in the plight of the young child specifically, and to create an awareness of the crucial importance of giving attention to this age group in terms of their future development as adults.

41. In many countries the social and psychological factors affecting the lives of young children had not been as fully recognized, nor had appropriate patterns of

care been established to the same extent, as in the fields of health and education. An increase in understanding of those issues was not only important as an end in itself, but would enhance the effectiveness of efforts made in health, education and related fields.

#### Importance of the mother and the family

42. A point of primary emphasis in the Board's discussion was the importance of the mother and the family. It was clear that the main concentration in the near future should be on educating the mother to a better understanding of the needs of her young children. Lightening the mother's burden through such simple labour-saving devices as bringing water to the village, improving her social status, and giving her the opportunity to broaden her knowledge would benefit the young child immeasurably. The role of the father, including his responsibility for maintenance, also required fuller consideration in relation to the needs of the young child.

43. All programmes and services which raised family living standards benefited the young child, whose welfare was inseparable from the welfare of the family as a whole. Security within the family, with its crucial implications for the mother and the child, depended on a supporting social environment. Housing improvement programmes, programmes to achieve a more equitable distribution of income through land reform and other measures, rural and urban water supply projects, adult literacy campaigns, social assistance, all of these, though not classed as children's services as such, tended indirectly to improve the condition of the young child at home. Community development programmes being carried out in a number of countries under various names (e.g. animation rurale), were a particularly promising way of improving the welfare of the young child.

#### Focusing attention on the young child

44. Merely to concentrate on the collective welfare of the family, however, would not be sufficient to provide the necessary care for the young child. The concept of the young child as a growing, unfolding individual required new approaches in child rearing and in the education of the parent and the community. There was a great need for popular education which could be carried out through health centres, women's clubs, community centres and various community development channels. In the matter of nutrition, for example, it was not sufficient merely to increase supplies of protective foods; parents had to be taught the importance of giving protein- and vitamin-rich foods to young children, and in some cases, this involved changing long-established feeding habits. 7/

45. As a priority matter, an effort would have to be made to influence the thinking of the various people engaged in programmes such as health, education, nutrition, community development, social welfare and housing redevelopment. Everyone dealing with mothers, families and local community groups in any capacity should be enlisted in the campaign to emphasize the special needs of the young child and popularize better concepts of child development.

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7/ For the recommendations of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy with regard to improving the nutrition of the pre-school child, see paragraphs 152-159.

46. In that connexion attention was drawn to the importance of incorporating an understanding of child growth and development into the basic training of all professions which served children - for example, health workers, teachers and social workers. There was also a need for more research into the processes of growing and learning and the conditions which influenced child development in various settings.

47. It was pointed out that the quickest results could probably be obtained by correcting and improving the methods of child-rearing now practised in the developing countries, without trying to revolutionize them all at once. In this way it would be possible to take advantage of local customs and leadership and graft better child-care practices on existing traditions.

48. Emphasis was given to the importance of using volunteers more widely since salaried personnel working directly with families were extremely scarce in the developing countries.

49. It was suggested that the nutrition of young children might be improved through the distribution of good, cheap, and attractively presented weaning foods, and that food-manufacturing concerns might be enlisted in this effort. Private business concerns might also be encouraged to establish more crèches and day-care centres for the young children of employed mothers.

#### Specific services for the young child

50. It was pointed out that while the most promising avenue of approach to the needs of the young child was through the family and in particular through the mother, crèches, day-care centres, play centres, and kindergartens also had an important place in a balanced programme. In poor urban areas, where many mothers were forced to work away from home, establishment of crèches and day-care centres might be the only effective means of improving the condition of the young child. However, centres should be available to all mothers, whether or not they were working. Not only were more centres needed but efforts should be made to make them true child centres, flexibly complementing family care and open to children either for the whole day or part of the day. Day-care centres provided a good opportunity for parent education, but so far very few had been used in that way. The experience in a few places where day-care centres used in the harvest season later became a year-round operation suggested that day-care centres might play a valuable role in farm communities. The possibilities of "play centres" in villages, run by local young women trained on a para-professional basis, and involving the participation of the mother and other family members should be explored. Since in many cases girls dropped out of school because, as older sisters, they were needed to look after the younger children, the provision of day-care centres would be an indirect contribution to better school attendance by the next generation of mothers. Older boys and girls, with some training and with support from adults, could function as helpers and teachers of the younger children, in a mutually beneficial relationship.

#### Experiences compared

51. A number of representatives presented papers or oral reports on programmes benefiting the young child that were being carried out in their countries.

Representatives from some of the developed countries noted the persistence of social and emotional problems affecting young children even where the main health problems had been satisfactorily solved. Stress was laid on the importance of the emancipation of women in improving the condition of young children. The usefulness of day-care centres and crèches to a society in the process of industrialization was commented upon. An emergency pre-school programme based on child centres connected with local churches was described. One representative described mobile exhibits in her country which taught mothers how to make simple toys and how to stimulate the children's creative imagination through play. Another referred to the important part grandmothers could play in caring for children - a point which should be stressed to young parents. Successful experience with family counselling and parent education was mentioned by one representative. Another described how providing water to villages relieved the burden on mothers in his country. The importance of immunization services was emphasized by some representatives.

### Conclusions of the Board

#### The task ahead

52. Much had to be done to focus attention on the importance of giving the young child adequate care and on the possible consequences of neglect at this age on future growth and development. Recognition of the importance of this age group by parents, the community, and by the State, would help provide the missing link in ensuring the continuity of essential services from infancy through school age. Moreover, it might well provide a significant new incentive for strengthening existing programmes in the fields of health, nutrition, education, social welfare and community development.

#### Emphasis on existing programmes

53. The Board agreed that the greatest emphasis should be placed on reaching the young child through existing channels and established programmes. Everything possible should therefore be done to mobilize all available resources in order to improve and increase services to young children. National policies for children should take into account the needs of this critical age group. In the United Nations system, the advice and assistance of the technical agencies was needed. Non-governmental agencies could make an important contribution; in some countries they had pioneered in this field.

54. UNICEF's current policies regarding assistance for training, pilot projects, and programmes in the fields of health, nutrition, social welfare services and education made it possible for UNICEF to help countries meet the problem of the young child. It was clear, however, that much more could be done within these forms of UNICEF aid. The Board suggested that the Executive Director arrange for a person to have specific responsibility for ensuring that the necessary attention was given to encouraging action on behalf of the young child.

55. The Board believed that countries planning projects in various fields assisted by UNICEF should be encouraged by UNICEF staff and by the co-operating technical agencies to pay special attention to the benefits that might accrue to the young child.

56. The Board also believed that it would be useful to bring to the attention of key persons in countries concerned with programmes which could benefit the young child some basic information about the needs of this age group, examples of practical ways to reach the group and the possibilities of UNICEF aid. The country reports and other materials presented at the Board's session could constitute a basic source for the preparation of this information.

#### Assessments

57. The developing countries present such a variety of situations that it has to be assumed that any country seeking to reach the young child more effectively, with help from the outside, would assess the situation of its young children on the basis of the following factors:

- (a) The situation in different parts of the country: urban, rural, etc.
- (b) The important objectives for the young child, such as improving nutrition, health, child-rearing practices, etc.
- (c) The possibilities of helping the young child directly, and of helping him through his mother, the family and the community.
- (d) The extent to which present services and training programmes are benefiting the young child, and the ministry or administrative channels and other resources which can best be used, or adapted to use, for these purposes.

58. UNICEF assistance for such assessments could be available within the framework of the present global allocation for help with country planning and project preparation. The agencies of the United Nations system are also in a position to give technical help for such assessments.

#### Co-operation of governmental departments

59. Usually it will be necessary for several ministries to co-operate if a comprehensive approach to the problems of the young child is to be found. The chart below lists some of the channels for services to the young child. It is by no means complete and is intended only to suggest the many approaches that may be explored. The channels and services will, of course, vary from country to country, and may be the responsibility of a ministry other than the one listed.

Examples of channels for services  
to the young child

Ministry with  
primary  
responsibility

Programme

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Urban/rural</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Health</u>	Maternal and child health services (MCH centres, maternities, hospitals, etc.)  Nutritional rehabilitation centres, Nutrition clinics Supplementary feeding	Disease control campaigns	MCH services through basic health services  Environmental sanitation, including water supply
<u>Social Services</u>	Orientation of mothers and parent education; day-care centres; social and neighbourhood centres; playgrounds; residential institutions; and other measures to strengthen the family		
<u>Community Development</u>	Mothercraft/Homecraft  <u>Animation rurale,</u> <u>bienestar rural,</u> <u>foyers féminins</u> Play groups		
<u>Justice</u>	Legislation covering paternal responsibility and protection of children		
<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Commerce</u>	Milk policy  Commercialization of weaning foods other than milk	Applied nutrition  Home economics extension services  Farmers' and co-operative organizations	

**Ministry with  
primary  
responsibility**

**Programme**

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Urban/rural</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Education</u>	Kindergartens Nursery schools <u>Ecoles maternelles</u>		Parent teachers' asso- ciations Adult education of women Earlier school starting (at 5 or 6)
<u>Local government</u> <u>Urbanization and</u> <u>Housing</u>	Clean and safe en- vironment Adequate housing Playgrounds, etc. Local services		
<u>Labour</u>	Employer responsi- bility for crèches, housing, etc.		
<u>Information</u>		Use of various media directed towards mothers, the public, and the professions	

Urban/rural priorities

60. While the chart shows the primary division of programmes into urban and rural, in many countries a high priority would have to be given to services for children in shanty-towns, to which families come without experience of how to deal with urban life. The rural areas would ordinarily come next in priority. The older established urban areas - provincial towns, or the incorporated areas of larger cities - would probably have third priority.

Pilot areas

61. In view of the many unsolved problems and the absence of generally accepted methods for reaching mothers and children, it is assumed that countries will want to experiment with new ideas and test methods in pilot areas. UNICEF would be prepared to provide assistance for this purpose.

Training

62. It is essential to introduce into the basic and in-service training of people in services coming into contact with children a greater understanding of the development of the young child and some orientation concerning his needs. This

applies to professional and auxiliary personnel in health, education, social service, community development, home economics, agricultural extension, and all the various channels which could be used to bring services to the young child (see chart above). Provision for field practice is important and could be a significant aspect of pilot projects. Conferences, seminars, and various information media reaching the professions could be encouraged. The normal forms of UNICEF assistance to training could be supplemented in order to bring this new emphasis to existing training schemes as well as to new courses.

#### Educating and informing the public

63. So much depends on the education of mothers and the public generally that special efforts should be made for information programmes of a practical nature, using all available channels, including mass media (e.g. radio and television), and such activities as literacy classes. This will require the preparation and dissemination of information materials on the young child. UNICEF assistance could be given along the lines already established in various programmes for aid in the preparation of educational materials.

#### Assessment of results

64. Assessment of the results of programmes was considered important by the Board. Provision should be made for such assessments to individual projects.

65. The global programme assessments prepared periodically for the Board (e.g. maternal and child health, family and child welfare) should contain special sections on how young children fare. In addition, the Executive Director should submit to the Board at its 1967 session a progress report on achievements in the care of young children.



#### IV. PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE AND TRENDS

##### Assistance approved

66. The Board reviewed the report of the Programme Committee on its 287th to 296th meetings held from 7 to 11 June 1965 (E/ICEF/P/L.637), and approved aid totalling approximately \$29.2 million in commitments and \$26.6 in allocations. These are lower amounts than assistance approved at recent Board sessions and reflect the tight financial situation of UNICEF (see paragraphs 25 and 35). Action on administrative and operational services (paragraphs 219 and 224) brought commitments approved at the session to \$36.4 million and allocations to \$33.7 million.

67. On the basis of the procedure adopted by the Board in January 1964 for fund-raising for specific projects on behalf of UNICEF by national committees, 8/ it was possible to postpone allocations for six approved projects totalling \$329,000. 9/

68. Descriptions of each project for which aid was approved are given in annex V. Commitments and allocations which were approved by the Board, by major category of programme and by region and a summary of all commitments and all allocations are given in tables 4, 5 and 6 below.

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8/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3A (E/5868-E/ICEF/492), para. 104.

9/ See E/ICEF/P/L.637, para. 17; also para. 20 of the present report.

Table 4. Summary of commitments approved by the Executive Board in June 1965  
by region and type of program

(in US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per Cent
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>1,001,792</b>	<b>2,230,162</b>	<b>2,250,458</b>	<b>2,224,591</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>4,524,733</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>12,041,489</b>	<b>81.21</b>
Health services	1,040,792	2,108,062	2,074,458	2,242,384	40,000	4,971,000	122,000	9,201,277	76.22
Disease control	152,000	1,121,500	1,270,000	1,201,117	922	2,629,722	-	7,522,183	62.4
Malaria	75,000	-	268,000	1,352,000	-	3,509,000	-	5,304,000	43.5
TB/BCG	-	829,000	760,000	29,000	835	722	-	1,619,866	13.4
Trachoma	70,000	64,500	199,000	-	-	-	-	341,500	2.8
Leprosy	-	228,000	49,000	-	-	-	-	277,000	2.3
Other	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	117	0.1
<b>NUTRITION</b>	<b>1,122,100</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>116,424</b>	<b>229,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,770,924</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Applied nutrition	479,800	32,000	107,000	92,000	116,424	229,500	-	1,066,724	8.9
Milk conservation	702,300	-	107,000	-	1,484	-	-	704,784	5.7
<b>FAMILY &amp; CHILD WELFARE</b>	<b>240,200</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>709,200</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>2,221,000</b>	<b>248,000</b>	<b>2,425,500</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,010,500</b>	<b>57.4</b>
<b>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>1,222,200</b>	<b>1,044,200</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR LDC-TRAIL OF AID</b>	<b>5,402,992</b>	<b>3,051,162</b>	<b>5,917,950</b>	<b>2,172,501</b>	<b>206,299</b>	<b>9,759,133</b>	<b>2,000,300</b>	<b>20,006,212</b>	<b>90.73</b>
<b>ENERGENCY AID</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>340,073</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,402,992</b>	<b>3,051,162</b>	<b>5,917,950</b>	<b>2,172,501</b>	<b>206,299</b>	<b>9,759,133</b>	<b>2,000,300</b>	<b>22,195,205</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMS AID</b>	<b>5,402,992</b>	<b>3,051,162</b>	<b>5,917,950</b>	<b>2,172,501</b>	<b>206,299</b>	<b>9,759,133</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>20,195,205</b>	<b>91.5</b>
Operational services for 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	19.8
Administrative costs for 1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,520,000	12.5
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,402,992</b>	<b>3,051,162</b>	<b>5,917,950</b>	<b>2,172,501</b>	<b>206,299</b>	<b>9,759,133</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>22,195,205</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Includes control, including activities for children and youth in national and regional programs that require separate funding: \$19,500 and International Children's Control \$25,000.

Table 5. Summary of allocations approved by the Executive Board in June 1965  
by region and type of programme  
(in US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter-regional	Total	Per Cent
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>1,699,793</b>	<b>1,867,662</b>	<b>2,457,458</b>	<b>2,793,501</b>	<b>45,835</b>	<b>4,542,233</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,716,493</b>	<b>62.72</b>
Health services	1,393,793	1,771,662	1,978,458	776,384	40,000	883,502	15,000	6,923,797	52.59
Disease control	301,000	958,000	1,469,000	1,817,117	832	2,629,132	-	7,992,048	31.04
Malaria	75,000	25,000	289,000	1,312,000	-	3,686,000	-	5,306,000	18.97
TB/HC	-	599,000	660,000	76,000	835	733	-	1,536,568	6.98
Trachoma	76,000	137,000	199,000	13,000	-	-	-	425,000	1.62
Leprosy	140,000	175,000	142,000	76,117	-	-	-	493,000	1.98
Other a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,117	0.32
<b>NUTRITION</b>	<b>625,100</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>985,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>415,424</b>	<b>209,460</b>	<b>334,000</b>	<b>2,990,224</b>	<b>11.97</b>
Applied nutrition	258,800	22,000	985,000	92,000	119,000	209,400	234,000	1,924,200	8.20
Milk conservation	360,300	-	-	-	300,424	-	-	660,724	2.64
High protein food development	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	0.43
<b>FAMILY &amp; CHILD WELFARE</b>	<b>248,300</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>571,300</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>1,822,900</b>	<b>527,100</b>	<b>1,191,000</b>	<b>232,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,060,000</b>	<b>17.22</b>
<b>VOCATIONAL TRAINING</b>	<b>141,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>222,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>388,800</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>OTHER b/</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>342,000</b>	<b>524,800</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR LO-GARAGE AIT</b>	<b>4,547,893</b>	<b>3,286,662</b>	<b>9,760,468</b>	<b>2,717,601</b>	<b>809,269</b>	<b>9,370,633</b>	<b>699,200</b>	<b>23,117,712</b>	<b>96.33</b>
<b>PHYSICAL AIT</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>346,000</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,547,893</b>	<b>3,286,662</b>	<b>9,760,468</b>	<b>2,717,601</b>	<b>809,269</b>	<b>9,370,633</b>	<b>699,200</b>	<b>23,463,712</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>REMARKS</b>								<b>2,100,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL ERGR - ALL AIT</b>								<b>20,363,712</b>	
Estimated operational services (last six months of 1965)								<b>2,300,000</b>	
Estimated administrative costs (last six months of 1965)								<b>1,100,000</b>	
Estimated operational services (first six months of 1966)								<b>2,244,000</b>	
Estimated administrative costs (first six months of 1966)								<b>1,269,100</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								<b>23,700,800</b>	

a/ Including tuberculosis controls (\$76,000) and special controls \$117.  
b/ Including allocations for children and youth for national development that require separate fundings (\$24,000) and International Children's Centre \$400,000.

**Table 6. Summary of programme commitments and allocations approved at the June 1965 session of the Board**

	Number of projects	Commitments		Allocations	
		Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Per cent of total	Amount (in thousands of US dollars)	Per cent of total
Health	113	15,843.5	58	14,716.5	65
Health services	(64)	(8,301.3)	(30)	(6,825.8)	(29)
Disease control	(49)	(7,542.2)	(28)	(7,892.7)	(34)
Nutrition	23	1,770.9	7	2,690.9	12
Family and child welfare	22	709.3	3	576.3	2
Education	33	5,818.4	21	4,040.9	17
Vocational training	2	63.8	0	358.8	2
Other	6	2,644.3	10	694.3	3
<b>Total long-range aid excluding freight</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>26,850.2</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>23,117.7</b>	<b>99</b>
Emergency aid	1	345.1	1	345.1	1
<b>Total programme aid excluding freight</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>27,195.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,462.8</b>	<b>100</b>
Freight		2,000.0		3,100.0	
Grand total, programme aid		29,195.3		26,562.8	

69. At the close of the session there was a balance of \$28.1 million in commitments outstanding for future allocation, including \$24.5 million for programmes. This is shown in detail in annex VI, table 4.

70. It will be noted from table 6 that the number of projects for which aid was approved totalled 200. Of these, 171 represented the continuation or extension of projects already assisted. Because of the financial situation of UNICEF, only twenty-nine new projects were submitted for approval. The allocations for these new projects totalled less than 10 per cent of the programme allocations.

71. At the close of the session UNICEF was providing aid for a total of 540 long-range projects, as is shown in table 7. Aid was approved for the first time for Mongolia, bringing to 118 the number of Governments currently aided by UNICEF.

Table 7. Long-range projects assisted by UNICEF at the close of the June 1965 session of the Board

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>South Central Asia a/</u>	<u>East Asia and Pakistan</u>	<u>Eastern Mediterranean</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>The Americas</u>	<u>Inter-regional</u>	<u>Total currently assisted projects</u>
Health services	56	9	33	15	3	50	3	159
Disease control	50	5	26	18	1	36	-	136
Nutrition	34	6	9	11	7	27	4	98
Family and child welfare	34	2	10	9	-	10	-	65
Education	22	3	8	9	1	12	-	55
Vocational training	1	1	1	1	2	4	-	10
Other b/	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
TOTAL	197	26	87	63	15	141	12	540

a/ Including Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Mongolia and Nepal.

b/ Including six projects for children and youth in national development which are separately funded, and the International Children's Centre, Paris.

72. The number of projects aided was a matter of concern to several delegations: in view of UNICEF's limited funds, it might be well to consider whether UNICEF's resources were not being spread too thin. UNICEF should be in a position to help countries tackle the main problems of their children in a comprehensive manner, and this might require a reduction in the number of projects; those that were of doubtful effectiveness should be discontinued. Concern was also expressed about the fact that owing to the tight financial situation, less than 10 per cent of programme funds was available for new projects. This might prevent UNICEF from continuing its dynamic role of helping to launch activities rather than supporting them indefinitely. The hope was expressed that the secretariat would review projects in order to ascertain for which ones aid might be terminated in an orderly way, and that the review would be reflected in the recommendations for assistance put before the Board in 1966. At that time, the Board might reconsider the current policy of giving priority to continuing projects.

#### Progress reports

73. The Executive Board had before it a series of reports by the UNICEF secretariat reviewing UNICEF activities in the past year. These reports included a note on the main issues to be considered by the Board and a summary of the financial situation and other matters of general interest (E/ICEF/511), and a note containing a discussion of trends in the major fields of aid and a forecast of requests for assistance in 1966 and 1967 (E/ICEF/511/Add.1). The reports were introduced by the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) 10/ and the Deputy Executive Director (Programmes). 11/ In addition, the Board had before it regional programme progress reports on Africa South of the Sahara (E/ICEF/511/Add.2) (E/ICEF/511/Add.2), Europe and North Africa (E/ICEF/511/Add.3), East Asia and Pakistan (E/ICEF/511/Add.4), South Central Asia (E/ICEF/511/Add.5), the Eastern Mediterranean (E/ICEF/511/Add.6), and the Americas (E/ICEF/511/Add.7). These reports were introduced by the directors of the various regions. In addition the representatives of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO made statements on the programmes of their agencies of interest to UNICEF and had occasion also to participate in the Board's discussion of various agenda items.

74. At the end of its review and debate on the progress reports of the Executive Director and the regional directors, the Executive Board came to the following conclusions:

(a) It approved the reports on the activity of the UNICEF secretariat in the implementation of programmes of assistance to children of developing countries in the fields of health, control of serious diseases, nutrition, education, vocational training, social welfare and emergency assistance.

(b) It recognized the great efforts being made by developing countries to implement the various programmes receiving UNICEF aid and welcomed the increasing attention being given by countries to the needs of their children and the efforts made to meet those needs as part of national plans for economic and social development.

10/ Statement subsequently circulated in E/ICEF/523.

11/ Statement subsequently circulated in E/ICEF/526.

(c) It reiterated and confirmed its policy that in giving the greatest possible attention to the most effective use of UNICEF aid, the following elements should be stressed:

- (i) The necessity of helping countries to develop the basic services which benefit children and to concentrate on priority programmes directed at the main problems of their children;
- (ii) The need to include training as an essential element in programmes;
- (iii) The importance under such an approach of directing greater efforts to the preparation of projects;
- (iv) The fact that while the emphasis would be on larger and more comprehensive projects, other projects having government priority which were of a pilot or experimental nature, or had a promising growth potential would also be supported.

(d) The Board believed that in seeking ways of meeting the problems of children and youth, UNICEF should take full advantage of the relevant experience of all countries.

75. The following paragraphs refer to points which emerged in the Programme Committee's and Board's discussion of progress in various fields of aid, in addition to the points discussed in connexion with the report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (see paragraphs 120-159) and the PAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (see paragraphs 161-192).

#### Health

76. Health programmes benefiting children continued to receive the largest portion of UNICEF aid. At the close of the June 1965 session of the Board, some form of health assistance, provided in co-operation with WHO, was being given to 105 countries. A sum of \$15.8 million, or 58 per cent of programme commitments, was for health programmes, of which 30 per cent was for basic health services and 20 per cent for disease control.

77. Over the years UNICEF had spent more than \$60 million on technical equipment, transport, and training of staff for over 7,000 health centres providing services for mothers and children, and for three times as many sub-centres. While the organization of these health centres and sub-centres, and their supporting services represented a major achievement for the developing countries, nevertheless, in terms of the total need it was only a beginning. Although the percentage of families in the developing countries which were in any way served by health networks was not known, it was probably between 5 and 10 per cent, and in many places the services provided were still rudimentary. It was clear that to bring adequate health services to the children of the developing countries would call for major, sustained effort in the years ahead.

78. At the meetings of the Programme Committee and of the Board, stress was laid on the importance of the development of national health services which included, as an essential element, services to mothers and children; the integration of specialized campaigns against communicable diseases into the health services; the

training of various categories of health personnel; and the development of projects which were comprehensive in scope, combining several related activities such as health, nutrition, education, community development and social services. It was suggested in the Board that greater advantage could be taken of the experience of paediatric centres in some developing countries, and that greater aid should be given to increase the number of such centres. Some delegations, while recognizing the necessity for UNICEF aid to disease control campaigns, were anxious to see a more rapid decrease in this form of aid in favour of an increase in basic health services. The importance of environmental sanitation for the well-being of children was stressed and it was pointed out that developing countries could do a good deal more if they had greater outside assistance. The relationship of basic health services to disease control activities was discussed by the Board in connexion with the report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (see paragraphs 121-126).

79. Currently UNICEF was helping twenty-eight countries in their campaigns against malaria and the commitments in this field approved by the Board at its June 1965 session accounted for 20 per cent of all programme commitments. It was pointed out in the Board that in the Americas alone, over 30 million persons had been protected by campaigns now in the consolidation phase, and over 20 million were in areas protected by regular spraying as a part of campaigns in the attack phase; of these 50 million persons substantially protected from malaria, 20 million were children. The Programme Committee noted the progress of various campaigns, the difficulties and delays in some, and the remedial action taken or in progress. Some delegations reiterated a view, expressed at previous sessions, that in instances where it appeared that difficulties could not be surmounted, it would be better to use UNICEF funds for other purposes.

80. UNICEF was currently assisting tuberculosis projects in forty-five countries and the commitments approved totalled 6 per cent of all programme commitments approved at the June 1965 session of the Board. A number of the projects approved by the Board, all of them for continuations of aid, showed a welcome trend toward the integration of tuberculosis control into general public health plans. The Board noted a recent estimate that BCG vaccination campaigns, one of the earliest of the health activities aided by UNICEF, had prevented one million cases of tuberculosis. <sup>12/</sup> In the Programme Committee it was pointed out by the representative of WHO that experience had demonstrated that those developing countries which were prepared to reorient traditional approaches in tuberculosis control in accordance with present-day knowledge could expect to make good progress with limited resources. It was indispensable, however, for such countries to receive outside aid, particularly supplies of primary drugs and vaccine.

81. Treatment of trachoma continued to be supported by UNICEF in twelve countries, although commitments in this field at the June 1965 session amounted only to 1.3 per cent of programme commitments. Over 400 million persons were afflicted with the disease, which remained the greatest single world cause of progressive loss of sight. In the Programme Committee the question was raised whether, in view of the far-reaching effects of the disease, there should not be greater concern on the part of Governments and UNICEF to extend trachoma control work. The UNICEF secretariat reported that sympathetic consideration was given to all such

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<sup>12/</sup> For a discussion of the role of BCG in tuberculosis control, see paragraphs 140-144.



possibilities; however, problems of organization, arising in particular from the need for regular treatment and supervision, were great, and in view of the cost factors, some Governments had preferred to concentrate upon expanding their general health centre network, as an essential priority.

82. Aid for yaws control continued in twelve countries, including ten in Africa. Aid for leprosy, which was supported by UNICEF in thirty-four countries, including twenty-three in Africa, and which in June 1965 accounted for 1 per cent of the programme commitments, was discussed in detail by the Board in connexion with the report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (see paragraphs 145-151).

#### Nutrition

83. UNICEF, in co-operation with FAO and WHO, is currently assisting ninety-nine nutrition projects, in sixty-seven countries. UNICEF commitments for nutrition approved at the June 1965 session totalled \$1.8 million, or 6.5 per cent of all programme commitments. This constituted a falling off in assistance from recent years, reflecting the fact that there was a decline in the number of new applied nutrition projects, that aid for the production of high-protein weaning foods was still at a modest level, and that aid for milk conservation had been declining. The latter situation resulted from the fact that by now milk plants had been or were being, established in most of the larger milk supply areas in the developing countries, either with international or bilateral aid, or with commercial capital. In the Board's discussion the decrease in UNICEF aid for nutrition programmes was noted with concern because of the seriousness of child nutrition problems in developing countries. The Board's action regarding future aid in this crucial field is described in the chapter on its consideration of the report of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (see paragraphs 161-192).

#### Family and child welfare

84. Commitments for family and child welfare projects at the June 1965 session totalled \$709,000, or 2.6 per cent of all programme commitments. At the end of the session, UNICEF, in co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, was assisting sixty-five family and child welfare projects, in forty-nine countries. Projects in this field were directed toward improving the care of children both within and outside their homes, through day-nurseries and various child welfare and youth agencies, as well as through community development projects and women's clubs in rural areas. Although there had been no significant increase in the number of countries requesting this form of aid, and although the total level of UNICEF aid remained modest, there was some broadening of projects, in part through the development of social centres in which social welfare services, health programmes and educational and recreational activities could be combined. The centres already established were providing opportunities for family-centred social education, community participation and the improvement of community life. Some of the projects were beginning to extend to rural areas services originally provided only in urban settings. Some delegations stressed the importance of voluntary efforts to improve the living conditions of rural population, which could be encouraged by community development programmes. Several delegations expressed the hope that UNICEF aid in this field would be increased. The Board agreed to consider an assessment of family and child welfare projects at its 1966 session (see paragraph 97).

### Education and vocational training

85. UNICEF, working in co-operation with UNESCO and ILO, began assisting education and vocational training programmes only in 1961. Governments have been eager for UNICEF aid in this field and at the end of the June 1965 session fifty-five education projects, including twenty-two in Africa, and nine vocational education projects were being aided. Commitments at the June 1965 session of the Board accounted for \$5.9 million, or 22 per cent of the total programme commitments. The Programme Committee called attention to the fact that the individual projects approved showed clearly the large gap between the high priority goals of Governments in the field of education, and the facilities at present available, in terms both of numbers of qualified teachers and of schools.

86. The need to adapt education to work and life prospects was being felt by Government leaders in countries where traditionally education had been reserved for those who were being prepared for white-collar employment. There was growing concern about the relationship of primary, secondary and vocational education. In addition, many countries were facing the problem of under-educated children, including those who had dropped out of school, and those who had never attended; and there was recognition of the imbalance of education as between boys and girls.

87. Board members were glad to see that, in the projects, emphasis was being placed on providing education that would prepare school children for modern life. Various measures were being taken to that end: for example, courses in manual arts, agriculture and science were added to the curriculum. The fact that health and nutrition education, as well as vocational education, were being stressed as part of the primary school curriculum was also welcomed, and it was felt that teachers should be trained in these fields as a matter of high priority. The Board was aware that a close working relationship had developed between the UNICEF and UNESCO secretariats. The Board's attention was directed to the fact that in several countries where the Special Fund had provided aid for educational and vocational training at an advanced level, UNICEF provided complementary aid at a more elementary level. The suggestion was made by several delegations that the time was approaching when the possibility of establishing a procedure for joint consultations with the UNESCO governing body might be considered, possibly through a joint policy committee, as with FAO and WHO.

### Children and youth in national development

88. In 1962 the UNICEF Executive Board decided that UNICEF should assist developing countries in taking account of children and youth in their development programmes. As a practical result of such assistance, more national resources would be devoted to the priority problems of children and youth, and those resources would be used more effectively. Moreover, by being linked to national development programmes, UNICEF and other outside aid benefiting children could be used to greater advantage. The major interest of UNICEF was not in planning as such but in ensuring that national planning provided the younger generation with proper protection and prepared it to make an appropriate contribution to national development. 13/

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13/ A statement made to the Board at its June 1965 session by the Director for Planning summarizing the UNICEF approach in this field was subsequently circulated as E/ICEF/527.

89. For activities in this field which required separate funding, the Board approved at its June 1965 session commitments totalling \$394,000. Regional conferences on children and youth in national planning and development are to be held in Bangkok from 13 to 24 September 1965 and in Santiago from 29 November through 11 December 1965. The purpose of the conferences, co-sponsored by UNICEF and the regional economic commissions and regional development institutes is to study the needs of children and youth in these regions, to examine present approaches followed by Governments in meeting these needs, and to consider how to improve the methods and organization for taking account of the younger generation in national development. A number of Executive Board members welcomed these conferences, which they believed would serve a highly useful purpose, and looked forward to reviewing the results of the conferences at the 1966 session of the Board.

90. UNICEF aid for children and youth in national development also includes grants to the Latin American and Asian planning institutes for the financing of faculty posts and fellowships to acquaint planners with the problems of children and youth, and for acquainting those people directly serving children with aspects of development planning. Aid is also given to supplement the research and advisory services given by the institutes. One of the allocations made at the June 1965 session was for a seminar and projects to acquaint planners from French-speaking African countries with the basic problems of children and youth in national development; another was for a study to be undertaken on behalf of UNICEF by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development at Geneva on how to take account of the younger generation in national development plans. These projects were generally welcomed by Board members, although several cautioned that UNICEF should be careful not to enter too far into the field of theoretical and statistical studies. In making plans for its May 1966 session at Addis Ababa the Board provided for a special three-day meeting dealing with the needs of and programmes for African children and youth in the context of national development (see paragraph 238).

91. The Board was informed that the UNICEF secretariat had been in touch with many of the agencies administering bilateral or multilateral aid in the industrially advanced countries. In addition, UNICEF field representatives tried to keep in touch with sources of external aid, notably bilateral and multilateral aid, which might be brought to bear on the needs of children. Throughout the year there were many informal discussions in the field to ensure co-ordination of aid from diverse sources and to avoid wasteful duplication. It was pointed out in the Board that this co-ordinating process was most effective where the developing countries had assumed the major responsibility for co-ordination and planning.

#### Other programme activities

##### Training

92. In all fields Governments were giving high priority to the training of personnel in their requests for UNICEF aid. Quantitatively, by far the greatest effort was going into the training of auxiliary staff or "front line workers". Such staff could be trained quickly and without great expense to perform many useful services. Sometimes they were able and willing to work under field

conditions that highly trained staff were less willing to tolerate. With good supervisory support, they were the mainstay of many UNICEF-aided projects in the developing countries. Board members generally commended this emphasis but recognized the necessity for supervision and for professional skill in planning, directing and reviewing the work in the field, and for teaching. They therefore welcomed UNICEF support of selected university-level or post-graduate courses - both nationally and regionally - as well as of professional training in various fields such as social work, education and home economics.

### International Children's Centre

93. The Board approved a commitment of \$2,350,000 to continue support of the International Children's Centre (ICC) in Paris for the five-year period 1967-1971 on the understanding that an equal amount would be provided by the French Government. The UNICEF Board, in response to an invitation of the Bureau of the ICC Executive Board, authorized its Chairman to appoint a person, from among the representatives to the UNICEF Board, preferably with greater interest in economic and social than in health problems, to serve as a member of the ICC Executive Board. As in the case of other members of the ICC Board, this person would serve in his personal capacity.

94. Both in the Programme Committee and the Executive Board, the Centre's work in training, research, and information was praised by a large number of delegations. The training programme, which included a variety of courses and special seminars, had been progressively decentralized from Paris to the developing countries in recent years. Some delegations expressed the view that UNICEF should also study the possibility of helping establish similar centres in developing areas. Several delegations, while paying tribute to the excellent work of the Centre, questioned the appropriateness of the continuing UNICEF financing of one-half its programme, particularly without any arrangement having been made for the eventual termination of UNICEF aid; in the Programme Committee two delegations abstained in the vote on the commitment to the Centre in order to emphasize this point of view. The representative of France stated that it was understandable that after a long period of co-operation new formulas for joint action in financing should be required. During the next five years, the French Government would envisage negotiations with UNICEF regarding those matters. 14/

### Assessments

95. In January 1964, the Board considered the need for better programme assessments, both at the national level and at the international level, and decided that UNICEF should encourage and support more systematic assessments. The Board recognized that different measures would be required for the two levels. The assessment of country projects was primarily the responsibility of the countries themselves; but a global assessment of the broad categories of assisted programmes must be made on an international basis from time to time in order to inform and guide the Board in reviewing programme policies.

14/ See E/ICEF/P/L.637, paras. 81-90.

96. Specific provision for evaluations were now becoming a normal part of planning of individual projects. In relation to the global assessment of fields of aid, the Board had before it at its June 1965 session a review of leprosy control projects (see paragraph 145); and a preliminary study of the socio-economic effects of dairying in developing countries (see paragraph 186). The Board believed that experience in making these two studies had demonstrated the importance of adequate advance preparation, including particularly joint field visits by UNICEF and the interested technical organizations.

97. The Board agreed on the following schedule for its review of global assessments:

In 1966: Family and child welfare,  
Milk conservation programmes;

In 1967: Applied nutrition,  
Maternal and child health;

In 1968: Environmental sanitation and water supplies.

Assessment of other categories of aid, such as education and vocational training, would be prepared for later Board sessions when there has been more experience with such projects.

#### Experience with local costs

98. The Executive Board had before it an analysis of UNICEF aid in the form of local costs for the three-year period 1962-1964 (E/ICEF/518). In 1961 when it established the current UNICEF policy on provision of local costs, <sup>15/</sup> the Board had set no special limitation on the percentage of total project allocations which could be used for local costs. It had recognized that once every effort had been made to secure essentially needed local funds from the Governments' own resources, or from bilateral or multilateral funds, or from voluntary agencies, it might still be necessary for UNICEF to provide for some local costs in order to make the project effective.

99. The analysis showed that during the three-year period, 13 per cent of assistance allocations was used for local costs, the largest amounts being used in Africa and Asia. By far the largest part of local costs had been provided as stipends for within-country training programmes. While emphasis had been on the training of auxiliary staff categories, there had been growing attention also to the training of trainers and supervisors. Field reports had shown that for many countries this form of aid had permitted training on a larger scale and in a shorter period of time than would otherwise have been possible. For some types of programmes - education, vocational training, and family and child welfare - the use of local costs for training was often the most effective way for UNICEF support to be given. The experience had been that by and large when the value of a

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<sup>15/</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13B (E/5525-E/ICEF/431), paras. 112-117.

training programme had been demonstrated, increased local financing was forthcoming.

100. UNICEF funds to help meet local expenditures had also been used for salaries, salary supplements and field allowances for key senior personnel where adequate leadership could not be secured without this kind of incentive. In this case, however, UNICEF aid had been limited to a period of a few years, and had been granted only on the understanding that the Government would take over the responsibility after the initial period.

101. The analysis of local costs had been prepared in response to a request from one delegation which had expressed the hope that UNICEF would not take on as a continuing burden support of local costs, as such costs should be the primary responsibility of the Governments concerned. The delegation stated that it was reassured by the report, which was approved by the Board.

#### Requests not submitted to the Programme Committee

102. The Board noted that, as requested by the Programme Committee in June 1964, the Secretariat had prepared a report on formal requests for aid received in the interim period and not put forward to the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/P/L/605). This report gave information not only on such requests but also presented a discussion of the way in which informal discussions between UNICEF staff and Governments were conducted and some of the reasons why such informal requests might not be developed into formal requests.

103. The Committee felt that it had had a useful review of this question and that a review along the same lines should be continued at future sessions. It would, however, be desirable for the Committee to have additional information available about consultations with Governments on trends in the needs of children as reflected in inquiries concerning the availability of UNICEF aid, and about why the secretariat was having to discourage such inquiries. The Committee recognized that this might not lend itself to a statistical presentation but that it would be a general review of trends, particularly as seen from the standpoint of regional directors. The Committee considered that it would be useful to have this information for a year or two to assess the areas of concern and interest of developing countries with regard to UNICEF assistance which did not now fall within present policies. Also it might indicate to the Programme Committee and the Board the nature of the choice which had to be made when UNICEF funds were limited. If this type of information proved useful, the practice could be extended; if not, the Programme Committee would decide to discontinue the procedure.

#### Special areas of concern

104. Aside from the special problems discussed elsewhere in this report, there was considerable concern in the Board with some other special areas. Growing urbanization and the development of shanty towns in many areas had resulted in the disruption of family life for children, leaving them without adequate services for their protection and development. There was a great need for integrated programmes to alleviate the condition of children in such conditions; of special urgency was the plight of new in-migrants into the slums of the cities.

105. There was concern also in the Board with the problem of out-of-school and out-of-work youth in many countries. It had been pointed out in the Programme Committee that there was an increase in the number of countries requesting UNICEF aid for youth programmes and that it would be useful for the Board to consider the age groups to which UNICEF aid could be extended and the type of aid which could be given.

106. The effect of UNICEF aid on improvement in the status of women in developing countries was noted. Although many countries, particularly in Africa, had made a good beginning in women's education (the so-called "mothercraft/homcraft" projects), much more needed to be done along those lines in the future. Furthermore, the role of trained women was critical in services for children and youth and it was important for many thousands of women to acquire the necessary technical skills and professional status in national training schemes which could be helped by UNICEF. 16/

#### Possible role of UNICEF in family planning

107. The possible future role of UNICEF aid for family planning activities within the context of maternal and child health services was raised in the course of the general debate when one delegation proposed that the question be placed on the agenda of the next Board session and that the Executive Director be requested to prepare a report for that session, in consultation with WHO and other relevant organizations. The report should include information on the requests for aid in this field which UNICEF had received and should outline the scope and type of assistance which UNICEF might provide. WHO would be asked to advise on the health aspects of such a programme. In addition the Executive Director should submit to the Board one or two requests for aid to activities in this field from Governments which gave such activities high priority.

108. The delegation pointed out that many developing countries faced enormous difficulties in raising the level of living of their population because economic and social achievements had not been sufficient to keep up with population growth. This had led a number of them to adopt a population policy which encouraged family planning. Each country should be able to develop a population policy which was suited to its economic, social, religious and cultural circumstances, which permitted freedom of choice to individual families in accordance with their moral values and social goals, and which was directed towards securing a rate of population growth consistent with the country's goals for raising the levels of living. Since UNICEF's primary concern was the health and well-being of mothers and children, UNICEF's role in family planning should be examined in that context. UNICEF had provided extensive support for maternal and child health services, and the trend was towards an increase in such support. While the scope of such services might vary in different countries, an essential element was always maternity care. That care, if it was to be good and comprehensive, should not only provide services during pregnancy and delivery, but also prepare the mother for subsequent child-bearing and enable couples to choose when the next pregnancy should take place. In view of the recent resolution of WHO on the health aspects of world population (WHA 18.49), it could be expected that a number of developing countries with family planning programmes would seek advice from WHO and assistance from UNICEF. Without wishing to prejudge the nature of UNICEF assistance, the delegation believed that special emphasis might be put on the training of personnel engaged in maternal and child health work.

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16/ The effects of UNICEF-assisted programmes on women, and the contribution of women to UNICEF-aided programmes was the subject of a study prepared in 1965 for the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/455/Add.3).

109. A number of delegations associated themselves with the proposal and advanced some additional points. The problem was an urgent one and therefore it was high time for UNICEF to define its own policies. The action of the WHO Assembly in making available advisory services on the health aspects of human reproduction, in effect opened the door for UNICEF to enter the field, in co-operation with WHO. The controversy over family planning was more apparent than real since it was not UNICEF but the country concerned which decided what population policy it should follow; UNICEF aid would undoubtedly encourage those countries which wished to take action. Notwithstanding inadequacies in present-day knowledge, it was clear that practical steps could be taken, based upon research and work already done; it might also be possible, to some extent, to experiment with new approaches. A number of countries, both developed and developing, had found the current knowledge sufficient to enable them to undertake extensive programmes. Family planning was important not only because of population problems but as a measure to strengthen family life. It was pointed out that in order to reach mothers in significant numbers, it would be necessary to expand maternal and child health networks. The suggestion was made that much could also be done through both formal and adult education activities. One representative stated that his Government would be prepared to consider the possibility of providing special financial assistance in the form of funds-in-trust administered by UNICEF for projects which aided family planning.

110. On the other hand, some delegations, while not opposing placing the question on the agenda of the next Board session, voiced misgivings about UNICEF becoming directly concerned with aid for family planning. They counselled caution in any approach to such an important and complicated problem, which was the concern of a number of other bodies, about which there were so many doubts, and concerning which much still needed to be known.

111. One delegation stated that it was incorrect to link inadequate national economic growth with over-population and then to attribute the inadequate economic growth to excessive population. Experience had shown that birth rates declined only after a significant rise in levels of living and education, a reduction in infant mortality, and an improvement in health services. It would be premature for UNICEF, in a spirit of unjustified optimism, to begin work in this field and take a more radical and far-reaching position than WHO, which was only about to begin studying the scientific and information aspects of the problem and still had to consider the report its Director-General was to prepare in this field. Reliable scientific means of birth control in developing countries which were simple to use, cheap, and not dangerous to women, had still to be found. Even if such means were available they could not be easily placed at the disposal of the population because of the relatively small numbers reached by maternal and child health centres. Moreover, the possibilities of UNICEF taking serious action in family planning were restricted by its limited funds. The delegation pointed out that its reservations regarding UNICEF action were not based on religious, ethical, or social objections to family planning as such; it had no objection if the staff at maternal and child health centres which received UNICEF aid gave advice and information on family planning to women who asked for it. It believed that if specific requests for aid were brought to the Board at its next session this might, in effect, prejudice the decision in favour of UNICEF's participation in family planning before the question had been considered in all its aspects.



112. In the reservations voiced by other delegations additional points were made. It was stated that UNICEF was already making a contribution by helping mothers care for their children better and by aiding other indirect measures which enhanced the value of the individual child and encouraged parents to have smaller families. As in other fields of aid financed by UNICEF, unanimity and the assurance that the results obtained would be correct were important. UNICEF should not embark on an activity which could tarnish its well-deserved prestige, gained over the years by direct and successful action on behalf of children; contributions to UNICEF might even be affected. Many bodies were concerned with population problems and with finding effective solutions which would respect moral and human values and the natural laws of mankind, and this task should be left to them. While efforts were being concentrated on studying the scientific aspects of the problem, including finding effective and non-harmful means of controlling family size, progress could be made in improving the quality of national staff which might, at some stage, be involved in providing advice and information to mothers.

113. The representative of the World Health Organization described the development of WHO's programme relating to the health aspects of world population and outlined the Organization's future activities with regard to human reproduction. The biology of human reproduction was insufficiently known and it had important public health implications because of the biological, medical, social, cultural and economic factors involved. Since 1963, six scientific groups had been convened to study various aspects of the problem, five reports had already been published in the Organization's Technical Report Series and two more groups were scheduled to meet towards the end of 1965. The programme had included the preparation of a bibliography and critical review of world literature on the subject and an inventory of research institutions and scientists working on human reproduction. Information and supply services to research had been provided. Studies on health aspects of population dynamics had been carried out. Research grants and research training grants as well as grants for the exchange of research workers had been awarded. An Expert Advisory Panel on the Biology of Human Reproduction had been set up. Further studies and meetings of scientific groups and reference and advisory services were being considered as part of the future programme.

114. The resolution adopted at the Eighteenth World Health Assembly (WHA 18.49), in its preamble, recognized, inter alia, that "the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family", that "it is a matter for national administrations to decide whether and to what extent they should support the provision of information and services to their people on the health aspects of human reproduction" and that "it is not the responsibility of WHO to endorse or promote any particular population policy".

115. In its operative part, the resolution approved the report submitted by the Director-General and requested him to develop further the programme proposed in the field of reference services and studies on medical aspects of sterility and fertility control methods and health aspects of population dynamics. It also requested the Director-General to provide advisory services in the form of technical advice on the health aspects of human reproduction within the responsibilities of WHO.

116. Within the framework of the Assembly resolution and of the collaboration between WHO and UNICEF, WHO would be happy to furnish UNICEF with any technical information and advice it might need.

117. The representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in her general statement regarding programme developments of interest to UNICEF, pointed out that one of the main concerns of the Population Commission at its thirteenth session had been how the United Nations could help countries solve their population problems. The Commission had reaffirmed that it was for each Government to decide its own population policy and had been unanimous in the view that measures aimed at modifying population trends should not be regarded as substitutes for the most energetic efforts to expand production, reduce unemployment and underemployment, where those problems existed, and provide adequate facilities for education, public health and other essential social services. The Commission's discussion had stressed that any activity in the field of population control should be based on thorough research, and that much remained to be done, particularly in training demographers; the majority of the Commission had been in favour of expanding United Nations advisory services in that sphere. It had also been felt that special attention should be accorded to the problems of information and of educating the family, which were important elements in all population planning.

118. The representative of FAO drew the Board's attention to the statement made by the Director-General of FAO to the Population Commission on the pressing need, in the light of the serious food supply situation in developing countries, to adopt population stabilization as a social policy of urgent priority.

119. At the conclusion of the Board's debate, there was general agreement that the question of the role of UNICEF in family planning should be included in the agenda of the Board's 1966 session and that the Executive Director should be requested to prepare a report on the question. ~~The Executive Director might submit to the next session of the Board one or two requests for assistance from Governments giving a high priority to aid in this field. It would be made clear to them that their requests could not be approved by the Board unless the Board had first adopted a policy of aid in this field.~~

## V. REPORT OF THE UNICEF/WHO JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH POLICY

120. The Executive Board had before it a report on the fourteenth session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) held from 8 to 10 February 1965 (E/ICEF/509). The report included recommendations concerning UNICEF assistance for five types of activities benefiting children: basic health services, certain immunization programmes, BCG vaccinations, leprosy control, and health components in nutrition programmes. In the case of leprosy control, the Board also had before it a review of leprosy-control projects assisted by UNICEF and WHO (E/ICEF/513) and comments by the Acting Executive Director (E/ICEF/519). A separate paper by the Acting Executive Director commented on the other recommendations of the JCHP (E/ICEF/515).

### Basic health services

121. The conclusions of the JCHP on basic health services called for no change in UNICEF policy. The JCHP agreed that joint UNICEF/WHO assistance to basic health services should be intensified and given high priority; that it was essential to plan basic health services within the framework of over-all national health services, which should be an integral part of social and economic development; and that organized maternal and child health services should be planned and operated as an integral part of the basic health service programmes without sacrificing their individuality.

122. The JCHP further agreed that the specific health needs of mothers and children should be given due emphasis in training programmes and that aid to such programmes should include the provision of facilities for both formal and in-service preparation of all categories of national staff, both at the professional and the auxiliary levels; that it was necessary to train senior field staff to supervise their assistants; and that particular attention should be given to the system of supervision throughout the service.

123. The JCHP believed that health units should be adequately equipped to carry out preventive disease services, to conduct health education, to give simple treatments and to provide the necessary transport for taking services to the people and for ensuring supervision.

124. In discussing the integration of mass disease-control activities into general health services, the Committee agreed that while basic health services were being developed, it might be necessary in a given country to continue assistance to mass campaigns for the control of specific communicable diseases affecting mothers and children. The assistance thus provided would serve to stimulate the development of basic health services and prepare the way for the progressive integration of these campaigns into the general health services.

125. The JCHP considered that the establishment or extension of basic health services on a nation-wide scale might include a carefully planned pilot project. Such experience could also provide valuable material for staff training.

126. In the Board's discussion, emphasis was laid on the importance of developing basic health services and of ensuring that the quality of maternal and child health services would not be impaired when they were integrated into basic health services; maternal and child health services should not lose their identity, and the training of MCH personnel and the provision of skilled MCH supervision should be assured. Mass disease-control campaigns, although costly in terms of resources and personnel, had to be undertaken in many places precisely because basic health services were lacking; the ultimate objective, however, should be to ensure that basic health services were equipped to deal with all health problems.

127. The Board approved the Committee's recommendations.

#### Certain immunization programmes

128. The JCHP's recommendations concerned two types of immunization programmes not hitherto aided by UNICEF - poliomyelitis and measles; and one type already aided - smallpox.

#### Poliomyelitis

129. In the JCHP's discussion, mass vaccination campaigns were recognized as being necessary for rapid and complete control of poliomyelitis but different views were expressed on the priority to be given to mass vaccination at the present time in countries with other important health problems. In view of the high cost of producing and testing small amounts of live vaccine it was felt there would be great advantage if, where appropriate, countries would develop production on a regional instead of a national basis.

130. The JCHP recommended that UNICEF, although not normally providing assistance to campaigns against poliomyelitis, might do so under the following conditions:

(a) If there was evidence that the incidence of the disease had increased greatly or was likely to do so in the near future;

(b) If the Government concerned gave high priority to vaccination of the susceptibles (which in most cases would be young children);

(c) If the country had adequate medical services for this purpose, except in emergencies.

131. In the Board's discussion of the JCHP's recommendations the point was made that while poliomyelitis campaigns had a wide public appeal, the number of paralytic cases was relatively low in developing areas and the disease was no more disabling than many others. Moreover, campaigns were expensive and it was difficult to transport vaccine to reach young children and to ensure proper follow-up. However, under the conditions recommended by the JCHP, it would be appropriate for UNICEF aid to be given to countries faced with a rising incidence of poliomyelitis and prepared to overcome the difficulties involved. Some delegations believed that the difficulties of campaigns might be over-estimated

and gave examples where obstacles were surmounted and goals achieved. It was pointed out that where there were basic health centres, immunization campaigns could be carried out by the centres cheaply and effectively.

132. The Board approved the UNICEF aid for poliomyelitis campaigns under the conditions recommended by the JCHP.

### Measles

133. The JCHP noted that death rates from measles were high in some developing countries, particularly in Africa and Latin America, and that effective measles vaccines were now available. While these vaccines gave a high level of long-lasting immunity, they still caused a high proportion of reactions which would impair the public acceptance of a mass campaign, and they were, in addition, expensive. The epidemiology of measles was such that the mass campaigns would have to be on a routine continuing basis if any lasting advantage to the community was to be obtained.

134. In the light of the above factors, the JCHP was not able to recommend that aid be given to mass vaccination campaigns against measles to be undertaken at the present time. However, provided the costs of the programme were not excessive, consideration might be given to a programme whereby UNICEF would provide vaccines to countries with high death rates on two conditions: that the vaccines were administered only to groups small enough to be kept under observation during the period of reaction; and that it was possible to continue to vaccinate systematically the children born into the community in future years.

135. In the Board's discussion of the JCHP's recommendations, some delegations did not accept the implication that a cautious approach was necessary, since the vaccine was safe and efficacious, but they agreed that the UNICEF contribution could only be modest at present because of the high cost of the vaccine. One delegation believed that the measles vaccines currently available were at a stage where extensive field trials were required; such trials should be financed and carried out by those countries and organizations involved in the production of the vaccines. The hope was expressed that further research would bring the costs down.

136. The Board agreed that UNICEF might consider assistance with measles vaccine in accordance with the conditions set by the JCHP.

### Smallpox

137. The progress of the smallpox eradication programme was reviewed by the JCHP, which emphasized the importance of freeze-dried vaccine in warm countries. It was recognized that in some countries local production would be uneconomical and there was a need for imported vaccines. The JCHP recognized that UNICEF did not, like WHO, have a commitment to the global eradication of smallpox. UNICEF had already provided assistance in the production of freeze-dried vaccines and had also provided vaccine for use through basic health services. The JCHP recommended continuation of this type of aid by UNICEF.

138. The representative of WHO stated that his organization was aware of UNICEF's desire to aid country projects benefiting children which were accorded priority by the Governments concerned, and it recognized that this normally precluded UNICEF's support of global campaigns. He called attention, however to resolution WHA18.38 of the World Health Assembly, on world-wide eradication of smallpox, which reflected the unanimous decision of WHO to give priority to smallpox eradication within the framework of the national plans of the very countries affected by the joint activities of UNICEF and WHO. He also drew attention to the suggestion of the WHO Executive Board that if the application of smallpox vaccination was subordinated to the development of basic health centres, it would perhaps result in smallpox vaccination being accorded the lowest priority. The WHO Assembly had requested the Director-General to seek anew, from various sources including UNICEF, the necessary resources to carry on the campaign.

139. The recommendation of the JCHP that the present type of UNICEF aid for smallpox be continued was approved by the Board.

#### BCG vaccinations

140. The JCHP considered in detail a document prepared by the WHO secretariat which reviewed BCG vaccination within the tuberculosis programme. The Committee expressed its firm conviction concerning the efficacy of BCG vaccination and reaffirmed the emphasis it had placed at its last session on the use of BCG vaccination within the context of comprehensive national tuberculosis programmes. 17/

141. The JCHP noted with satisfaction some of the new developments in support of BCG campaigns: simultaneous application of BCG and smallpox vaccinations, and omission of the tuberculin test in the young age groups as a necessary screening prior to BCG vaccination. Emphasis was laid on the importance of making BCG vaccination increasingly available to the youngest age groups through the maternal and child health services.

142. The JCHP hoped that mass BCG campaigns receiving UNICEF assistance would be integrated into health services as quickly as the development of permanent services permitted. The Committee recognized that integration would call for increasing use of freeze-dried vaccine of a high and uniform quality and recommended UNICEF assistance towards meeting that demand, whether in kind, or in the form of equipment and supplies for the development of a few strategically located production centres.

143. One representative stated that experts in his country were not in total agreement with the view of the Committee about the efficacy of BCG vaccination, but his delegation was prepared to accept the Committee's decision. It welcomed the emphasis placed on vaccination of the youngest age groups and hoped that that policy would be implemented as soon as possible. Although when proposed projects were presented to the Executive Board for approval it was stated that new-born or pre-school children would be vaccinated, requests for continuing support seldom gave a breakdown by age of the children vaccinated. He hoped that the Executive Director would provide that information in the future.

17/ See E/ICEF/444, para. 6

144. The Board endorsed the views of the JCHP with regard to BCG vaccinations.

### Leprosy

145. As part of its programme for systematic assessment of major fields of aid, the Board had before it a review by the Director-General of WHO on jointly assisted leprosy control projects (E/ICEF/513). This report was reviewed in the first instance by the JCHP and its recommendations (see E/ICEF/509) as well as those of the Acting Executive Director (see E/ICEF/519), were before the Board. With an estimated total of 8.5 million cases in the world, leprosy remained an important problem, especially in Africa and Asia. New cases continued to appear and children ran a greater risk of contagion than adults. Control campaigns jointly assisted by WHO and UNICEF had been a major factor in introducing to endemic areas the use of sulfones (DDS). UNICEF had allocated nearly \$6 million for these campaigns over a twelve-year period. However, because of the slow action of anti-leprosy drugs and the long duration of treatment, it had proven difficult for most countries to keep patients under regular treatment over long periods.

146. The members of the JCHP expressed concern over the slow progress and, in some instances, the poor results of campaigns. WHO was developing a programme of research and study covering all aspects of leprology, particularly in regard to those measures which might bring early improvement in the control of the disease, such as improvement of chemotherapy and the development of immunizing agents. In addition, WHO was recommending the establishment of field demonstration or pilot areas for leprosy control in different parts of the world to improve the methodology and to adapt operational methods to local conditions. It was hoped that with the experience gained it would be possible to improve the efficiency of the leprosy-control programmes. A meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy was planned for later in 1965. That Committee would review and evaluate all leprosy-control work, and it was hoped it would be able to recommend suitable improvements in the methodology for the control of leprosy. The JCHP was desirous of avoiding any setback in the long-term efforts needed for the control of leprosy. While awaiting the recommendations of the Expert Committee, it recommended that UNICEF assistance to leprosy-control programmes should continue, subject to their being supported by the public and given high priority and adequate assistance by the Governments involved.

147. The representative of WHO pointed out that leprosy control had to contend with many difficulties, including lack of health education, social and environmental problems, inadequate health services, political instability and a shortage of personnel and equipment. The usually long period of incubation, the prejudice against leprosy and the progress of urbanization were among the other factors which must be taken into consideration. The only way to overcome those difficulties rapidly would be to discover a new drug more effective than the sulphones. The results obtained in UNICEF/WHO-assisted leprosy-control projects had been assessed in various countries. It had been learned that, in spite of some irregularity of treatment, the leprosy-control projects had helped to reduce or arrest the progress of the disease and to reduce its infectiousness. WHO had given priority to research, with particular emphasis on research which might benefit children exposed to leprosy. The prevention of leprosy by BCG vaccination was being studied, and WHO had already carried out trials. It had also given special attention to such questions as the improvement of operational methods, the collection of data, recording systems, planning,

organization and evaluation; the establishment of priorities in the treatment of patients and the surveillance of contacts; regularity of treatment; and the co-operation of health services. Although many projects had not been as effective as might be desired, substantial progress had, on the whole, been made.

148. In the Board's discussion there was considerable support for the position stated by the UNICEF secretariat in document E/ICEF/519 that it would be important for the Board to review at its next session the criteria for assistance to leprosy and then to examine each campaign on the basis of those criteria. It was hoped that at its forthcoming meeting the WHO Expert Committee on Leprosy might indicate improved methods of leprosy control and also indicate clearly the level of effectiveness below which a campaign ceased to represent a good use of resources. Considerable emphasis was placed on the importance of further research by WHO.

149. Some delegations were concerned with the trend of the debate, which seemed to be towards the curtailment or even discontinuance of UNICEF aid for leprosy control. They pointed out that it would be a mistake to expect rapid results and Governments struggling with the problem should not be made to feel that UNICEF was abandoning them. A suggestion was made that UNICEF might give more help to Governments in their efforts to get patients to present themselves for treatment.

150. On the other hand, other delegations pointed out that while no one doubted the seriousness of the problem and the threat it presented to children, the practical difficulties of treatment could not be ignored. In view of the large sums already spent on leprosy control and the other claims on UNICEF's limited funds, UNICEF should assist only those projects where there was a reasonable degree of success. In taking such a decision, however, UNICEF should make it quite clear that it was not unsympathetic to the efforts being made by the countries concerned.

151. The Board approved the recommendations of the JCHP regarding the conditions under which UNICEF aid should be continued for leprosy control. It also agreed that pilot projects concerned with improved methodology might be aided. It reiterated its need for clear guidelines as to what constituted an efficient programme against which to evaluate continuing aid. It decided to consider the general problem again at its next session in the light of recommendations of WHO following the session of the Expert Committee on Leprosy.

#### The need to strengthen health components in nutrition programmes

152. WHO had presented to the JCHP a paper on the need to strengthen the health components in nutrition programmes (JCI4/UNICEF-WHO/6.65), which the Committee considered to be a major statement on the role of basic health services in the control of malnutrition in pre-school children.

153. The JCHP recognized that malnutrition in children of six months to three years constituted one of the most important and widespread public health problems in most of the developing countries today. That malnutrition consisted most often of protein-calorie deficiency, frequently accompanied by vitamin deficiencies (especially in certain areas) and often combined with infection and parasitic infestation. Programmes aimed at control of malnutrition in



pre-school children entailed the participation of many agencies and institutions as well as the community itself. Since the health aspects of those programmes were a major concern, they should be instituted, as far as possible, in areas where a reasonable network of health services existed.

154. The JCHP believed that in the control of malnutrition in pre-school children the most appropriate action of the basic health services would be the following: surveillance of the population at risk, using all possible channels available in the community; nutrition education of the population, particularly of mothers and young girls; supplementary feeding programmes, with milk or other protein-rich foods; early treatment and nutritional rehabilitation of mild and moderate cases of malnutrition; treatment of severe cases of malnutrition; and control of infection and parasitic infestation.

155. The general promotion of protective foods, conservation and related activities would be essential to ensure the effectiveness of the measures enumerated. The JCHP recognized the great importance of having available for pre-school children either skim milk or locally available protein foods. Particular attention was drawn to the value of developing new protein foods, especially for areas where milk production would remain inadequate for a long time. The Committee was concerned with the fortification of skim milk powder with vitamin A, a subject also of concern to the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (see paragraphs 179-182).

156. The JCHP felt that in the future attention should not only be directed to problems of malnutrition in rural areas but also to those of pre-school children in urban, and particularly in fringe, areas. It recommended that in the control of malnutrition the highest priority should be given the pre-school child. The Committee was glad to note that in programmes for the improvement of nutrition in pre-school children, there was close collaboration between WHO, FAO and UNICEF. It considered that increased efforts were needed to give the planning authorities of Governments more complete advice on the importance of nutrition, which concerned health, agriculture and education ministries and required their co-ordinated action.

157. The JCHP recognized the major role in the control of malnutrition which basic health services, working in close co-ordination with all services which bore on the problems of nutrition, should play. It strongly recommended that all health workers should be trained in nutrition, as such training was required if programmes for protection against malnutrition were to be successful.

158. In the Board's discussion the view was expressed that the applied nutrition programmes, which were primarily the concern of FAO, should have a strong health component; and would be greatly strengthened where ministries of health co-operated actively with ministries of agriculture in their development and execution.

159. The Board endorsed the emphasis on strengthening the health components in nutrition programmes as set forth in the report of the JCHP (E/ICEF/509).

Agenda for the next session

160. The Board noted that two topics had been suggested for discussion at the next session of the JCHF, namely, parasitic infestation and fluoridation. These would be taken into account when the agenda of the next session was prepared by the secretariat of WHO and UNICEF.

## VI. REPORT OF THE FAO/UNICEF JOINT POLICY COMMITTEE

161. The Executive Board had before it the report on the fifth session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee held from 31 March to 2 April 1965 (E/ICEF/510) and a note by the UNICEF secretariat (E/ICEF/512) on the Committee's recommendations concerning national planning for the food and nutrition needs of children, applied nutrition, new protein-rich foods, and milk conservation. 18/

### Planning for the food and nutritional needs of children

162. The FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee drew attention to various methods which countries could use in order to take account of the needs of children in planning a national programme for food and agriculture. 19/ It believed that this type of approach was one of the most effective ways of meeting the food and nutritional needs of children on a long-term basis and also provided a sound framework in which projects jointly assisted by FAO and UNICEF could be considered.

163. In the Board's discussion the idea of a methodology for taking account of the specific needs of mothers and children was commended. The hope was expressed that the forthcoming conferences on children in national planning to be held in Asia and Latin America would take the Joint Committee's work into account. ~~While the importance of substantial aid in this field was recognized, it was~~ also important to use all the resources available in the countries themselves.

164. In relation to this approach the note of the UNICEF secretariat suggested that studies should be continued of successful efforts to meet the food and nutritional needs of mothers and children in those countries which had already developed national food and nutrition policies. FAO and UNICEF should continue to offer, on request, assistance to countries trying to develop food and nutrition policies and programmes, especially those directed to the food needs of children and mothers, particularly in the low-income groups.

165. Since planning for food and nutrition fell within and across the competence of several functional ministries (such as health and social welfare, agriculture, education, and commerce) the note of the UNICEF secretariat recommended that joint FAO/WHO/UNICEF assistance might be provided to establish food and nutrition units in appropriate functional ministries and in central planning bodies. Assistance might also be given to the training of nutritionists in the economic aspects of planning and economist-planners in aspects of nutrition planning. In addition, FAO/WHO/UNICEF assistance should be continued to help countries seeking to strengthen existing national nutrition institutes, or to establish such institutes, some of which might serve more than one country. Assistance

18/ The Committee also discussed co-operation between UNICEF and the World Food Programme; see paragraphs 189-192.

19/ See E/ICEF/510, para. 11.

might be directed to orienting the activities of such institutes towards the development of national plans or programmes for the improvement of food and nutrition, with emphasis on the needs of mothers and children.

166. The Executive Board approved these recommendations in so far as UNICEF was concerned.

#### Applied nutrition projects

167. The objective of applied nutrition projects is to increase the consumption of protective foods by children and mothers of rural families. Aid has been given for surveys, nutrition training and education, gardening, fish culture and small-animal raising, and the fortification of foods with specific nutrients. The assistance given in the operational areas has as its purpose translating nutrition education of families into better nutrition practices by the families.

168. The Committee noted a number of encouraging aspects in the experience with the applied nutrition projects, as well as some difficulties. A comprehensive assessment of projects in this field is to be made by FAO, WHO, and UNICEF for consideration by the Committee and the UNICEF Board in 1967.

169. The Board noted that the Committee had requested that the working paper which had been prepared for it on criteria to govern UNICEF participation in the food production aspects of applied nutrition projects be revised to take account of a number of points raised in the Committee's discussion, particularly the question of how the child, as a family member, was to be ensured benefits from the implementation of the applied nutrition programme. The revised paper would assist field staff of the two agencies in preparing project proposals.

170. The Committee considered the prerequisites for planning, developing and evaluating applied nutrition projects. It recommended guidelines for future assistance to these projects (annex II), which were approved by the Board.

171. The Board recognized that in order to plan projects more effectively greater use of UNICEF project preparation funds might be required. Moreover, before a project was started, it might be necessary to give greater attention to the training of the national personnel who would serve in supervisory capacities.

#### Nutrition education and training

172. The Committee discussed nutrition education and training as an essential element in applied nutrition programme activities. It drew the Board's attention to the fact that at the higher levels education through conferences and seminars might be directed to senior planners and administrators and professional personnel, whose informed interest might be essential either to the proper implementation of major projects or to the formulation of national nutritional plans. At that level also, it might be necessary to strengthen national training institutions in disciplines such as extension work, nutrition, home economics, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries in order to produce the types of workers required for project activities. At the intermediate level, it might be necessary to provide for the orientation and refresher training of technical personnel in service with the government departments responsible for the

implementation of projects. At the village level, members of women's and youth clubs would be trained for leadership roles and village families taught the simple techniques of poultry raising, fruit and vegetable production, fish culture, food preparation and preservation. Nutrition education of the public, aimed to show the relationship between food and health and to encourage better food habits, was essential.

#### Food production

173. In addition to nutrition education and training, increased home production of better quality foods and better food consumption comprised the main elements in applied nutrition programme activities.

174. The Committee pointed out that the more popular and generally applicable activities in improved food production were horticulture, poultry and small animal raising, and fishing (inland and coastal areas). These pursuits offered the possibility of introducing increased quantities of protein into the diets of rural families, to the benefit of the children, in particular. With regard to horticulture, the cultivation of school gardens was seen as serving primarily an educational and demonstration purpose. In order to achieve a significant increase in the availability of better foods in a project area, popularization of domestic and community gardening and field cultivation of legumes would be necessary.

175. It was also necessary to change food habits, and education and persuasion were required. ~~This would need to be directed particularly to the mothers of young children and would be a task for the local home economists, social workers and leaders of women's clubs.~~

176. UNICEF's participation in food production activities was primarily for the benefit of children and mothers, whose special need for nutritious foods would be emphasized in all the nutrition education efforts related to a project. The Committee pointed out, however, that it would be misleading and undesirable not to stress the value of these better foods for the health of all members of a community and thus to encourage their increased production by all villagers having the necessary facilities, such as home gardens, ponds, etc.

177. A criterion for UNICEF aid to food production should be that communities and/or individuals benefiting from the material aid provided by UNICEF would be required, under plans agreed upon between the Government concerned and the international agencies, to contribute suitable quantities of produce for consumption by selected undernourished children and women in the community. Such contributions of food might, according to local preferences, be served in meals prepared by women's clubs or at schools or other community centres. Alternatively, the food might be distributed, under suitably supervised arrangements, to families with young children for preparation and consumption at home.

#### Sales of domestic production

178. The Committee recognized that while the central purpose of UNICEF aid was to encourage greater family production of nutritive foods to be served primarily

to children, it would be unrealistic to expect the food supplies to be restricted to the children. Continuing benefit to the child would be ensured only when sufficient food was being produced to enable village families to enjoy on a regular basis a more varied and nutritious diet than was their custom. It would be unrealistic to expect all families to be self-sufficient in their domestic food production. Many would need to supplement their available food supplies by certain items purchased in the village. Moreover, certain families would need to sell part of their production, such as eggs, chickens, fish or legumes, in order to obtain other essential items for the family. Many would require to purchase supplies to maintain their own food production efforts; e.g. the poultry-keeper would sell some of his eggs to obtain feed for his flock.

#### Preventing vitamin A deficiencies in children

179. The Committee called attention to the fact that vitamin A deficiency was a serious public health problem in many parts of the world, particularly among the lower income groups, and infants and children under three years of age. It accounted for the major proportion of preventable blindness in many developing countries and, occurring together with protein-calorie deficiency, made a considerable contribution to the mortality figures.

180. The Committee recommended the following guidelines for UNICEF aid in helping solve the problem:

(a) The most important basic approach to the problem of vitamin A deficiency is the education of mothers in the use of carotene-providing vegetables, fruits and vitamin-A-providing animal protein foods. Supplies of these foods need to be brought within the economic reach of all families. In rural areas this should be accomplished by increased local production and consumption of these foods.

(b) If possible, all skim milk powder distributed in developing countries should be fortified with vitamin A.

(c) Other measures, such as supplementing diets with vitamin A capsules or red palm oil, should be taken to meet immediate urgent needs.

181. In connexion with (b) above, UNICEF has sponsored studies on the means of fortifying milk powder to obtain a stable and acceptable product and has conducted field trials. For the past several years, UNICEF has fortified approximately one fourth of the skim milk powder it has shipped. The Board was glad to learn that the United States Government had begun to fortify with vitamins A and D the skim milk powder it provided for child-feeding abroad, including the powder distributed through UNICEF.

182. The Board approved the guidelines recommended by the Committee to prevent vitamin A deficiencies in children through increased production of local foods combined with nutrition education.

### New protein-rich food programme and policies

183. In considering progress made in the development of new protein-rich foods, the Committee discussed the co-operation between FAO, WHO, and UNICEF in this field; the countries in which edible protein concentrates from soy, cottonseed, peanut and fish were commercially available or were in an advanced stage of development; and various aspects of the question of introducing foods containing these concentrates into the diets of children. The Committee supported the continuation of UNICEF assistance for the manufacture and distribution by commercial concerns of protein concentrates and nutritious mixtures based on these concentrates. At the same time the Committee recommended that FAO and UNICEF continue their efforts to investigate and develop cheaper, more palatable and more nutritious concentrates and mixtures. The UNICEF secretariat pointed out that UNICEF assistance for introducing weaning foods in developing countries would increase as new products became available. It also envisaged continuation of assistance in the training of national personnel.

184. The Committee set down a series of elements which should be included in action programmes in this field. In emphasizing the urgency to proceed into the industrial manufacture and marketing of protein concentrates and food mixtures which had been proved to be satisfactory, the Committee also recommended some guiding principles (see annex III), which were approved by the Executive Board.

185. In the Board's discussion a number of questions were raised regarding the extent of UNICEF and FAO co-operation with private commercial enterprises in the production and distribution of new food products. In answering specific questions the UNICEF secretariat also brought out that co-operation between Governments, private enterprises, and various international bodies was still in its infancy and was being studied with a view to achieving maximum effectiveness.

### Milk conservation

186. The Committee reviewed a working paper on socio-economic effects of dairying in developing countries, <sup>20/</sup> which indicated that generally favourable results in both the economic and social fields, including substantial benefits to children, had accrued from the joint FAO/UNICEF-assisted projects reviewed. This paper was in the nature of a preliminary progress and assessment report. A more complete report will be prepared for consideration at the Board's 1966 session.

187. Recognizing that some of the assisted plants were operating below capacity because of a shortage of local milk available to them, and in some places a shortage of skim milk powder for "toning" purposes, the Committee recommended joint FAO/UNICEF assistance to rural milk development in milkshed areas, which were already serving, or were scheduled to serve, FAO/UNICEF-aided milk conservation programmes. Implementation of this recommendation should result in more milk becoming available to the plants. In the Board's discussion the point was made that it was important, in future milk conservation schemes, to ensure that sufficient milk would be available.

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<sup>20/</sup> Subsequently included in E/ICEF/CRP/65-9.

188. The Board approved a policy for assistance to rural milk production. This policy is reproduced in annex IV.

Use of world food surpluses for the benefit of children

189. The Board discussed the use of world food surpluses for the benefit of children within the context of the World Food Programme (WFP) and bilateral aid agencies. The FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee had discussed co-operative relations between UNICEF and the World Food Programme 21/ and the UNICEF secretariat had prepared a note on the question generally (E/ICEF/524).

190. During the first two years of operations of the WFP, efforts to develop feeding programmes for mothers and children did not progress as far as intended because the WFP could enter into only short-term agreements. The WFP and UNICEF were, however, able to achieve a measure of success in co-operation on joint projects in several countries in the milk conservation field and in the development of protein food mixtures. It was expected that this collaboration could be considerably increased as the WFP entered its new phase of activities.

191. The Executive Board believed that collaboration between UNICEF and the WFP could help considerably with problems of child nutrition and it endorsed the following main areas of collaboration which had been studied and discussed by the Executive Directors of WFP and of UNICEF:

(a) Milk conservation programmes: The WFP would supply dried skim milk powder for the reconstitution and the sale of liquid milk for the benefit of low income and/or vulnerable groups of the population, with the purpose of stimulating local milk production. FAO and UNICEF would continue to provide technical assistance and dairy equipment, transport, etc.

(b) Increase of milk production by improving cattle feeding: The WFP would provide feed for the direct feeding or production of feed concentrates for cattle.

(c) Primary school feeding programmes: The WFP is prepared to assist Governments which indicate their willingness to organize feeding programmes on a wide scale for primary school children, with the full participation of the community and parents. Such programmes could be assisted on a long-term basis (five years) provided some further technical assistance in the form of canteen equipment, teaching material, transport, school garden equipment and technical guidance were given by UNICEF and FAO. It may be of interest to consider five or six country-wide school programmes, well organized and properly staffed for joint WFP/UNICEF/FAO assistance.

(d) Post-primary school feeding and institutional feeding programmes: The WFP also envisages extending its activities at the post-primary level, with the technical guidance of UNESCO and ILO. The assistance of FAO and UNICEF would also be needed to improve the existing facilities on which these programmes could develop. It is understood that food aid at this level is a direct contribution to economic development.

(e) Pre-school feeding: The Joint United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee for the World Food Programme, at its seventh session, stressed the need for implementing projects particularly when related to pre-school and school

21. See E/ICEF/510, paras. 70-73.



feeding, labour intensive projects, and rural welfare. The present experience of the WFP in pre-school feeding is rather limited and the matter should be further studied with the help of FAO, WHO and UNICEF for the elaboration and organization of this important type of programme.

(f) Production of protein-rich foods at the industrial level and particularly foods for weaning and pre-school children: The WFP is prepared to continue to utilize its resources in this field in co-operation with FAO, WHO and UNICEF.

192. The Board was also aware that bilateral aid in the nutrition field was becoming more important. In that connexion it noted that the United States Government fortified with vitamins A and D skim milk powder for human use abroad (see paragraph 181). An announcement that the United States Government food resources would be increasingly directed to the improvement of nutrition, particularly for children, might afford opportunities for collaboration by UNICEF in specific projects. There might also be projects which could be better implemented with the help of a single outside sponsor, possibly permitting UNICEF to use its assistance elsewhere.

## VII. CERTAIN POLICY QUESTIONS

### Special assistance

193. In 1964 the Director for Africa suggested to the Board the need to adapt UNICEF's traditional ways of assisting countries to the special situation in countries at the earliest level of development. This arose from the fact that a number of countries which were in the greatest need were the least able to make use of UNICEF assistance under the terms on which it had been available in the past. These countries lacked a strong administrative structure, trained personnel and budget resources for services benefiting children and youth. The Board authorized the secretariat to explore the subject more deeply and to bring forward to the June 1965 session recommendations concerning this special form of assistance, together with one or two projects illustrating a new approach to these special needs.

194. The UNICEF secretariat informed the Board that following the June 1964 session, a number of exploratory discussions had been held with African Governments, with specialized agencies and with sources of bilateral aid. Planning for children and youth in national development had still to be accorded high priority in most developing countries. For those with the least resources and the greatest range of needs, there might be genuine reluctance to assume the financial obligations which were required by even the most generous external assistance. The problem was more complicated than had been originally thought and it became clear that considerable time and effort were required to secure the co-operation of all parties concerned, to agree on priorities, and to work out practical plans for UNICEF aid along new lines. For these reasons no recommendations for individual projects were ready for submission to the June 1965 session.

195. The Board authorized the Executive Director to continue exploration along the following lines as a basis for developing specific projects to bring forward to the Board:

(a) Countries requiring special assistance would be those at the earliest stage of development, lacking the basic administrative structures to provide services to children, and with a critical shortage of the trained personnel needed to help children. The number of such countries would not be great.

(b) A primary objective would be to help create in a country a basic structure through which services for children could be provided. This would mean concentrating in the first instance on one departmental structure (e.g. health or education), probably in a limited area of the country.

(c) UNICEF aid might be extended to include not only a wider range of supplies but also a larger share of local operating costs in order to make the project fully operative, with the help of whatever other income could be obtained. This aid might be provided over a longer period than had been customary on the condition that operating costs were provided on a gradually decreasing scale.

(d) An effort should be made to associate bilateral or multilateral aid with such a plan, for its entire duration. These other sources of aid might provide capital costs of buildings as well as share operating expenses. Bilateral or multilateral sources might also provide personnel.

(e) Other United Nations agencies would be consulted in the early stages in the development of such a project; and their advice and assistance in the project would be sought.

(f) Any such project must represent a high priority for the Government, so that sufficient national resources would be assigned to it. The country must be able to take over local costs gradually in a period of up to ten years so that an indigenous structure for permanent services might be established.

#### Criteria for post-disaster aid

196. The Board had decided to discuss at its present session criteria for post-disaster aid, particularly the distinction between immediate aid and aid for rehabilitation following a natural disaster. It had before it a note from the secretariat on this subject (E/ICEF/517).

197. The Board recognized that in view of the many public and private institutions which stood ready to offer a country immediate emergency relief, it would be better for UNICEF to concentrate in its post-disaster aid on the restoration of services for mothers and children. This was the type of aid which fitted into UNICEF's basic objectives and tended to be neglected by agencies more concerned with the rapid alleviation of suffering in an emergency situation.

198. UNICEF had, however, been able to help occasionally with rapid emergency aid, in particular through the provision of vaccines, sera, drugs and light equipment for the control or prevention of sudden epidemics of disease. For this purpose the Executive Board had established an Emergency Aid Reserve Fund of \$50,000 to be used at the discretion of the Executive Director between Board sessions.

199. The Board decided that it would be useful to make a distinction in its provision of post-disaster aid between emergency aid and restorative aid. It adopted the following policy for post-disaster aid:

##### 1. Emergency aid

(a) Disaster relief in the immediate post-disaster period may be provided on a limited scale and only in exceptional cases where UNICEF is in a unique position to help. Requests for such aid should normally be made within three months of the disaster.

(b) To permit the prompt provision of aid in small emergencies, such as threatened epidemics, the Emergency Aid Reserve Fund to be used at the discretion of the Executive Director between Board sessions should be set at a level of \$100,000. If necessary, the Executive Director may undertake over-expenditures not exceeding an additional \$100,000.

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2. Restorative aid

(a) Long-term measures to meet children's needs have overriding priority in the allocation of UNICEF resources.

(b) Consequently, when asked for post-disaster aid, UNICEF will give preference to the restoration of permanent services for mothers and children.

(c) In the restoration of services, priority will be given to projects already assisted; and, within such projects, to the restoration of equipment or supplies which UNICEF has previously given to a project.

(d) Proposals for the restoration of permanent services should, so far as feasible, be planned and reviewed in the normal way with Governments and with the technical agencies of the United Nations. When such proposals lie outside a project already assisted by UNICEF, the technical approval of the United Nations agencies should be sought before a recommendation for UNICEF assistance is made to the Executive Board.

(e) The Executive Board will take a decision on post disaster restorative aid by mail poll only when the seriousness of the situation requires that the decision not be deferred until the next scheduled session of the Board.

200. In order to bring the Emergency Aid Reserve Fund to \$100,000 from its balance of \$38,500, the Board allocated a sum of \$61,500.

201. In the Board's discussion the importance of co-ordination of the work of relief agencies was stressed and the measures taken by the UNICEF secretariat in this connexion were commended. The representative of the International Union for Child Welfare emphasized that care must be taken in emergency aid to safeguard the long-term interests of children (for example, prevention of the separation of young children from their families) and urged that UNICEF use its influence to that end. 22/

Applied research on problems of children and youth  
in developing countries

202. The Board had before it a note by the UNICEF secretariat summarizing the previous experience of UNICEF in assistance to applied research, and suggesting some criteria for future aid in this field on the basis of that experience (E/ICEF/514). Applied research, which was research directed to the solution of immediate practical field problems, had been aided by UNICEF in the past in a relatively modest way, in the form of surveys, project assessments, demonstrations, field trials and pilot projects. It had not been UNICEF practice to give aid to basic or fundamental research.

203. In the Board's discussion there was general agreement that while research should not become a major preoccupation of UNICEF, it was desirable for UNICEF

22/ See E/ICEF/NGO/92.

to continue to support the efforts of Governments to deal with changing needs and problems, and to solve urgent problems having a direct impact on services for mothers and children, through the use of the best available techniques. It was recognized that there would be some difficulties in determining the particular instances in which UNICEF support could appropriately be given, but those difficulties might perhaps be lessened as experience was accumulated. The regional seminars on planning for children and youth in national development should provide guidelines on the nature of applied research which might be appropriate in that field. Several delegations believed that UNICEF should give greater support to applied research in social paediatrics. It was important to find competent planners to prepare applied research projects, particularly those to be undertaken in developing countries, as otherwise such time, effort and money might be wasted. Care should also be taken to ensure that the findings of applied research projects would have broad practical values of significance to a number of countries. UNICEF field representatives should be encouraged to report any information they had on good research facilities in developing countries in fields of interest to UNICEF. UNICEF should be aware of current research on problems of children and youth, and should encourage the competent agencies and institutions to undertake new research. The representatives of FAO, UNESCO and WHO stated that their agencies were ready to co-operate with UNICEF in its aid for applied research.

204. The Board adopted the following guidelines for UNICEF aid to research:

(a) Long-term basic research (sometimes called "fundamental" research) should not receive UNICEF assistance.

(b) When questions arise out of projects which UNICEF is assisting to which research could make a useful contribution, the Executive Director should draw them to the attention of whatever authorities may be interested in sponsoring the necessary research.

(c) UNICEF may itself give some assistance to applied research, which should be at the practical rather than at the theoretical level. The research should be related to practical problems, the solution of which can bring direct benefits to a significant number of children and youth in a reasonable period of time.

(d) Whenever possible, such applied research should be undertaken in a developing country. However, some problems require investigation in countries with highly developed facilities, and some technical problems are usefully examined in both industrialized and developing countries.

(e) Maximum use should be made of whatever United Nations agencies, including the regional planning institutes, are willing to contribute.

(f) UNICEF aid to applied research should be a subordinate and small part of UNICEF assistance in general.

## VIII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

205. The Executive Board had before it the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget on its thirty-fourth session (E/ICEF/AB/L.54) <sup>23/</sup> dealing with 1964 financial reports, planning the use of UNICEF's financial resources, administrative and operational services budget estimates, greeting card budget estimates, and the revolving fund for UNICEF public information. These matters are discussed below, with the exception of planning the use of UNICEF's financial resources, which is discussed in paragraphs 28-33.

### UNICEF financial reports for 1964

206. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and approved the financial report of the Executive Director for 1964 (E/ICEF/AB/L.47) and a report showing administrative and operational service expenditures for 1964 (E/ICEF/AB/L.49). The Board noted the return of \$181,605 to the general resources of UNICEF, representing the unobligated balance of the administrative and operational services budget for 1964.

### Ratio of administrative and operational service expenditures to total expenditures

207. The ratio of administrative expenditures to total expenditures was 5.2 per cent in 1964 and operational service expenditures was 9.4 per cent of total expenditures. Because of the decline in UNICEF expenditures for assistance in 1965 and 1966, without a corresponding decline in expenditures for administrative and operational services, the ratios were expected to rise to 6 per cent for administrative services and 12 per cent for operational services in 1965 and 1966.

208. Some members expressed concern at the rise in the ratios and believed that it was essential to institute a tighter control on administrative and operational services expenditures. Other members did not want UNICEF to reduce its administrative and operational service costs at the expense of ensuring effective use of UNICEF aid. It was generally recognized that the unfavourable ratio was the result of the failure of UNICEF income, and hence assistance expenditures, to increase as rapidly as had been hoped. A number of delegations pointed out that the essential remedy was an increase in income which would allow assistance to be expanded.

209. The Deputy Executive Director (Operations) recalled that during the years when the ratio was decreasing, the secretariat had consistently pointed out that as an arithmetical expression the ratio depended very largely on the sums spent on assistance in a particular year, rather than the smaller and less variable sums

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23/ Initially issued in two parts as E/ICEF/AB/L.54 (Provisional) and E/ICEF/AB/L.54/Add.1 (Provisional).

spent on administrative and operational services. Moreover, the workload of the agency included a number of qualitative factors not reflected in expenditures on assistance. As a result of Board decisions, the staff was devoting more time to the preparation of projects which involved several ministries or departments and were related to national development programmes. Moreover, assistance to training, which now amounted to one quarter of UNICEF assistance, naturally required more of the staff's time than the delivery of quantities of standard supplies for disease control campaigns, etc. The Board had also requested the UNICEF secretariat to give greater attention to the co-ordination of UNICEF aid with that of bilateral and multilateral agencies, and to encouraging those agencies, as well as voluntary agencies, to give more support to programmes of benefit to children. These useful activities added to administrative cost, but not to the volume of UNICEF assistance against which it was measured.

#### Report of the Board of External Auditors

210. The Committee on Administrative Budget had examined in considerable detail the report of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts of UNICEF for the year ended 31 December 1964. The following excerpt from the report of the Board of Auditors contains this substantive comment on the accounts of 1964:

"As a result of audit findings for the fiscal year under review, the Board reports the following facts:

"(a) The Malaria Eradication Programme has suffered setbacks due to the poor quality of the product (DDT) used. UNICEF has taken steps on this matter, but the causes of low susceptibility of the product have as yet not been established and the difficulties still exist.

"(b) No claims have been filed with the suppliers for indemnification for the damages caused to the programme.

"(c) The powder or detergent used as an additive improved the susceptibility of the DDT, but there is no specific proof that the product so modified has full power to combat malaria.

"(d) Despite the fact that full strength of the DDT supplied has not been guaranteed, the product continues to be bought from the same supplier and shipped to assisted countries." 24/

211. In its detailed consideration of this comment, which it considered to be serious, the Committee had the benefit of the presence of several experts, whose statements were summarized in annexes I-IV of the Committee's report to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/AL/L.54).

212. The Committee reviewed the background and history of the problem, including the steps in the manufacture of the DDT formulations, the extent to which there was evidence of loss of susceptibility and the steps which were taken to restore

24/ See E/ICEF/AL/L.47/Add.1, para. 3.



susceptibility, logistic and other field difficulties, the joint action taken by UNICEF and other agencies purchasing DDT and the manufacturers involved, and the question of modified specifications for the product.

213. The Committee's comments on the audit findings, based upon this review, are set forth below (with comments numbered to correspond with those of the audit findings):

(a) The malaria eradication programme has not suffered "setbacks" but considerable inconvenience and additional work, because:

- (i) Under 3 per cent of the material supplied has been reported of low susceptibility, and this has not been concentrated in any particular area;
- (ii) The susceptibility can be restored by soaking in water for up to forty-five minutes, or by adding a small quantity of detergent, and the material has been made usable by these means.

While the scientific causes of low susceptibility have not been completely established, the specification has been altered and practical measures taken to deal with the problem. It is impossible to assess these measures because less than six months have elapsed since the shipments have been made of material produced under the new specification in use since 14 January 1965.

(b) The suppliers have been officially informed of the difficulty, but since the material met the tests specified at the time of delivery, against which it was bid, the Office of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations has advised that UNICEF does not at this time have the basis for a claim for damages.

(c) DDT 75 per cent water dispersible powder is purchased against specifications requiring a 75 per cent content of technical DDT and certain performance tests. The formulator adjusts the 25 per cent of dispersing agents, etc. to meet these tests; their chemical content is not specified by the purchaser. In practice, it contains about 2 per cent of wetting agent (Igepon T77) which is a form of detergent. The addition of a small further quantity of detergent does not modify chemically the technical DDT.

The killing power of insecticide as sprayed on walls is regularly tested by laboratories and by entomologists working in national campaigns. The Communicable Disease Center of the United States Public Health Service has tested the insecticidal power of DDT powder after the addition of detergent and has found it unimpaired. The representative of WHO stated that no complaint had been received about the lack of insecticidal power of the DDT supplies, and there was no indication of any reduction.

(d) The product of other formulators supplied to the United States Agency for International Development (AID) has also contained a small quantity of material that has not maintained its susceptibility in the field. There was no reason to withhold the bid from any reputable supplier. UNICEF has continued to purchase from the supplier bidding the lowest price. Bids are submitted sealed, and are opened and read publicly. In fact all bidders and also an internal auditor were present at the bid openings in 1963 and 1964. The recommendation of the Supply Division has,

of course, to be approved by UNICEF's Contract Committee. The lowest bidder in both 1963 and 1964 was a firm producing 60 per cent of the total production of technical DDT in the United States. The United States General Services Administration has also continued to purchase from this supplier for AID.

214. The Committee concluded that the UNICEF secretariat had taken the problem seriously. Loss of suspensibility is only one of the factors with which Governments, WHO and UNICEF are concerned in order to ensure as far as possible the success of the campaigns. Amongst other factors were the malariological aspects, particularly concerning the behaviour of the mosquito vector and resistance to insecticides, the training and conscientiousness of the spray teams, the adequacy of the local budget, logistics and transport maintenance and surveillance. The attention given in campaigns to the reported loss of suspensibility should correspond to its relative importance among these other factors. To UNICEF, as a supplier, it is, of course, very important.

215. In summary:

(a) It has not been proven that the programmes have "suffered setbacks due to the poor quality of the product (DDT) used". So far, the DDT as such has not been in question - only the loss of suspensibility of a rather small proportion of the 75 per cent water dispersible powder.

(b) With regard to filing a claim with the suppliers, the material supplied complied with the specifications against which it was bought.

(c) The suspensibility has nothing to do with the insecticide power of the DDT. The added detergent does not alter its chemical properties.

(d) UNICEF has adopted a modification of the WHO specification which strengthens it, but has continued to buy from the lowest bidder especially as the problems of suspensibility have been found by UNICEF or by AID in the product of all suppliers.

216. In the light of the above the Executive Board unanimously approved the following conclusions:

(a) There was no defect in purchasing procedures and there was no implication of irregularity or negligence.

(b) The substantive problem of the quality of DDT formulations is a technical problem which seems to involve the strengthening of specifications. The Board is confident that the forthcoming meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Insecticides (October 1965) will bring an important contribution to the solution of the problem.

217. The Board decided that these conclusions should be reported to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly for its information at the time it was considering the report of the Board of Auditors and that the attention of the members of the Fifth Committee should be directed to the fuller information available in the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget. 25/

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25/ See E/ICEF/AB/L.54, paras. 15-50.

218. The Board noted that the Committee believed it important for the Chairman of the Board together with the Chairman of the Programme Committee and of the Committee on Administrative Budget to follow this question closely and keep informed of developments. The Chairman of the Board stated that she intended to invite other Board members especially interested in keeping abreast of this problem in all its aspects to join the three Chairmen. The matter would be fully reported to the Board at its next session.

1965 administrative and operational services budget estimates

219. The Board allocated \$3,537,600 to cover the costs of administrative and operational services for the last six months of 1965 as set forth in the budget previously approved by the Board. It noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had authorized the Executive Director to transfer funds, up to a maximum of \$50,000 from section 1 (Salaries, wages, and common staff costs) to section 2 (Other expenses and permanent equipment) if necessary. 26/

1966 administrative and operational services budget estimates

220. As stated in paragraph 224, the Board approved an administrative and operational services budget for 1966 as set forth in document E/ICEF/AB/L.45, providing \$2,526,000 (gross) for administration and \$4,689,800 (gross) for operational services, making a total of \$7,216,000. The total net budget amounted to \$6,566,000 after deducting estimated net revenue. The increase over 1965 in the gross budget was \$140,800, or 2 per cent. Owing to rising costs, this budget represented a small decrease in real terms.

221. As compared with 1965 the budget for 1966 provided for a net decrease of four international posts and a net increase of seven local posts financed by UNICEF. It provided also for a net decrease in ten local posts financed by assisted Governments. Various new requirements for international posts at Headquarters and in the field would be met by transfers, in some cases without replacement. Because of the estimated decline in UNICEF expenditures in 1965 and 1966 of from 10 to 15 per cent as compared to 1963 and 1964, this was a "standstill" budget.

222. The total number of established posts in the 1966 budget estimates included 184 international posts (71 at Headquarters and 113 in the field); 337 local posts financed by UNICEF (119 at Headquarters and 218 in the field); and 226 field posts financed by assisted Governments. The total number of posts financed by UNICEF was 521. Local professional posts continued to play an important part in the staffing scheme; provision was made for 59 such posts (25 financed by UNICEF and 34 financed by assisted Governments).

223. The Board approved the recommendations of the Committee on Administrative Budget. It noted, however, that in reviewing the budget, members of the Committee on Administrative Budget had made a number of comments regarding considerations to be taken into account by the Executive Director in the preparation of future budget estimates. These are set forth in the Committee's report. 27/

26/ Ibid., para. 84.

27/ Ibid., paras. 72-75.

224. The Board adopted the following resolution with reference to the administrative and operational services budget estimates for 1966:

A

Budget appropriation for the financial year 1966

The Executive Board resolves

1. That for the financial year 1966 appropriations totalling \$US7,216,000 are approved for the following purposes:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Section 1: Salaries, wages and common staff costs . . . . .	6,268,500
Section 2: Other expenses and permanent equipment . . . . .	<u>947,500</u>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION . . . . .</b>	<b><u>7,216,000</u></b>

2. That the Executive Director be authorized to administer as a unit the provisions under each of sections 1 and 2. Transfers between these sections may not be made without the prior authorization of the Committee on Administrative Budget.

B

Income estimates for the financial year 1966

The Executive Board resolves

That for the financial year 1966 estimates of income totalling \$US650,000 are approved as follows:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Income from staff assessment (net) . . . . .	630,000
Other income . . . . .	<u>20,000</u>
<b>TOTAL INCOME . . . . .</b>	<b><u>650,000</u></b>

C

Financing of appropriation for the financial year 1966

The Executive Board resolves

That for the financial year 1966 budget appropriations totalling \$US7,216,000 shall be financed as follows:

	<u>US dollars</u>
By allocation at its June 1965 session . . . . .	3,608,000
By allocation at its June 1966 session . . . . .	<u>3,608,000</u>
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION . . . . .</b>	<b><u>7,216,000</u></b>

### Greeting Card Fund

225. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had approved the budget of the Greeting Card Fund for the 1965 season (1 September 1965 to 31 August 1966) of \$1,859,550 (gross) as detailed in the estimates submitted (E/ICEF/AB/L.50). The Committee had also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 10 per cent of the gross budget, if necessary, to meet the costs of expanded production and sales, should the apparent demand before and during the season increase beyond the present forecast. It had also authorized the Executive Director to transfer budgetary funds between allotment accounts as required. In view of the necessity of entering into commitments for the 1966 season in advance of the beginning of the financial year (1 September 1966), the Executive Director had also been authorized by the Committee to spend an amount not exceeding \$1,250,000 as an advance from the 1966 budget.

226. The revised estimates of the net income of the Greeting Card Fund for the 1964 season was \$2.4 million compared with \$1.7 million in 1963 and \$1.6 million in 1962. The net income for the 1965 season was estimated at \$2.8 million. The sales target for the 1965 season is 45 million cards, an increase of 7 million over the estimated number sold in 1964. An estimated total of 350,000 UNICEF engagement calendars was sold in the 1964 season. It is estimated that 400,000 of the 1966 calendars will be sold during the 1965 season. The Board noted that suggestions were made in the Committee on Administrative Budget regarding examination by the secretariat of extending the practice of printing cards in more countries, in certain circumstances.

227. The Board expressed its appreciation of the impressive record of sales and profits of the Greeting Card Fund, much of which was attributable to the efforts of UNICEF National Committees and many volunteer workers, to whom the Committee expressed its gratitude.

228. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had reviewed and approved the accounts of the UNICEF Greeting Card Fund for the period 1 September 1963 to 31 August 1964 (E/ICEF/AB/L.48) and had noted the report of the Board of Auditors on these accounts (E/ICEF/AB/L.48/Add.1).

### Revolving Fund for UNICEF Public Information

229. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had reviewed a report on the Revolving Fund for UNICEF Public Information (E/ICEF/AB/L.51). As a supplement to the public information provisions in the regular budget, the Revolving Fund balances the revenues from a number of projects with profit margins against those that recover only production costs or result in losses. At the end of 1964 the balance in the Fund was \$73,000, an amount of \$13,000 over the \$60,000 principal established by the Committee on Administrative Budget. The Committee decided to retain the principal at \$60,000 but authorized the Executive Director to use the 1964 surplus to help continue various activities in progress in 1965.

**IX. RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

230. The Board heard reports on the eleventh annual meeting of the European National Committees for UNICEF held at Montreux, Switzerland, from 10 to 13 May 1965, and on the work of the United States and Canadian National Committees. With the formation of the National Committees in Australia and New Zealand there were now twenty-one UNICEF National Committees. The Board was deeply appreciative of the important role of the National Committees in increasing public understanding of children's needs in developing countries. It welcomed evidence of the way in which the National Committees were strengthening and extending their work in educating the public and government officials, and in sponsoring fund-raising efforts from private sources. (See paragraphs 15, 19, 20, 21.)

231. Since 1960 the membership of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF had increased from sixty to seventy-three. This evidence of interest in the work of UNICEF was heartening to the Board, which recognized the valuable role of many non-governmental agencies in improving the lot of children and in informing the public about their needs. At its current session the Board heard a statement by the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF (E/ICEF/NGO/90), statements on reaching the young child by a group of twenty-five international non-governmental organizations and by two individual organizations (see paragraph 35), and statements on other substantive questions from several non-governmental organizations.

## X. PREPARATION FOR THE NEXT SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

### Review of decision to hold one Board session a year

232. In January 1964 the Board decided to hold one session a year, normally in June, but agreed that this decision would be subject to review at the June 1965 session in the light of the experience gained up to that time. A paper by the secretariat (E/ICEF/516) revealed that no particular difficulties had arisen from the point of view of the requesting Governments or the co-operating technical agencies, or with respect to the workload of the UNICEF staff. The Board confirmed its previous decision to hold one regular Board session a year, normally in June.

233. The suggestion was made that it would be desirable to hold the annual election of the Board's officers and committees during the Board's regular session. The Executive Director was requested to study this possibility, including its legal aspects.

234. In view of the fact that there would be a one-year interval between policy sessions of the Board, emphasis was laid, in the Board's discussion, on the importance of efforts by the Executive Director and members of the Board to keep in touch with each other informally. In that connexion the opening statement of the Executive Director that he would seek the advice and guidance of Board members informally as well as formally (see paragraph 8) was welcomed. Several delegations suggested that the Executive Director might consider establishing ad hoc working groups which might be concerned with new and important problems arising between sessions. Other delegations stressed that it was essential not to undermine the responsibility of committees or officers and that it was necessary to bear in mind the respective responsibilities of the Executive Board and the Executive Director.

### Review of experience with the conduct of business

235. In the course of the session a number of suggestions were made with regard to improving the conduct of the work of the Executive Board and its committees. Both the Committee on Administrative Budget and the Programme Committee expressed their dissatisfaction at the late circulation of many documents. It was difficult in the circumstances for representatives to be fully briefed and to engage in the type of debate which the importance of their responsibilities justified.

236. The Board requested the Executive Director to ensure that documents were circulated to the Board and its committees at least six weeks in advance of the opening of their sessions. The Board also approved a series of proposals of the Programme Committee regarding the format and organization of documentation for the Committee and the order of its review of project recommendations. These are set forth in the Committee's report. 28/

28/ See E/ICEF/P/L.637, paras. 126-131.

Holding of 1966 session in Africa

237. The Board accepted with gratitude the generous invitation of the Imperial Government of Ethiopia to hold its 1966 session at Addis Ababa. It would now be able to pay special attention to the needs of the children of Africa, as it had done for the children of Asia when it had held its January 1964 session at Bangkok. Plans were under way for representatives on the Board to take one-week observation trips prior to the session, upon the invitation of a number of African countries; and for a special three-day meeting under the auspices of the Board, to be held immediately before the Board's session.

238. African Governments receiving UNICEF aid would be invited to participate in the special three-day meeting and would also be invited to send observers to the Board's session. UNICEF would approach several African countries with the request that they prepare country case-studies for the special meeting and would invite the heads of the planning organizations in the countries concerned, or key officials in such agencies, to present the studies to the meeting. In addition UNICEF would invite several African experts with a special interest in national development problems, or in children and youth, to participate in the special meeting. The technical agencies of the United Nations family, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other multilateral and bilateral assistance organizations active in Africa, would also be invited to attend. The purpose of the special meeting would be to:

(a) Discuss the problems of children and youth in the context of national development in Africa, ~~and ways of solving these problems by using the available resources to better advantage;~~

(b) Examine national experience in Africa in meeting children's needs within development plans;

(c) Discuss maximum use and co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance for children and youth in African countries.

239. The Government of Ethiopia will make available certain conference facilities and a sum equivalent to \$50,000 to cover the extra cost to UNICEF of holding its Board session away from Headquarters. The cost to UNICEF of financing country case-studies and the participation of selected African officials and experts in the special meeting is estimated at \$15,000. This sum will be charged to the allocation for country planning and project preparation approved by the Executive Board in 1964.

240. The schedule of meetings is as follows:<sup>29/</sup>

Programme Committee, 9-13 May;  
Committee on Administrative Budget, 13-14 May;  
Special meeting on needs of African children, 16-18 May;  
Board session, 19-28 May.

<sup>29/</sup> This schedule was fixed by the Chairman of the Executive Board after the close of the June 1965 session, following consultations with various Governments concerned and with the UNICEF secretariat.



# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I

### ATTENDANCE

#### Members

**Chairman:** Mrs. Zena Harman (Israel)  
**Afghanistan:** Mr. Farouk Farhang  
**Belgium:** Mr. Hilaire Willot, Mr. André Onkelinx  
**Brazil:** Dr. Rinaldo de Lencastre, Mr. Paulo Pires do Rio  
**Canada:** Mr. Joseph W. Willard, Mr. Gilles Grondin  
**Chile:** Mr. Javier Illanes, Mrs. Elsa Wiegold  
**China:** Mr. P.Y. Tsao  
**Ecuador:** Mr. Hugo Jativa  
**Federal Republic of Germany:** Dr. Wolf-Dietrich Germer, Mr. Guido Brunner  
**France:** Dr. Robert Debré, Mr. Michel Combal  
**India:** Mr. Narendra Singh, Mr. S.K. Singh, Mr. I.A. Sajjed  
**Mexico:** Dr. Guillermo Suarez Torres, Dr. Miguel E. Bustamante,  
Mrs. Mercedes Cabrera  
**Morocco:** Dr. Abdel Hamid Ben Yakhlef  
**Pakistan:** Mr. Ehsan-Ul Haq Enver  
**Philippines:** Dr. Clemente S. Getmeitan, Mr. Antonio Uy  
**Poland:** ~~Dr. Boguslaw Koszowski, Mr. Franciszek Gajkowski~~  
**Senegal:** Dr. Gabriel Senghor, Mr. Abdou Ciss  
**Spain:** Dr. Juan Bosch-Marín, Mr. Don Pedro Yemboury  
**Sudan:** Mr. Osman Hamid  
**Sweden:** Mr. Nils Thedin, Mr. Per-Olof Forsbell  
**Switzerland:** Mr. Hans Conzett, Miss Francesca Pometta  
**Thailand:** Dr. Phon Sangsriwong, Mr. Ashai Chemsavimol, Mr. Xujati Pramoolpol,  
Mr. Sakon Buranawanit  
**Tunisia:** Mr. Mohamed Birakdar, Mr. Mohamed Chahchouk  
**Turkey:** Dr. Ihsan Dogramaci, Mr. Selcuk Tarlan  
**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:** Dr. Fedor Zakharov, Dr. Dimitri D. Venediktov,  
Mrs. L. Tcherkassakaya  
**United Arab Republic:** Mr. Badawy M. Fahmy, Mr. Mahmoud Aboul Nasr  
**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** Mr. John G. Taylor,  
Mr. A.H. Tansley  
**United States of America:** Mr. P. Fred DelliQuadri, Dr. Katherine Bain,  
Miss Blanche Bernstein  
**Yugoslavia:** Mrs. Branka Savic, Mr. Zoran Lazarevic

## Government Observers

Australia: a/ Mr. James C. Ingram  
Ethiopia: a/ Ato Yohannes Tsegbe  
Peru: t/ Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini

## United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat:

Miss Julia Henderson, Miss Martha Branscombe, Miss Phyllis Burns,  
Miss Aida Gindy

Technical Assistance Board: Miss Jane Weidlund

## Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. Philip Elamont, Mr. Ahmed Rahman,  
Mr. L. Segovia

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. Joseph L. Grr,  
Mr. Morris A. Greene, Dr. François Rémy, Mr. Philip Thomforde,  
Dr. Leon-Marie André

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):  
Mr. Jean Guilton, Mr. Conrad Oppen

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. Lucien Bernard, Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigny,  
Dr. Stanislas Flache, Dr. Estella Budiansky, Dr. L. Bechelli, Dr. J. Bengoa

## Other

~~International Children's Centre: Dr. Etienne Berthelot~~

## Non-governmental organizations

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. George F. Roberts, Mrs. Eileen Moon

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen Giroux

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mrs. Robbins Strong

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Margaret Bender

International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss Dorothy N. Kelly

International Conference of Social Work: Miss Ruth M. Williams,

Miss Yvonne Bourguignon, Miss Carol Hoppin

International Council of Jewish Women: Mrs. Roy Plaut

International Council of Women: Miss Margaret E. Forsyth, Mrs. Grace Barbey

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Mrs. Logan Billingsley

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther Hymer

International Federation of University Women: Miss Dorothy Stratton,

Mrs. Vera Sabin

International Social Service: Mrs. Michael Harris

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: Mrs. Dorothy Warm

International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses:

Miss Lili Gonzales

International Union for Child Welfare: Miss Frieda S. Miller

International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. Peter L. Collins,

Mrs. Raymond A. Werbe

a/ Board member designate for the 1966 term of office, beginning 1 February 1966.

League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. John W. Sheppard  
Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association: Mrs. Davenport Bryan  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Kathryn Pittman  
Women's International Zionist Organization: Mrs. Ines Radunsky  
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association: Mr. Dalton McClelland  
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Miss Mary M. Weeks,  
Mrs. Edward F. Johnson  
World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Myer Cohen  
World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Mrs. Ernest P. Tibbets  
World Jewish Congress: Mrs. Philip Berman  
World Union for Progressive Judaism: Mrs. Abram V. Goodman  
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Alba Zizzamia  
World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Leila Anderson

UNICEF National Committees

Belgium: Mr. Hilaire Willot b/  
Canada: Miss Betty W. Pearson  
Poland: Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik b/  
Spain: Dr. Juan Bosch-Marin b/  
Sweden: Mr. Nils Thedin b/  
Switzerland: Mr. Hans Conzett b/  
United States of America: Mrs. Helenka Pantaleoni  
Yugoslavia: Mrs. Branka Savic b/

b/ Also member of Government delegation at the session.

## ANNEX II

### **GUIDE-LINES FOR PLANNING, DEVELOPING AND EVALUATING APPLIED NUTRITION PROJECTS**

1. There is an urgent need for more applied nutrition activity. Nutrition education must be "made to work". Local production (and prevention of loss) of vegetables, fruits and animal-protein foods (protective foods) which can balance calorie intake with respect to protein, vitamins and minerals, and better use of these foods in the nutrition of children and mothers are the only solution at present for many rural areas.
2. Ongoing projects need to be strengthened and where appropriate extended, and more careful planning is required for this as well as for starting projects in additional countries.
3. Some of the new projects should be prepared according to the recommendations of the Joint FAO/WHO Technical Meeting in Methods of Planning and Evaluation in Applied Nutrition Programmes held in January 1965. <sup>a/</sup> They would then serve as pilot evaluation projects; it is expected that more time spent on planning would make the projects more effective, with little or no loss of time in the long run.
4. There are four stages in this more detailed planning of projects:
  - Stage I: Following an indication of interest on the part of the Government, a study of the general situation and the feasibility of beginning applied nutrition activity;
  - Stage II: Collection of detailed baseline data for the zone(s) in which a pilot activity is proposed. Development of training plan and pre-training. Establishment of adequate priority within the development plan, and suitable administrative arrangements in the Government for the implementation of the project. In the course of stage II it may be decided to cancel plans for the project;
  - Stage III: Project development in a pilot zone(s);
  - Stage IV: Extension of project from pilot zone(s).
5. The choice of projects for development and evaluation on the basis indicated in 3 above would be guided by the wishes of the Government, and the scale of the proposed activity and the cost of reparation in relation thereto.

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<sup>a/</sup> Included in working paper FAO/UNICEF J.P. 65/2.

6. In comparison with this more detailed approach, a number of projects would continue to be prepared as adequately as possible with all existing facilities available until such time as conditions permit the more thorough planning procedure. When the need is urgent and there is the possibility of a simpler workable plan, a project should not be postponed pending ability to meet the requirements of the long-term comprehensive planning process.

7. Where international experts are required, continuity of service of the same expert from the initial planning stage through the implementation is desirable and should be sought within existing financing possibilities.

8. Efforts should be continued to pre-train before project implementation along the following lines:

(a) Orientation of government officials whose support for the project is essential;

(b) Training of key nutrition specialist(s) who will supervise projects from a national or large district level;

(c) Training of local supervisory personnel.

9. The projects should be integrated into services reaching into the villages, such as community development and social services, agricultural and home economics extension, education and health.

10. For applied nutrition it is desirable to have co-ordination of ministries of agriculture, health, community development and education, and of workers in these fields at all levels. In some cases it may be necessary for one ministry to take the lead with whatever collaboration is possible with other ministries.

11. Every effort should be made to make full use of qualified national personnel and institutions in all aspects of planning and implementation of applied nutrition projects. These personnel may be governmental or non-governmental and may be in universities, research institutes, private enterprises, etc., or they may be qualified individuals not at the moment employed in a position suitable to their training.

12. Increased emphasis should be placed on extending applied nutrition food production activities from a school or community project basis to the home level.

13. Experience has shown that in order to make a major impact on nutrition in rural areas, protective food production must be made efficient and productive enough to allow some sales, in addition to meeting home needs for fresh and preserved protective foods, to cover costs of seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, feed etc., and to provide additional incentive. The side benefits to directly improved nutrition in the rural areas are:

(a) Improvement in economic status in rural areas; and

(b) Availability of nutritious food at lower cost for food-purchasing families, especially in the local community but also in urban areas.

14. Full advantage should be taken of bilateral and voluntary agency aid which can support applied nutrition activity.

## ANNEX III

### NEW PROTEIN-RICH FOODS

#### A. Elements to be included in action programmes

1. Technological investigations to provide means for the production of cheaper, more acceptable and more nutritious protein concentrates. The agencies should stimulate the involvement of competent technical organizations, including those of universities, Governments and industries.
2. Economic studies leading to greater food use of protein concentrates from oilseeds and fish, as well as from other protein resources, and particularly those which are available and not now being used optimally for human food.
3. Encouraging maximum industrial and commercial involvement in the production and marketing of protein concentrates and food mixtures suitable for children and mothers.
4. Building up local technological competence in the field of protein-rich foods through the provision of high-level technical training, laboratory and pilot plant equipment, etc. FAO should emphasize these activities within the context of Special Fund and Freedom from Hunger projects in food science and technology which it administers. Such national or regional efforts should concentrate on methods of processing, food formulation and packaging, acceptability and quality control.
5. Emphasizing the need to reach the pre-school child. Products designed to meet the needs of this age group will also be used to up-grade the food habits and the nutritional status of the family as a whole.
6. Recommending to Governments greater support for the development and distribution of protective and supplementary foods, including encouragement to industries by means of, for example, purchasing quantities of commercial products for institutional feeding, family education, advertising campaigns and tax exemptions or incentives to food processors.
7. Seeking support from the World Food Programme or bilateral food distribution agencies and encouraging the integration of such support with commercial food production and marketing efforts in specific countries.

#### B. Guiding principles in the promotion of protein concentrates and food mixtures

1. The improvement of the nutritional status of infants and young children is the major objective of introducing suitable protein-rich foods, but they should also be useful in the treatment of recognizable protein malnutrition.
2. Generally the best means of using protein concentrates is to incorporate them into the staple food products at the time the latter are processed, with

the aim of achieving a more balanced food. Attempts to influence the consumer to add protein concentrates to this food during its preparation have so far not proved effective, as it presupposes an appreciation by the consumer of the nutritional benefits.

3. Formulated and/or processed protein-rich food products may be fortified with vitamin A, vitamins of the B group, iron and calcium, where the need for such supplementation in a given area is indicated and the costs would not be prohibitive. In any event, the consumption of locally available vitamin-rich nutritive foods such as fruits, leafy crops and vegetables, together with the protein-rich products, should be encouraged. Iodation of these foods might also be beneficial in areas of high goitre incidence and where conventional iodine supplementation of salt supplies is not convenient or economical.

4. Government programmes concerning protein-rich foods assisted by FAO/WHO/UNICEF should be co-ordinated at early stages to ensure the best use of available resources, both financial resources and technical personnel.

5. The activities of FAO and UNICEF should be centred on a limited number of projects.

6. Plans should be developed in co-operation with industrial concerns having access to market distribution channels. In advising Governments to encourage the wider use of new protein-rich foods, it should be recommended that use be made to the fullest extent possible of existing commercial production and distribution facilities.

7. Commercial promotion may impart prestige value to a food. It is therefore advisable not to extend free distribution to more than introductory samples, emergency situations and normal government welfare and institutional feeding programmes.

8. The investment of capital and effort to begin the promotion and marketing of new low-cost foods is limited by a small profit margin. This may be helped by designing a range of products, some having appeal to the higher income groups as well. This will also serve to sustain a volume of production to justify marketing similar nutritious foods to lower-income segments of the population. Promotion campaigns aimed at the high income groups are frequently effective in gaining acceptance of new products by low-income families as well. Nevertheless the steps to educate the latter group in the nutritional benefits of such products should, where necessary, be undertaken in advance, or at least simultaneously.

9. The important role which legumes and pulses can play in improving the protein nutrition of infants, children and mothers, when prepared in the home or supplied through commercially manufactured foods, should not be overlooked. There is a major advantage in the fact that these traditional foods are already widely accepted.

#### ANNEX IV

### POLICY ON AID FOR RURAL MILK PRODUCTION

1. The areas selected for joint assistance in rural dairy development will be limited to those recognized and potential milkshed areas already serving, or scheduled to serve, FAO/UNICEF-aided milk conservation programmes. The latter, involving urban milk plants, ensure the required market outlets. Increased rural milk production will help these city milk plants to attain capacity operations and increase their distribution of low-cost milk to poorer families in fulfilment of agreements between FAO, UNICEF and the assisted Governments.
2. There should be prior agreement with the Government concerned on a sound policy for rural milk production, embracing such prerequisites as local provision for improved animal husbandry practices, including improvement of stock and culling of non-productive cattle, improved fodder and feed production. The Government would signify its readiness to give practical application to such a policy in the selected milkshed areas.
3. The Government would undertake to mobilize and co-ordinate aid available to it from all possible sources in the integrated programme for increased rural milk production. In certain cases this effort might represent a consolidation of aid available for different aspects of development, from, for instance, the United States Agency for International Development, the Colombo Plan, bilateral agencies and foundations, and under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the World Food Programme.
4. Instruction in the hygienic handling of milk and nutrition education of the public would be included among the development activities planned for the selected operational areas.
5. The Government requesting assistance would undertake to provide for the project the operational funds and personnel as agreed in a plan of operation to be jointly developed by the Government, FAO and UNICEF.



ANNEX V

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS FOR WHICH AID WAS APPROVED  
IN JUNE 1965

A. AFRICA

ALGERIA

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation, mid 1965  
to mid 1966

Allocation approved: \$125,000  
Technical approval: 480

E/ICEF/P/L.630

The plan for 1965/1966 envisages the reinforcement of the basic elements of the expanded public health programme. The National Institute of Public Health (INSP) will open a third public health demonstration area in a rural zone of the Department of Hodna, which will be a field practice area for the School for Assistant Health Officers in Hodna and an experiment area for the integration of hospital care and public health activities. It is expected that 14 departmental NH centres and 41 NH sections will be opened during the year, UNICEF providing basic equipment for 26 additional NH sections. (Equipment for 22 sections was previously provided.) A well co-ordinated and comprehensive malaria vaccination campaign will be developed in three stages. (a) the vaccination of approximately 250,000 students entering school for the first time in 1965/1966 (b) the vaccination of 1.5 million school children under fourteen years of age; and (c) a mass campaign to be carried out by health centres and mobile mass health units. UNICEF will provide freeze-drying equipment for the Pasteur Institute in Algiers to aid in the production of freeze-dried malaria vaccine. Two regional public health laboratories will be established during 1965/1966, for which UNICEF will provide basic supplies and equipment. For training of public health personnel UNICEF will provide stipends for 100 assistant health officers, 90 nurses and midwives, 75 rural assistant midwives and 100 nurse-aides as well as for the 30 sanitarians being trained at the INSP. This represents about a 30 per cent decrease in UNICEF stipend assistance. For a graduate school which is to be created in Algiers for the specialized training of nurses and midwives, to serve as tutors, supervisors or directors of courses, UNICEF will provide teaching materials, books and audio-visual aids. Such materials will also be provided to other training schools and to INSP. Eight vehicles will be provided for field training activities and one for health education. UNO will provide a public health adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, Veterans and Social Affairs, a sanitary engineer, a sanitation technician, a health educator, a nutritionist, an epidemiologist-statistician and a malariologist.

ALGERIA

TRACHERA CONTROL  
Continuation, 1964/1966

Allocation approved: \$78,000  
Technical approval: 480

E/ICEF/P/L.516

The trachera control campaign was expanded and intensified during 1964 with regard to both its school and self-treatment aspects. During the 1963/1964 school year about 540,000 children in the first two grades benefited from mass treatment, and 23,000 in five grades in the Sahara region were treated selectively. During the 1964/1965 school year, an estimated 500,000 children in the first two grades were to be treated, while 100,000 will have benefited from selective treatment. About 50,000 persons were reached in the self-treatment campaign in 1964, and about the same number will be treated in 1965. About 610,000 children in the first two grades will be treated collectively in 1965/1966, and 100,000 children will be treated on a selective basis in schools in the two Sahara Departments. The Government will continue to supply ointment directly to the schools and will attempt to reach schools even in the most

ALGERIA (continued)

remote areas. Since school enrollment is increasing, and regular treatment will be applied to the school children concerned, a progressive reduction in the rate of infection among school children can be expected. The self-treatment campaign will also continue and be expanded to other departments as mobile public health units are organized. It is anticipated that 900,000 inhabitants will be treated in 1965 and 1,300,000 in 1966. Particular emphasis will be given to health education. The campaign is gradually being integrated in the basic health services.

UNICEF would provide one half of the total requirements of antibiotic treatment, for both school and self-treatment campaigns during 1965/1966, two light vehicles for replacement and one heavy-duty vehicle for use in the difficult terrain of the Sahara, as well as funds for the production of health education materials. WHO will continue to provide the services of an ophthalmologist.

ALGERIA

EDUCATION: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY  
Continuation and expansion,  
mid 1965 to mid 1966

Allocation approved: \$194,000  
Technical approval: FAO, UNICEF, WHO

E/UNEP/P/L.621

The plan for 1965/1966 includes the following elements:

- The training of primary school teachers, which is currently being accelerated, will be gradually normalized and oriented toward in-service training. UNICEF will assist the accelerated programs for the last time, providing travel expenses for the third-stage training of 300 teaching counsellors and 6,800 teachers. In 1966, the Government will assume responsibility for further refresher training. Now that the training of primary teachers is nearing an end, the serious deficiency in numbers and qualifications of the first-cycle teaching staff has become evident, and emphasis will be put on this group from now on. A total of 300 normal schools for first-cycle teachers will be constructed in 1965, one for young women and one for young men in each of the fifteen administrative departments of the country, and 900 teachers will be trained in three-month courses. UNICEF will provide equipment for ten of the schools and travel expenses for the trainees.
- School cantons: The number of school cantons will be increased to 2,000 and the number of beneficiaries to 600,000 during 1965/1966. An additional 750 canton managers and 18 regional and departmental canton inspectors will be trained. UNICEF will provide 75 scales and measuring rods for simple evaluation of the project, five light vehicles for supervision and travel grants for the trainees.
- School gardens: On the advice of an FAO horticulturist who visited the country at the end of 1964, it is now planned, on an experimental basis, to create 60 school gardens on good land near agricultural colleges, and to train in 45-day courses 60 horticulture instructors to be chosen from among the former pupils of these colleges and upon completion of their training, assigned full-time to the schools with gardens. UNICEF will provide travel grants for the trainees and supplementary materials for school gardens.
- Specialized teacher training: The Ministry of Education plans to organize training in rural home economics, starting modestly with a nine-months course at the school of home economics in Algiers for a group of about 50 experienced teachers. In completion of training, these instructors will teach courses organized for young girls who have finished primary school but have no opportunity to pursue their studies. Specialized training will be provided for teachers of deprived children. In this connection the Government benefits from the services of a family and child welfare expert, provided by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 1964 and 1965.

BANGLADESH

BASIC NUTRITION AND CHILD HEALTH  
Continuation 1965-1967

Allocation approved: \$61,000  
Technical approvals: 140

E/ICEF/P/L-501

The aim of the project is to strengthen and expand rural health services through an adequate network of rural health centres. This would be done through the training of staff and the development of health education. UNICEF has provided basic equipment and teaching aids to fifteen district reference hospitals and eight rural health centres. Equipment and training grants have been provided to the National Hospital at Dhaka, the centre for training of nurses and midwives. During the period 1965-1967, the Government intends to expand the Dhaka Training Centre further in order to include gynaecological and obstetrical services and a maternal and child welfare clinic. Three additional district hospitals would also be upgraded. The student intake at the training school would be increased to 80 in 1966, and would remain at that level in 1967. UNICEF will provide supplementary equipment for the National Hospital, three district hospitals and the domiciliary nursing and midwifery unit; teaching and training equipment for the nursing and midwifery schools; vitamin capsules; and training grants for 50 students. FAO will provide a nurse educator and a midwifery tutor under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and a fellowship for a sister-tutor. The Oxford Famine Relief Committee (OFARC) is providing assistance to the domiciliary unit and milk powder for selected beneficiaries. The Government will seek bilateral assistance for a sister-tutor.

BANGLADESH

APPLIED NUTRITION  
Continuation, 1966-1967

Commitment approved: \$52,000  
Allocation approved for 1966: \$41,000  
Technical approvals: 140

E/ICEF/P/L-522

The aim of this project is to raise the nutritional status of the rural population through a programme of intensified nutrition education combined with practical demonstrations of a self-help character, designed to promote the local production and utilization of better foods and the training of personnel to these ends. Since the inception of UNICEF aid in 1961, five pilot demonstration areas have been established in the lowland covering a population of about 63,000. The areas include 75 schools attended by some 14,000 children. Ten more areas would be added in selected mountain districts in 1966 and 1967, and expansion and consolidation will continue in the seven existing areas. The nine pilot areas would cover a total of 129 schools and about 122,000 persons, including 21,000 school children and would provide a demonstration area in every district of the country, the entire scheme reaching about 18.5 per cent of the population. During 1965-1967, it is intended to encourage the start of 60 kitchen gardens and 15 young farmers' club gardens. The poultry-raising targets have been reached, and it is hoped to achieve a total of 900 poultry schemes by the end of 1967. Orientation courses will continue to be held for local and central government officers, chiefs, district commissioners, school health and agricultural staff, youth leaders and other formal and informal leaders, men and women. School teachers will be trained in nutrition and nutrition teaching and in the organization of school feeding and gardening; part of the training will be practical, the courses being taught by government instructors, assisted by FAO experts. The Government hopes to establish 25 rural youth clubs in the nine pilot areas by the end of 1967. The school feeding programme will be furnished with foods that are available locally, with the produce of school gardens and with eggs provided by poultry keepers. UNICEF will provide gardening and poultry keeping equipment for 30 schools, 45 kitchen gardens, 15 youth clubs and 255 poultry farms; demonstration equipment and audio-visual aids for women's and rural youth programmes and textbooks for the programme library; training grants for 80 courses and training courses. FAO will provide an expert in nutrition and an expert in agricultural extension under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1966 and 1967.

E/LICEF/P/L.602

This project constitutes the first phase of a long-term national plan being developed by the newly elected Government of Bechuanaland for the expansion and improvement of educational services throughout the territory, based mainly on the recommendations of the UNESCO Planning Mission following a survey carried out in July 1964. Within an emergency training programme designed to overcome a critical shortage of manpower for general economic and social betterment, high priority is being given to a scheme for radical reorganization and rapid expansion of the secondary school system and of post-secondary school training. The plan provides for the continuation and completion of existing schemes relating to teacher training, technical training, expansion of a scholarship programme and the development of primary education. Particular attention will be given to the improvement of conditions in primary schools, by increasing accommodation, equipment and staff to cope with the rapid increase in enrolment (from 44,526 pupils in 1962 to 54,845 in 1963). The following main developments are envisaged:

Two new medium-sized schools will be established at the new capital at Gaborone to accommodate 500 pupils and two large schools would be constructed, one in Francistown and the other in Serowe, where there is gross overcrowding of the schools.

The present scattered secondary school facilities will be consolidated and staff resources and special facilities such as laboratories and libraries concentrated at six of the main centres where conditions for development are most favourable.

In addition to the teacher-training college opened in 1956 at Letleng, with accommodation for 120 students, and a college which came into being in July 1963, accommodating 180 students (when fully developed) the plan is to establish two more training colleges at Francistown and Serowe, to meet the demands for substantial increase in teacher training and to give further training to the unqualified teachers who still remain in the teaching service.

The highest priority is accorded to post-secondary training. As Bechuanaland has no institution of higher education, a scholarship programme has been launched with the object of placing the maximum number of its students from the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (which is located in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa) at institutions in the United Kingdom, Southern Africa or elsewhere, for the widest possible variety of courses.

.. The assistance requested by the Government is intended to meet interim needs pending the completion of a long-range plan. UNICEF will provide the following: science teaching equipment and audio-visual aids for teacher-training colleges, selected demonstration primary and secondary schools; books and reference materials for libraries at secondary schools and teacher-training colleges; a vehicle for school inspections; salaries for two teachers at teacher-training colleges for one year and training grants for 400 unqualified teachers. UNESCO has provided a lecturer for Serowe Teacher Training College and negotiations are in process for two more lecturers to be provided.

Bilateral assistance: The United Kingdom Department of Technical Co-operation is strongly supporting this programme, particularly in terms of scholarships. A short-term consultant has been provided in connexion with the revised primary school syllabus. The Department of Technical Co-operation, The United States Agency for International Development, the Ford Foundation, the World University Service and the World Council of Churches are contributing to the development of the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

BURUNDI

NUTRITION EDUCATION/  
HOME ECONOMICS  
First request for UNICEF  
aid, 1965-1966

Recommended commitment: 275,000  
Recommended allocation for 1965/1966: 235,000  
Technical approval: FAO, UNICEF and WHO

E/ICEF/P/L-521

The aim of the project is to raise the nutritional level of the population, and especially that of children, through improvements in the production and consumption of protective foods. Teachers, agricultural personnel and rural leaders will be instructed in more modern methods of food production and small-animal raising, and women will be encouraged, through nutrition education and practical home economics instruction, to prepare better-balanced diets using available foods of high protein content. A pilot zone will be created in Kitega Province, which has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants, of whom more than 90 per cent make a living from agriculture and animal husbandry, in a largely subsistence economy. The local diet is based mainly on maize, beans and sweet potatoes. Little if any meat, fruits or other vegetables are consumed. The Government has a five-year plan to promote the better utilization of land, and to reinforce these efforts a nutrition education campaign will be launched among the rural population. A three-year programme will be carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Ministries of National Education, Public Health and Social Affairs and co-ordinated by a central committee. Training courses are planned for some 300 participants:

- Teachers and agricultural personnel will receive practical agricultural training in one-month courses with stress on nutrition, applied natural sciences and school gardens.
- Rural leaders will receive practical training in short courses and will then return to their communities to apply and demonstrate the knowledge acquired.
- Supplementary training in home economics will be given in one-month courses for health, agricultural and teaching personnel, who will in turn undertake the instruction of rural women in home economics.

Demonstration areas composed of vegetable gardens, orchards, poultry and small-animal units will be established in each school in the pilot zone. Producers associations will be formed with the aim of encouraging the diversification of vegetable production. Communal orchards, demonstration gardens and poultry units will be established and a seed centre opened to ensure the production of an adequate quantity of good quality seedlings. UNICEF would provide funds to cover the printing and production of manuals on home economics and nutrition and audio-visual equipment; demonstration and gardening equipment for 11 schools; the seed production centre, 5 vegetable producers' associations and 50 community gardens; small-animal-raising equipment for 50 demonstration units; a vehicle for supervision and 2 trucks; and training grants for approximately 300 trainees in training courses of varying duration. FAO will participate actively in the development of the project through visiting regional experts and experts assigned to the country. WHO will provide a nutritionist to assist in the nutrition training. The United Nations Special Fund is providing assistance to the Rural Polytechnic School in Kitega for the training of agricultural monitors and technicians, which will be closely co-ordinated with the present plan.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

LEPROSY CONTROL  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: 525,000  
against approved commitment

CHAD

LEPROSY CONTROL  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: 124,000  
against approved commitment

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

LIFECARE CENTRE  
Continuation, 1964/1966

Allocation approved: \$22,000  
against approved \$22,000

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

EDUCATION  
Continuation, 1964/1966

Allocation approved: \$22,000  
against approved \$22,000

DRCOIN

SOCIAL SERVICES  
First request for UNICEF  
aid, mid-1965, mid-1967

Recommended allocations: \$34,000  
Technical approval: United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social  
Affairs: EAO; 1380.

E/ICEF/P/L.539

The objective of this project is to improve and extend social welfare measures for families, children and youth, as well as mass education and community development activities, to ensure preventive health measures for mothers and children within the framework of social services, to provide homecraft training for young girls and mothers, to create centres to fulfill these functions and to train the necessary personnel. The Social Service, created in 1954 and subsequently attached to the Ministry of Public Works, Labour and Social Affairs is still in an embryonic stage. A decree, which is expected to be passed in the near future, envisages the reorganization of the Department of Social Affairs and the creation of an enlarged inter-ministerial committee to include the voluntary organizations concerned with social questions. There are currently five social centres in operation with day-care centres attached; each day-care centre is staffed by a graduate social worker and four social work aides. There are also four social sub-centres without day-care facilities, each staffed by two social work aides. None of these centres has suitable accommodation nor adequate equipment. The Government hoped to obtain bilateral aid for them but has now decided to make provision in its 1965 budget for the construction of new buildings for the social centres. UNICEF will provide basic equipment and reference materials for 5 main social centres, 4 sub-centres and 5 day-care centres; a vehicle for supervision and 14 motorized bicycles; and training grants for 50 social welfare trainees to participate in ten-day seminars.

ETHIOPIA

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: \$81,000  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1952  
Previous assistance: \$1,542,700  
Technical approval: 1330

E/ICEF/P/L.612

The aim of this project is to develop integrated basic health services in Ethiopia, to expand the training of staff and to strengthen supervision at all levels. The Government intends in 1965/1966 to concentrate its efforts on the evaluation and consolidation of the existing services in rural areas and on a review of the supervisory organization. Expansion of the health centre network will be confined to three areas where other development activities are already organized. A new health demonstration and training centre will be established in connexion with an urban community development centre in Addis Ababa. Swedish bilateral assistance is being provided for construction of the centre, for provision of research staff and other basic costs. The training programme envisages increased enrolment, including 195 students in the Gondar Public Health College and 102 trainees in the Medical Auxiliary School in Addis Ababa. Beginning 1966, the Government will provide stipends for all new trainees at the Gondar College and will assume progressive responsibility for training costs at this College. A seminar, to be held for 20 provincial medical officers and their deputies and for administrative officers of the provincial health depots, will cover planning, supervision and evaluation, and short courses on communicable disease control, health and nutrition education and epidemiological statistics. Training in tuberculosis control techniques will be continued at the Addis Ababa demonstration and training centre, and similar training would be provided at the Asmara centre beginning 1966. Disease control activities (tuberculosis, trachoma and leprosy) will be continued along existing lines with increasing integration into the health centre services.

ETHIOPIA (continued)

UNICEF will provide basic MNH and environmental sanitation equipment for service health centres and training supplies for medical auxiliaries' schools; drug and diet supplements, vitamins capsules and soap; laboratory and campaign equipment, X-ray films and supplies; drugs for treatment of tuberculosis and BCG vaccines; a small bus for MNH training and 18 bicycles for tuberculosis; a salary supplement for the director of the transport organization for 12 months and training grants for 405 auxiliary health personnel and 20 medical officers in courses of varying duration and partial costs for 170 health auxiliaries in similar courses. WHO will continue to provide technical guidance and support through its regional office and through the continued services of ten advisers and specialists in the country. Considerable assistance is available from Sweden, including technical experts and the Government of the Netherlands is assisting particularly in connection with child welfare work.

ETHIOPIA

MILK COOPERATION  
Continuation 1965-1966

Commitment approved: 1,187,000  
Allocation approved for 1965: 1,000,000  
Technical approval: FAO.

L/ICEF/P/L.400

The aim of this project is to increase the availability of safe milk at the lowest possible cost to the population of Addis Ababa, which include approximately 220,000 children. The plan for the next phase of the project, to be carried out in 1965 and 1966, includes the establishment of a modern milk pasteurization plant adjacent to the present dairy and with a capacity to process up to 30,000 litres of milk daily. Construction is scheduled to begin in the first half of 1965. Equipment supplied by UNICEF and now in use at Akaba Bar will be transferred to the new dairy. The milk collection organization will be expanded by the establishment of 23 new collection centres and the upgrading of three existing centres which are to be housed in new buildings and re-equipped. Twelve additional retail distribution centres will be constructed. Distribution of free and/or subsidized milk to selected groups of mothers and children, particularly pre-school groups will begin within one year of the period of the beginning of operation of the plant and will continue over a ten-year period; it is expected that 100,000 litres of milk will be distributed free of charge annually, a minimum of 1,000 half-litre bottles a day. A National Milk Board will be constituted and will develop and co-ordinate a national milk policy including the fixing of prices to producers and consumers. UNICEF will provide milk collection equipment for 35 centres; milk processing equipment to raise the capacity of the new dairy to 30,000 litres per day; transport for milk collection and supervision; two fellowships in general dairying and one in engineering maintenance. A milk plant manager provided by FAO will assist in the running of the dairy and in the training of local technicians. An FAO expert in livestock production will continue to advise and assist farmers in regard to milk production and collection problems.

ETHIOPIA

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES  
Continuation 1965/1966

Recommended allocation: 30,000  
Technical approval: United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social  
Affairs; WHO.

L/ICEF/P/L.510

The aim of this project is to promote social development, with particular reference to the needs of children in urban and rural areas, through local participation in self-help and mutual aid schemes. During 1965/1966, the training programme at the School of Social Work (now part of the Haile Selassie I University) will be revised with a view to establishing a bachelor's degree in social work. Among other improvements foreseen, the school will extend its library. Honoraria for part-time lectures and stipends for new students will be paid by the Government after July 1965, and after July 1966 the Government will assume full responsibility for all such costs. The community development training programme at Awasa will be continued, with emphasis on programmes for children and mothers in demonstration centres around Awasa. Instruction in various handicrafts will be provided for children and youths with little or no previous schooling; such training will also be provided in the five urban centres now being established.

ETHIOPIAEDUCATION  
Continuation, 1965/1966Allocation approved: \$114,000  
against approved commitmentGABONLEPROSY CONTROL  
Continuation, 1965/1966Allocation approved: \$14,500  
against approved commitmentGHANABASIC HEALTH/AID  
Continuation and  
expansion, 1965-1967Allocation approved: \$20,000  
Technical approval: \$20E/ICW/P/A.492

The development of health services in the Gambia has made slow progress since UNICEF aid was first approved in March 1955. Owing to financial difficulties, only eight of the twenty maternal and child health centres originally envisaged have been established. Pending the completion of a new training school for nurses, training is proceeding in temporary premises for 60 junior grade nurse midwives and 20 nurses, under the technical guidance of a WHO nurse educator. A WHO midwifery educator will arrive this year. Permanent counterparts to the two educators are being trained in Ghana, and temporary assistant instructors have been recruited. The UNICEF-assisted leprosy campaign has made exceptional progress. Ten vehicle circuits, covering some 2,000 miles a week, ensure that regular treatment is available practically everywhere in the country. Seventy per cent of the 6,000 registered patients are now under regular treatment.

The pattern of health services over the next two years will be governed by the 1964-1967 development programme. No new health centres will be opened, since it is the intention of the Government to concentrate its resources on reinforcing the existing centres by improving their staffing, adding small combined maternity and general purpose wards to the three existing main centres and increasing the provision of necessary drugs and other supplies. An additional 75 trainees are expected to enter the newly established professional nurses training course during 1966/1967. Under the guidance of a senior midwife, a single training course for 150 traditional birth attendants will be organized during the two-year period. A new epidemic disease control unit to be established (incorporating the present leprosy project) will determine the pattern of the major diseases; co-ordinate and supervise the work of the campaign teams, health centres and dispensaries, and advise and participate in the improvement of staff training. UNICEF will provide equipment for 3 health centre maternity wards; laboratory equipment for the nursing school, equipment for the school health dental unit, 150 kits for birth attendants, laboratory, statistical and campaign equipment and drugs for the epidemic disease control unit, drug and diet supplements, two small buses for training, seven vehicles for the epidemic disease control unit, salary grants for two assistant instructors for 12 months and stipends for 75 professional trainees for two years. WHO will continue to provide nurse and midwifery educators for the School of Nursing.

GHANANUTRITION/FOOD ECONOMICS  
Continuation, 1964/1966Allocation approved: \$95,000  
against approved commitmentGHANAEDUCATION/SCIENCE TEACHING  
Continuation, 1965/1966Allocation approved: \$100,000  
against approved commitment



GUINEA

EDUCATION  
 First request for UNICEF  
 aid  
 mid 1965 to mid 1966

Commitment approved: 3,400,000  
 Allocation approved for mid 1965 and 1966: \$120,000  
 Technical approval: UNESCO

E/ICEF/P/L.628

The main objective of this project is to assist the Government in its plan of educational reform, and especially, to revise the general secondary school curriculum to include pre-vocational education. The development of education is to be accelerated through the creation of a sufficient number of new schools, to permit enrolment of all children between the ages of seven and twelve. The content of the curriculum is to be modified to take into account the history and the sociological realities of the country, and to include a deeper study of the African environment and of the world. Science and technology will be given special emphasis with a view to providing the country with the personnel needed for its economic and social development. In the reorientation of the curriculum stress will be put on pre-vocational preparation, strengthening of technical schools and the creation of additional technical schools. The Government envisages the creation of numerous secondary schools, in order to be able to accept some 15,000 new students each year by 1970 and to raise enrolment to 20,000. Allowing one school for each administrative district, the total number of secondary schools would eventually be about 165. An important place in the secondary curriculum is reserved for training in agriculture. General studies would occupy 25 hours a week in the curriculum, while 11 to 15 hours would be devoted to theoretical and practical professional training. Workshops for practical training would be constructed and equipped with a view to providing 40 to 50 working places for each 100 to 120 students. Seventeen general secondary schools will be converted into technical schools and eight existing technical schools will be equipped to broaden their institutions. Teachers for the technical schools will be trained, for the most part, in the national professional schools, after which they will be given at least one year of in-service training. During the third year of operation, an evaluation of the project will be carried out with the assistance of UNESCO, with a view to establishing detailed plans for a further three-year extension of the project, for which UNICEF aid would then be requested. UNICEF will provide tools and equipment for workshops providing training in mechanics, agriculture, animal husbandry and electro-mechanics; equipment for the pedagogic borrowing transport for field training and supervision and reimbursement to UNESCO for an expert in agricultural technology for 30 months. UNESCO is requesting the technical education expert and the agricultural training expert, whose salary would be reimbursed by UNICEF up to the end of 1966.

IVORY COAST

HEALTH SERVICES, NCH and  
 PUBLIC DISEASE CONTROL  
 NCH: first request;  
 disease control: continuation 1966

Allocation approved: \$147,000  
 Technical approval: 486

E/ICEF/P/L.561

UNICEF has assisted leprosy and yaws control campaigns for several years; recently steps have been taken to consolidate these campaigns into a co-ordinated public health plan, with integrated services for maternal and child welfare. The assistance now approved includes the first UNICEF aid to health centres and represents an initial step towards consolidation of all health services. A section of maternal and child health is to be established within the Ministry of Health, and a demonstration and training area developed in the outskirts of Abidjan, where students from the National School will be given practical in-service training and re-orientation courses will be held for medical personnel. Environmental sanitation activities will be developed in this area and co-ordinated with a training programme for sanitarians which WHO is now assisting. Three main health centres at the provincial level and twelve related health centres at the district level will be strengthened and up-graded, and in the long-range the quality of staff and services in all health centres in the country will be raised to meet the needs of the population and to take over endemic disease control. Malaria, control of endemic diseases will continue along existing lines. UNICEF will provide equipment for 3 provincial health centres and 12 district centres, equipment for environmental sanitation activities, campaign and laboratory equipment and drugs for disease control, 16 vehicles, 4 out-board motors, 55 motorized bicycles and 70 bicycles. WHO is providing a public health expert, a nurse-tutor, a sanitation engineer and statistician. Considerable bilateral aid is being received particularly from France, in the form of assistance for buildings, technical equipment and personnel. The European Development Fund (EDF) is assisting in the construction of a national institute of public health which will eventually contribute an important role in research, training and co-ordination for health work.

KENYA

SMALLPOX VACCINE PRODUCTION  
First request for UNICEF aid,  
1965-1966

Allocation approved: \$10,000  
Technical approval: FAO

E/ICEF/P/L.578

This project will make possible the production of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine for use in Kenya and the other East African countries, the production being carried out in accordance with WHO technical standards. The production laboratory at the Medical Research Laboratory will be converted to produce annually 10 million doses of dried smallpox vaccine of a reasonable potency and safety. The existing laboratory will be modified and improved to house a freeze-drying apparatus. When the enlarged vaccine production unit goes into operation, an integrated control and research unit will be established headed by a virologist and staffed with two technicians. The specialist pathologist and a senior laboratory technologist will be trained in the techniques of producing freeze-dried vaccine at the Institute on WHO fellowships, and an engineer/maintenance superintendent will be granted a WHO fellowship for special study with the makers of the freeze-drying apparatus. The freeze-dried smallpox vaccine will be distributed free of charge through all medical units in the country. UNICEF will provide the plant equipment for the production of freeze-dried vaccine, including freeze-drying machines, refrigerated centrifuges, incubator etc.

KENYA

TRAINING IN NUTRITION AND  
LACTEY TECHNOLOGY  
Continuation, mid-1965 to  
mid 1966

Commitment approved: \$20,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/1966: \$111,000  
Technical approval: FAO

E/ICEF/P/L.500

In its endeavours to raise the nutritional standard of the population, and in particular that of children, the Government is giving special emphasis to the nutrition education of farmers and their wives and to the provision of training in nutrition and home economics for field workers and students specializing in rural economics and dairy science. Very satisfactory progress has been made towards these goals. Sixteen farmers' training centres were in operation by the end of 1964. Enrolment in the courses, which run from seven to ten days, rose from 4,000 in 1961 to 20,000 in 1964. The home economics courses continue to attract a good deal of interest at these centres and have contributed in large measure to a marked increase in the attendance of women. At Egerton College, the two-year diploma courses in agriculture and animal husbandry and in dairy science have proceeded according to plan. Thirty-five students completed the first course in June 1964. The agriculture and animal husbandry course has now been expanded to a three-year diploma course. As a result of the improvement of facilities at the Ebu Agricultural Training Centre, the annual intake of students has increased from 38 in 1962 to 75 in 1964. In the next three years, 1965-1968, the training scheme at Egerton and Ebu will be continued along existing lines. The Government's six-year development plan (1964-1970) provides for the establishment of thirteen new farmers' training centres; the first six will be established in 1965 and will provide training for an additional 7,000 students annually. UNICEF will provide supplementary dairy demonstration equipment for Egerton College and training grants for 60 students (20 per year) in dairy science at Egerton College and for 30,000 students (10,000 per year for two years 1966/1967 and 10,000 in 1967/1968) at farmers' training centres. FAO will continue to provide two lecturers for the dairy science course. The Oxford Panos Relief Campaign (OPARC) has approved a grant towards training at farmers' training centres. The United States Agency for International Development (AID) and the Nuffield Foundation are assisting in the improvement of facilities at a number of farmers' training centres and AID is providing lecturers for Egerton College and advisers in agricultural education and extension. The United Kingdom Freedom From Hunger Campaign is also contributing to the farmers' training centre scheme and has provided funds for the dairy training building and for a building to house the staff at Egerton.

KENYA MILK CONSERVATION (Rural  
milk centres and Nairobi  
training centre)  
Continuation, mid 1965 to  
mid 1968

Commitment approved: 380,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/1966: 110,000  
Technical approval: FAO

E/ICDP/P/L.099

The aim of this project is to raise the nutritional standard of the rural population, and in particular that of children, through the stimulation of the production and processing of milk, the training of qualified personnel in proper hygienic methods of handling milk, and the provision of nutrition education for women and for leaders in the rural communities. An additional 400 rural milk centres are to be created in the three-year period, mid 1965 to mid 1968 of which 100 will be equipped with UNICEF assistance, and the rest by the Government. The new centres will be situated mainly in areas of the country where the dairy potential has not yet been exploited. The Nairobi Dairy School will continue to provide five months of comprehensive practical and theoretical training for 30 dairy manager trainees. Two such courses will be held annually, with an additional month of training for non-Kenyans. On completion of the course, the trainees will return to the rural co-operative which nominated them for training. Here they will assume the functions of dairy managers for a period of six months of in-service training, under the supervision of personnel from the School. On completion of this period of in-service training, the candidates will become eligible for dairy-manager posts in rural co-operatives. UNICEF will provide equipment for 30 large and 300 small rural milk centres and training grants for 100 trainees in dairy management. FAO will continue to provide an expert in dairy technology and dairy co-operatives and an associate expert will be provided under bilateral aid. FAO will undertake an assessment of the project in 1966.

LIBERIA BASIC HEALTH/CN  
Continuation,  
mid 1965 to mid 1967

Allocation approved: 120,000  
Technical approval: WHO

E/ICDP/P/L.534 and Corr.1

The main objectives of the project are to train para-medical personnel to staff permanent rural health establishments and to provide assistance for the training of birth attendants in elementary mother and infant care. The project is a first step towards the development of a network of basic health services to deal with day-to-day work in the control and prevention of disease and the promotion of health. A network of peripheral health posts is to be created to provide the nucleus for a rural basic health service; it is estimated that it may take up to two years to train sufficient staff to provide the rural population with really adequate health services. Personnel will be trained for fourteen of the health posts during the two years 1965/1966 and 1966/1967. A corps of health assistants will be trained in one-year training courses which will include three months of practical work at the government hospital in Ubaraha. To provide reasonable coverage for the population of the selected areas would require fourteen health posts. In the first year, eight existing dressing stations would be up-graded; in the second year six new health posts would be created. Two or three health assistants will be assigned to each health post. Traditional birth attendants will be trained in a ten-week programme, with a view to up-grading the standards of an estimated 195 traditional birth attendants in the area. The immediate supervision of the health assistants will be the responsibility of the health inspectors already posted in the area, each inspector supervising three or four health posts. Over-all supervision will be entrusted to a junior medical officer with training in public health who would report to the senior medical officer in the area. UNICEF will provide teaching and demonstration equipment, supplies and equipment for 14 health posts, including drugs and diet supplements and midwifery kits, 155 midwifery kits for traditional birth attendants, a bus for health assistant trainees, a vehicle for the use of supervisory personnel and 12 bicycles for visiting health attendants, and training stipends for 30 health-assistant trainees a year. WHO will provide a public health adviser as well as equipment, supplies and printed materials and such fellowships as it may consider necessary. The US/AID is providing technical experts and extensive material assistance.

LIBERIA

HOUSING/EXTENSION  
First request for UNICEF  
aid, mid 1965 to mid 1967

Allocation approved: \$77,000  
Technical approval: United Nations Department  
of Economic and Social Affairs, PEO, 1965

E/ICEF/P/L.357

The first step in developing an effective home economics extension service will be to introduce a regular training programme for personnel who will subsequently be posted to home economics and extension centres in rural areas. These aids will work initially in the immediate surroundings of the centres and will seek to assist as many persons as possible and supervise them properly. Five centres will be created in the first two years of the plan. Girls who have completed two years of secondary education will receive six months of training (three in the Monrovia area National Economics Training Centre and three in practical field work in the Gbedin community and land development project area). Twenty candidates will be trained each year. Three centres will be opened in the first year in Gbedin, Ganta and Sandéville after the first group of trainees has graduated. Beginning in the second year, voluntary village leaders will be trained in one-week courses to assist in extension work. Training will be conducted by an FAO home economist and a national home economics training officer. Part-time training will be provided by technicians from related programmes, and by two home economics supervisors. Existing Government buildings are available to be used as training centres in the Monrovia area and in the Gbedin community and land development project, and premises for the home economics centres would be provided by the local authorities. Immediate supervision of field work will be assured by two home economics supervisors. The associate-director of the Home Economics Extension Division will exercise over-all supervision and leadership. UNICEF will provide demonstration and training equipment for the National Training Centre, field demonstration kits for aides, a bus for school, 3 light vehicles for field work and 1 vehicle for supervision, also training grants for 20 aides and 20 voluntary leaders and for in-service training of aides. A home economist provided by FAO under reimbursement from UNICEF for the first year will be continued as from August 1965 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Close co-ordination is foreseen with community development experts working in the UN/AID rural development scheme.

MALAWI

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES  
Resumed, mid 1965-mid 1967

Commitment approved: \$77,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/1966: \$40,000

E/ICEF/P/L.600

The Government plans an integrated approach to the development of the various aspects of basic health services. Maximum use will be made of medical and nursing staff and facilities of existing in developing the plan and, as staff becomes available, appropriate units would be created within the Ministry of Health to deal with the special fields of maternal and child health, nutrition, health education and statistics. A health education committee is being formed so as to introduce increased emphasis on health education in training of health staff and teachers and to promote the production of audio-visual aids. Eighteen medical officers and 83 state-registered nurses are in training overseas. It is hoped, with WHO assistance, to begin training of State-registered nurses as well as assistant health visitors at Blantyre during 1965. In order to provide field practice for new students and reorientation training of existing health staff, a demonstration and training zone will be developed in an area between Blantyre and Zomba. Environmental sanitation activities will be developed in the area including aspects relating to safe water supplies, excreta disposal, hygiene and improved housing in all of which field sanitarians will co-operate with public health nurses when these become available. Refresher courses will be provided for staff attached to district councils to accelerate the development of responsibility to local health authorities. The quality of services will be improved at all levels by emphasis on training of existing staff, increasing the number of trained staff where it is not now adequate and the up-grading of selected units. Supervision from the district hospitals will be organized in a more regular way than hitherto, and immunization and domiciliary health services will be extended in close co-operation with existing teams carrying out preventive and endemic disease control activities. The activities of the mobile teams will be closely co-ordinated with the work carried out through district and rural centres and immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus will be combined with detection of other endemic diseases, with particular emphasis upon leprosy. UNICEF will provide teaching and demonstration equipment for 3 training schools; midwifery kits; communicable disease control supplies, 2 small buses for field training, 5 utility vehicles for health centre supervision and 12 bicycles; and training grants for short refresher courses for members of district field staffs. WHO expects to provide a public health nursing administrator and a public health adviser/maternal and child health officer as well as fellowships as may be agreed with the Government.

MAHAI

PRIMARY EDUCATION  
First request for UNICEF  
aid, 1/4 1965 to 1/4 1967

Commitment approved: 21,000  
Allocation approved  
for 1965/1966: 12,000  
Technical approval: UNICEF

E/ICEP/P/... 000 and Corr. 1

The aim of this project is to strengthen and improve the quality of teaching in primary schools through the up-grading of teacher training. A steady expansion of primary school classes will take place and general sciences as well as domestic science teaching will be introduced in the upper two years of primary school. The Government plans to provide new places in primary schools to allow for population increase; to expand the training of teachers and take steps to improve the quality of teaching of many of the teachers now in service; to improve instruction qualitatively by re-writing the course content, acquiring adequate equipment, increasing the number of assisted schools and up-grading teacher preparation; to reduce wastage and enhance the prestige of education by providing teachers with basic books, teaching aids etc.; and to improve administration of primary school and inspection services. The entire primary school programme is being revised, and handbooks on prepared teaching methods are being prepared as well as reading books centred on local topics in Malawi. The objectives are to improve the quality of teaching to modernize the curriculum; to provide a handbook of suggested teaching methods to design history and geography textbooks especially for Malawi children and improve English reading books and arithmetic textbooks. An appeal will be made to the local people to assist in the development of primary education by self help and local initiative. With the aim of increasing the output of teachers to 700 per year, the Government plans to put more emphasis on improving the standard of the teacher-training colleges and increasing the output of primary school teachers. One college in each region will be up-graded during the period of the plan. With the advice of UNICEF, three general science instructors will be selected from already trained staff and attached to the three expanded training colleges and to the demonstration schools, where in-service training will be carried out. Refresher courses will be arranged for as many teachers as can be accommodated during vacation periods. At least 2,000 teachers will benefit during the two years. It is planned to introduce general science to students in the last two years of primary school. An increasing number of girls are going to secondary schools, where they will also be taught general science. UNICEF will provide basic literature and general science training equipment and books for three expanded teacher-training colleges (one in each region) and for the three primary schools that are used for demonstration and practice teaching, as well as transport for supervisory purposes and stipends for trainees. This project has been prepared with the active co-operation of the UNICEF education adviser in Malawi, whose services will be continued. The United States Agency for International Development is financing the construction of two institutions - an agricultural college at Bunda and a polytechnic school at Blantyre. The United States Peace Corps is assisting in the provision of teaching staff.

MAWI

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
Continuation, 1/4 1965-1/4 1967

Commitment approved: 145,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/66: 102,000  
Technical approval: United Nations Department of  
Economic and Social Affairs, FAO, WHO

E/ICEP/P/... 577

With the decentralization of responsibility to the new regional organizations, the integration of health and welfare services and the consolidation of endemic disease control activities will be intensified. During the next two years, four more district health centres and twenty sub-centres will be modernized and up-graded as staff becomes available. Training of health and welfare personnel, including refresher courses for supervisory staff, will continue. Health education activities will be actively developed through a team based on Bunda which will carry out an intensive campaign in rural areas. Mobile endemic control units will be strengthened to permit greater concentration on case finding and more effective coverage. Direct BCG vaccination will be carried out for specific age-groups and a WHO assessment team will evaluate results at the end of the two year period.

MALI (continued)

A pilot demonstration and training zone will be created in a model village near Bamako as an initial step in promoting country-wide improvement of rural living conditions. Combined with improved housing of simple construction, self-help projects of a general nature will be encouraged, and, under the guidance of a WHO sanitary engineer, clean water supplies, sanitary latrines, refuse disposal and related activities would be developed. Eight social workers are due to graduate from the Bamako school this year; their placement at existing welfare centres would help to strengthen the work of these units. Three new kindergartens would be opened in Bamako in 1966. A broader programme for education of women in homecraft and mothercraft will be promoted by radio broadcasts and practical demonstrations in some 30 village centres. UNICEF will provide basic XE equipment for 4 district health centres and 20 rural health centres, drugs for leprosy and yaws control, supplies for tuberculosis control, teaching and training equipment, pumps and accessories for environmental sanitation, teaching materials and audio-visual equipment for 30 social centres, 2 kindergartens and a day-care centre; vitamins capsules, 14 vehicles, 10 motorcycles, 15 bicycles; and training grants for 60 nurses and midwives and 5 child care nurses. WHO has provided the services of a public health planner who has just completed his mission, as well as a nurse tutor and a sanitary engineer. FAO will provide for the education project (under reimbursement from UNICEF) a home economics adviser who will help in this project as well.

MALI

EDUCATION  
Continuation,  
aid 1965-aid 1967

Commitment approved: \$112,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/1966: \$105,000  
Technical approvals: FAO, UNESCO, WHO

R/UNEP/P/L. 536

The referred education programme of Mali aims to make primary concepts available to all children of school age and to provide a more practical curriculum, suited to the country's economic and social development. Training at the five regional pedagogical centres will be provided for 300 rural teachers and for 120 urban teachers; phasing out of UNICEF assistance in stipends will begin with the Government paying 20 per cent of the costs in 1965/1966 and 40 per cent in 1966/1967. Fifty domestic science teachers will be trained at the Domestic Science Teachers School at Bamako and 18 new fundamental schools will be opened. An in-service programme of education for women is being sponsored by the Minister of Education, directed from ten regional centres based on the existing school inspection services. The programme covers 100 village centres run by voluntary educators, who receive training at the regional centres in domestic science, health and nutrition, baby care and homecraft; practical demonstrations are provided. UNICEF will furnish demonstration equipment for the extension of domestic science and mothercraft/homecraft in the 100 village centres. UNICEF will also provide supplementary items for a national centre for documentation and dissemination of educational materials in the Ministry of Education. UNICEF will also provide musical arts equipment for 18 referred schools, reproduction equipment and accessories for documentation centre and textbook production, 7 vehicles for field training and supervision; partial training grants for 400 rural and urban teacher trainees per year and 30 home economics trainees; and the salary of a domestic science tutor for 2 years. UNESCO is providing three experts in education, training and audio-visual aids. FAO is providing an expert in nutrition and home economics against reimbursement by UNICEF. The Governments of Czechoslovakia, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States have provided fellowships and audio-visual and teaching materials in connection with adult education, some of which would be utilized for the women's education programme.

MAURITANIA

HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: \$53,000  
against approved commitment

**MARITANIA****EDUCATION**

First request for UNICEF aid,  
aid 1965 to aid 1967

Commitment approved: 321,000

Allocation approved for 1965/1966: 214,000

Technical approval: UNESCO

E/ICEF/P/L.905

The object of the proposed project is to increase school enrolment and improve the quality of education; the emphasis in the first phase of the programme will be on teacher training and on the development of a practical curriculum. The major elements of the plan are to increase primary school enrolment by 1,000 pupils; to train an additional 120 primary teachers a year; to create a pilot primary school practice and training area; to develop original curricula and teaching methods, a book and record library, educational radio programmes and a teachers' journal; to augment the school inspection staff; and to broaden the secondary school curriculum by strengthening or introducing the teaching of science, manual arts and technology, home economics, nutrition etc. With the aim of increasing primary school enrolment by 1,000, schools with low enrolment would be regrouped and the training of bilingual teachers would be stressed in order to increase the number of classes without increasing the costs. In order to add 100 new classes per year, it will be necessary to train approximately 120 teachers annually. In-service courses will be given for teachers already in service. A primary school in Nankhott will be chosen to serve as a practice and training area where student teachers can gain experience in the teaching of academic subjects and also in manual arts, physical education and, for the girls, home economics. A Centre for pedagogical studies will develop original curricula and teaching methods suitable for Mauritania, create educational radio programmes, publish a teachers' journal and provide a book and record library for the student teachers and teachers in service. The number of primary school inspection offices would be increased from four to seven in order to cover the entire country. Beginning in October 1965, the secondary curriculum will be broadened to include science courses, home economics, manual arts and an introduction to technology. Close co-ordination will be maintained between the proposed education project and the project for applied nutrition, which UNICEF is already assisting. UNICEF will provide teaching and training equipment for the teacher-training college, the pedagogical centre, 2 lycées, 5 secondary schools and a pilot school; duplicating equipment and books for the primary school inspection offices; 7 vehicles and 2 motor boats for the primary school inspection offices, a vehicle for the teaching adviser and 2 small buses for student teachers; as well as training grants, salaries and financial posts in connection with the training programme and salaries for two professors for a period of 15 months. UNESCO has provided an expert in rural education, whose services will continue for eighteen months and will provide the materials for teacher training in audio-visual techniques and arts and crafts.

Extension of this assistance will be requested for 1967. The continued participation of the FAO horticultural expert, currently assisting in projects in Mauritania and Senegal, will also be requested. The European Development Fund will assist in the construction of buildings while the French Government's Fund for Aid and Co-operation will provide teachers, teaching materials and audio-visual aids.

**MOROCCO****BASIC HEALTH SERVICES**

Continuation,  
aid 1965-aid 1966

Allocation approved: 254,000

Technical approval: 140

E/ICEF/P/L.901

By the end of 1964, 246 health centres, dispensaries, maternities and laboratories had been constructed or, modernized, and additional facilities of this kind are being opened in the first half of 1965. Owing to financial difficulties, the Government has not been able to undertake as much new construction as had been anticipated, but will be able to meet about 72 per cent of the first-year target. The training of personnel at all levels has continued. Almost 1,700 graduate courses, sanitation

NEROCCO (continued)

and laboratory technicians, rehabilitation workers, assistant nurses, assistants sanitarians and health auxiliaries graduated in 1964. During 1965/1966, the network of health services is to be reinforced by the creation and modernization of 10 urban health centres, 7 rural health centres, 23 urban dispensaries and 69 rural dispensaries. UNICEF will provide equipment for the new centres and dispensaries, vehicles for supervision in the health districts and bicycles for nurses, audio-visual and duplicating equipment for the central health education service and audio-visual equipment for ten provincial health education mobile units. In the training programme increased emphasis will be put on quality rather than quantity. UNICEF will provide stipends for the training of 70 tutors and 285 assistant nurses, honoraria for instructors and teaching aids and demonstration equipment for three new rural training centres. The school treatment aspects of the trachoma control campaign are being taken over completely by the Government in 1965. UNICEF will continue to provide one fifth of the antibiotic treatment needed for the mass campaign, which will be intensified in rural areas, stressing the treatment of children. UNICEF will also provide some anti-malaria drugs to be dispensed as part of the public health services. For transport maintenance UNICEF will supply supplementary equipment for the field workshop. WHO has a team of health advisers in Morocco, including an ophthalmologist, two nurse advisers, a laboratory technician tutor and a statistician, in addition to advisory personnel for malaria, who will continue to provide advice and guidance on the various aspects of the project.

NEROCCO

WATERCRAFT AND HOUSECRAFT  
Continuation, mid 1965 to mid 1966

Allocation approved: 140,000  
Technical approval: United Nations Department  
of Economic and Social Affairs and FAO

L/ICEF/P/A.522

The aim of the project is to intensify the teaching of watercraft and housecraft through community centres. Expansion of this work preceded somewhat more slowly than had been planned during 1964 owing to budgetary restrictions which prevented the posting of adequate staff to many community and women's centres. At the end of 1964, there were 106 centres throughout the country offering watercraft and housecraft education and 60 day-care centres each caring for an average of 30 children between the ages of three and seven. The training programme has continued, with emphasis on refresher training for the 480 ministrices in service. All central training functions are concentrated in Tangier (Rabat). The plan for 1965/1966 calls for intensification of the work of the women's and community centres which remain with more emphasis placed on family gardens. The number of day-care centres will be increased from 60 to 100, completing the network planned by the Government. UNICEF will provide proto-type play equipment for the 20 additional day-care centres and demonstration gardening equipment for 20 community centres. The training programme would continue to concentrate on refresher courses for personnel in service. Two new regional training centres would be opened in Tangier and Rabat-Province. Three courses are planned for 40 ministrices and two courses for 20 directors of community centres at the Tangier Centre, as well as three courses for 25 ministrices at each of the thirteen regional centres. The regional centres will add horticulture and poultry-raising to their training programmes. The in-service training of local staff will also continue at the pilot community centres located in the main towns of the districts. UNICEF will provide half-stipends and honoraria for the courses, as well as basic equipment for the two new regional centres and supplementary equipment for the eleven previously assisted. A new aspect of the programme is the proposed training of young girls who have completed primary school but are not continuing their formal education. The courses, of about two months' duration will be held in the women's centres during vacation periods and would stress home economics, health, education, nutrition education and first aid. An FAO group-country horticulturist will be available for consultation on the development of demonstration gardens.



NIGERIA

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
Continuation, mid 1965-mid 1967

E/ICEF/P/L.530

Commitment approved: 172,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/66: 100,000  
Technical approval: United Nations Department  
of Economic and Social Affairs and UNO

As part of the new four-year plan (1965-1968), UNICEF will help in the development of the following health and social welfare activities:

The plan has the following elements:

- Health infrastructure: Seven health regions will be created and provided with central hospitals and dispensaries. At the intermediate level (arrondissement), the services will be modernized during subsequent phases. At the local level (commune), 20 of the 92 existing dispensaries will be up-graded and 8 new dispensaries constructed. Within the framework of the rural development programme, 200 health aides and 20 traditional birth attendants (matrones) will be trained and assigned to the villages each year.
- HE and social infrastructure: Efforts will be concentrated on the training of personnel to provide adequate staff for existing centres. Nurses and midwives will be trained at the Niamey school. Following the arrangements made with the United Nations Special Fund and UNO, additional teaching staff have now been provided and the enrolment has been raised to 200; in 1966, 110 students will be enrolled. Social workers and aides and home economics instructors will continue to be trained outside of Niger for the present.
- Endemic diseases: The Mobile Medical and Health Education Organization (MMHEO) and the treatment teams will continue their survey and control activities at the current pace. Their work will be supported by mobile medical and health units; one of these will be established in the main town of each health region; these units will gradually assume responsibility for preventive activities in a defined area. Five units will be created during the period of this plan.
- Environmental sanitation: A UNO sanitary engineer will assist in the development of a pilot zone for training and demonstration of environmental sanitation activities. He will lead a group of sanitarians and technicians will be trained at the School of Nursing, Niamey.

UNICEF will provide basic equipment for the Niamey Hospital, four maternity units, five mobile health units and ten local centres; drugs and campaign equipment for endemic disease control; training and wall construction equipment for environmental sanitation; transport for supervision, mobile teams and environmental sanitation activities; and stipends for 400 nursing aides, 100 matrones and 60 nurses in courses of varying lengths over two years. UNO is furnishing a large team including a public health planner/administrator, a doctor and a nurse for the development of a pilot tuberculosis control plan, a sanitary engineer and three nurse tutors. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is expected to provide a social expert.

NIGERIA

HEALTH SERVICES (EASTERN REGION)  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation postponed: (\$30,000)

The United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF has assumed responsibility to raise funds for this project and the allocation of \$30,000 for the next 12 months against the approved commitment is therefore postponed.

NIGERIA

LEPROSY CONTROL  
Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: \$72,500  
against approved commitment

NIGERIAEDUCATION (NORTH-WEST REGION)  
Continuation, 1965/1966Allocation approved: \$252,000  
against approved commitment.SIERRA LEONEEDUCATION  
Continuation and new plan  
aid 1965 - add 1967Commitment approved: \$115,000  
Allocation approved for 1965/1966: \$95,000  
Technical approval: FAO, UNICEF, WHO

L/ICEF/P/A.500

The goal of this project is to educate young people in a way that will not create artificial needs and aspirations, and will increase with the way of life of the population as a whole. Since 1962, efforts have been directed towards the education of girls. Inspired by the positive results achieved, the Government has decided to initiate a similar program for boys, to provide very practical training which will permit young men to take a definite part in the progressively improving economic and social life of the rural areas. In the first two-year phase of the plan, 30 rural education centres will be opened, each with a capacity of 100 students. There will be three instructors per centre, providing about 40 hours of instruction a week: seventeen hours of agriculture (nursery and market-gardening, irrigation, drainage and protection against soil erosion), fifteen hours of manual arts (wood and metal work and simple mechanics) and eight hours of general studies (arithmetic, arithmetic and civic education). The Ministry of Education intends to recruit about 90 instructors who are already available and give them a further six months of special training in existing agricultural and manual arts centres in order to prepare them for their specific responsibilities. Teachers for the general subjects will come from the normal school system and would be assigned on a rotating basis. Meanwhile, classes for girls will continue. During the two-year period, fifteen new classes will be added to the existing thirty-six, bringing the total number of students to 1,500. Additional instructors will be trained in six-month courses to take charge of the new classes. Refresher courses will be provided for existing personnel. UNICEF will provide equipment, including sewing machines, basic materials and sewing equipment, for 15 new girls' centres; teaching and demonstration equipment for 20 centres for boys; and training grants for 90 teachers in 6 month courses and 12 dry refresher courses for 104 existing staff.

SIERRA LEONEMILK COOPERATION  
First phase of UNICEF aid,  
1965-1967Allocation approved: \$63,000  
Technical approval: FAO

L/ICEF/P/A.505

A small milk processing plant will be established at St. Louis about 250 kilometres north of Dakar. The plant will have an initial capacity of 5,000 litres per day and capable of enlargement later. A network of collection stations will be set up in the surrounding production areas. Local milk, after collection and treatment at the plant, will be "condensed" and supplemented by imported skim milk powder in order to offset seasonal shortages in production and to reduce the retail price to the consumer. Almost all of the milk will be packaged in low-cost plastic containers for distribution on the local market. One year after the processing plant begins operations, a milk distribution programme for priority groups will be initiated under Government subsidy. Insofar as technicians are not available from bilateral aid sources, they will be recruited abroad. Meanwhile, a fellowship programme is being established for the training of senior Senegalese staff abroad. A professional training centre for milk collection station operators will be created at St. Louis with professional staff to be provided from bilateral aid sources. The centre will be equipped to provide theoretical and practical courses of six months' duration, in conjunction with the processing plant, followed by six months of field work under supervision. Provision will be made for ten students during the period of this plan. A mobile demonstration and training unit will also be created to operate in the production areas, to instruct milk producers in the care of herds and improvement of the quality and handling of milk.

SENEGAL (continued)

UNICEF will provide reception and housing equipment for the St. Louis plant, including equipment for a milk control laboratory; training and demonstration equipment for the Training Centre; equipment for three milk collecting centres; transport for training and supervision; stipends for 10 students; and reimbursement to FAO for an expert project manager for 24 months; FAO will provide an adviser to assist in the organization of the Government co-ordinating agency and in the general direction of the project, including training plans. The provision of appropriate fellowships from FAO and bilateral aid sources is under negotiation. Assistance is also expected from French bilateral aid funds for the provision of some technicians for the initial period of the project.

SIERRA LEONE

EDUCATION

First request for UNICEF aid, mid 1965-mid 1966

E/ICEF/P/L.300

Commitment approved: \$124,000  
Allotment approved, 1965/1966: \$108,000  
Technical approval: FAO and UNESCO

With the help of a UNESCO educational planning adviser, the Government has prepared a national development programme in education for the five years 1964-1970. The following aspects will be assisted by UNICEF:

- Primary schooling: The primary curriculum, which varies at present from seven to nine years, will be covered in six years. Enrolment will be increased by 96,000 pupils by 1970 and 650 additional classrooms will be opened. Handcraft activities for girls and physical education and sport for boys will be developed in demonstration centres in each of eight key localities, and attention will be given to the possibility of incorporating school gardens, handcraft and health education into the school programme.
- Primary teacher training: About 1,840 teachers will be trained, bringing the total of teachers in service to around 5,000 in 1970. To raise the standards of teacher training, the lowest level will be discontinued and the basic standard for the teacher's certificate will be set at four years of secondary education, followed by three years of teacher training. Teacher training will be offered in four colleges which are to be enlarged and up-graded and in six new colleges to accommodate a total of 2,500 teacher trainees by 1970. Twelve primary practice schools will be established for use in connexion with the training colleges.
- Secondary education: The curriculum at the secondary level will be organized in three units (academic, trades and agriculture) and will provide a broad and practical range of subjects. Thirty-two of the existing secondary schools will be expanded and up-graded and fifteen new secondary schools opened with a view to doubling enrolment to a total of 21,500 pupils by 1970. Qualified staff, laboratories, science equipment and student libraries are the main prerequisites for bringing about the desired improvements.
- Technical trades schools: Eight new technical trades schools, each with 200 places, to be established in connexion with the secondary schools, will offer a three-years' course, limited initially to the building trades, carpentry and masonry. Instructors will be trained at the well-equipped Technical Institute in Freetown, twenty being admitted each year for a three-year course. A ninth trades school will be established for boat building and fishing.
- Agricultural schools: Twelve schools will be established to provide rural primary school leavers who do not pursue a full secondary course with two years of practical, productive training in farming. As in the case of the trades schools, these farm-training units will be associated with other local secondary institutions and share common amenities in a common experience.

SIERRA LEONE (continued)

UNICEF will provide general teaching aids for twelve practice primary schools; home economics supplies and physical training equipment for twelve demonstration centres; general teaching aids and library books for three existing and five new colleges; home economics supplies for four mixed colleges; science laboratory equipment and library books for 27 existing secondary schools; tools and workshop equipment for five trades and six agricultural schools; laboratory and workshop equipment for one technical institute; fourteen small buses for teacher-training college; two agricultural schools; training grants for 60 technical instructors; and reimbursement to UNESCO for the salary of a technical education expert for 18 months. UNESCO will also provide three specialist to staff the School Building Unit. The United Nations Special Fund is providing substantial assistance to the Milton Margai Training College. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been requested to provide credits to finance buildings for the Development Programme in Education to a total value of US\$5,000,000.

SOMALIA

BASIC HEALTH

Continuation

mid 1965 - mid 1966

Allocation approved:

\$64,000

Technical approval:

UNO

E/ICEF/P/L.507

Personnel shortages and budgetary limitations have delayed the implementation of several planned activities. Training has proceeded at the health training schools at Mogadiscio and Hargeisa, and practical in-service courses have been afforded to students at the Baled Health Centre and its surrounding demonstration area. In the Baled area MCH services have been established and some practical demonstrations of village latrine construction have been carried out, combined with health education work in which trainees have co-operated under supervision. Preparations have been completed for the integration of disease control activities in the area. Good progress has been made in the medical supply organization, which is being developed with WHO expert advice, and a Somali counterpart has been trained so as to take over this responsibility in July 1965. Following visits by UNICEF regional transport officers, the basis has been laid for establishing a vehicle maintenance workshop.

During 1965/1966 the auxiliary training programme will be intensified and expanded as far as facilities permit. Courses are planned for 55 health superintendents, 55 public health nurses/midwives, 40 sanitarians and 56 laboratory and X-ray technicians and assistants. In addition a number of refresher courses of two to three months' duration are planned in the Baled area. Fifteen nurses will be trained at the Hargeisa Training School. During the period it is expected that construction of eighteen public health wings will be completed, as well as the upgrading of five regional and four district hospitals. The placement of newly trained staff and the integration of curative and preventive services will continue. UNICEF will provide supplementary teaching and training equipment for Mogadiscio and Baled areas; basic equipment, drugs diet supplements, soap for 50 selected centres; one small vehicle for supervision; tools and workshop equipment and spare parts for transport unit; the salary of a transport officer for the first year; stipends for the training of varying numbers of auxiliary health personnel; and honoraria for part-time lecturers. WHO will continue to provide a team of sixteen advisers as well as a number of fellowships in various fields.

SOMALIA

EDUCATION

Continuation, 1965/1966

Allocation approved: \$85,000

against approved credits

**SOUTHERN  
RHODESIA**

**APPLIED NUTRITION:  
First request for UNICEF  
assistance, mid 1965-mid 1967**

**E/ICEP/P/A.513**

Commitment approved: \$88,000  
Allocation approved for  
1965/1966: \$88,000  
Technical approval: FAO and WHO

The main object of this project is to improve nutritional standards of the rural population through the development of programmes in agricultural extension, home economics and nutrition. The programme will be initiated as a pilot scheme in selected areas in six provinces. Training courses will be designed for members of the extension staff in order to strengthen existing services. Short courses in the better utilization of available and potential food supplies will be given to selected farmers, chiefs and others. Courses will also be given for progressive farmers' wives and leaders of women's organizations, with particular emphasis on those agricultural and domestic tasks for which women are usually responsible. Special courses will be given in poultry farming and fish farming in order to encourage local producers to concentrate on these potential protein-rich sources of food. During vacation periods, school teachers will be trained in the practical aspects of nutrition education and extension methods, the preparation of audio-visual aids and the organization of rural youth clubs. Suitable texts and teaching aids for food production, family nutrition and home economics would be prepared and tested in conjunction with the training courses. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for 120 gardening and poultry farming units; education materials and equipment for the Kayira Home Economics Institute and for 6 home economics and nutrition centres; audio-visual equipment and supplies and production materials for the training courses; transport; and training grants for courses and seminars in leadership, home economics, nutrition, poultry management, rural youth leadership, horticulture, extension methods and rural youth work for varying periods. FAO will provide technical guidance on the project, and, subject to the availability of funds, will provide an expert in agricultural extension and rural youth work.

**SWAZILAND**

**BASIC HEALTH SERVICES  
AND TRAINING  
Continuation and extension,  
mid 1965 to mid 1967**

Allocation approved: \$17,000  
Technical approval: WHO

**E/ICEP/P/A.514**

The objectives of the project for the next two years are as follows:

- **Basic health services and training:** There are at present 9 district hospitals with a total of 861 beds and 35 subsidiary health centres each staffed by a trained nurse. The mobile units are planned to augment these services. The staff at Government centres is to be doubled to provide a home-visiting services, and facilities for maternity cases are to be improved. Fifteen mission centres will be upgraded, each to be staffed by a nurse or midwife, plus a doctor in attendance. The quality of training in midwifery will be upgraded in the next two years through the provision of better teaching materials.
- **Tuberculosis control:** A wider search for cases is envisaged, with less emphasis on surveys on the entire population, and greater attention to persons with symptoms of chest disease. A survey of facilities at health centres will be carried out with a view to training personnel from these centres and training in BCG techniques will be intensified.
- **Immunization:** The Government plans to undertake an itinerant country-wide smallpox and BCG vaccination campaign, covering the entire Territory once a year. Each mobile unit will be staffed by a health inspector assisted by a male nurse and two field worker/drivers who will give the local people advance information of the time of arrival and the location of the unit. On their first country-wide tour the mobile units will give smallpox vaccinations to approximately 50,000 persons and BCG inoculations to approximately 120,000 persons up to twenty years of age.

SUMMARY (continued)

- Nutrition: Distribution of dried skim milk will continue to be made for infants and nursing mothers through the health centres, and would be combined with active nutrition education and demonstrations of child feeding.

UNICEF will provide basic NCH equipment for 15 mission health centres; supplementary equipment for 12 government health centres; teaching and demonstration equipment for the Nurses' Training Schools; L-ray, campaign and laboratory supplies and drugs for tuberculosis; vaccination equipment and supplies for immunization; and transport. A team of six WHO experts will continue to assist the tuberculosis control project. The South African Chamber of Mines contributes towards the recurrent costs of the tuberculosis control project. The Commonwealth Development and Welfare Fund also supports this project and assists in the costs of construction of additional rural clinics and in the extension of medical services.

TANZANIA,  
UNITED REPUBLIC OF

MALARIA ERADICATION  
(Zanzibar and Pemba)  
Continuation, mid  
1965 - mid 1966

Allocation approved: \$75,000  
Technical approval: 180

E/ICEP/P/L.623

This project aims at the eradication of malaria from the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the ensuring of adequate public health control measures to prevent the re-introduction of malaria from the outside. It is now in the later stages of the attack phase. During 1965/1966 efforts will be concentrated upon ensuring total coverage within the spraying cycles, coupled with geographical reconnaissance and increased surveillance and supervision. All newly constructed huts in the rice-grading areas will be sprayed as soon as they are found, irrespective of the time of the year. In Pemba, to ensure the success of spraying operations after 1966. Because progress in Zanzibar has been less satisfactory, it is considered that spraying will have to be continued for at least one additional year. Revised arrangements have been made for the maintenance of vehicles, making maximum use of available commercial workshops to supplement the governmental facilities. Arrangements are being made to ensure the distribution of drugs to all immigrants who arrive in the islands through legal ports of entry. For illegal immigrants a plan for control by the local administrations is being prepared. UNICEF will provide 250,000 pounds of DDT; anti-malaria drugs; sprayers and spares; and WHO will continue to provide a team of five experts, headed by a malaricologist.

TANZANIA,  
UNITED REPUBLIC OF

EDUCATION: HOME ECONOMICS  
First request for UNICEF  
aid, 1955-1967

Commitment approved: \$35,000  
Allocation approved  
for 1965/1966: \$24,000  
Technical approval: FAO, UNESCO, WHO

E/ICEP/P/L.506

The aim of this project is to assist in raising the living standards of the population through a programme of home economics education dealing with the family as a socio-economic unit. The objective will be achieved through improved training in home economics for the teaching staff at the teacher-training colleges and for girls at the secondary school level. Improved advisory services and supervision will be provided for schools and training colleges, as well as improved training of staff for further development of the Home Economics Department of the Ministry of Education. Home economics facilities at selected teachers' colleges and secondary schools will be expanded. Audio-visual and other teaching aids, including manuals and textbooks will be developed. Three one-month in-service courses will be organized each year. A maximum attendance of 20 teachers per course is planned.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF (continued)

A co-ordinating committee is to be established, comprising representatives of the training departments of participating ministries, with a view to correlating the development of this project with that of the UNICEF-assisted community development/mothercraft-home craft project and the Rufusa Training Centre. The main responsibility of the committee will be to make recommendations concerning related training programmes and other policy matters. UNICEF will provide domestic science equipment for three teacher training colleges, 13 secondary schools and 30 upper primary (demonstration) schools; and the cost of printing home economics manuals.

TOOD

HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation  
mid 1965-mid 1968

L/ICEF/P/L.568

Commitment approved: \$188,000  
Allocation approved for  
1965/66 \$57,000  
Technical approval: MD

During the period of the three-year plan, it is expected that reorganization of the coastal region will be completed. Extension to the three remaining regions will proceed systematically thereafter. Environmental sanitation activities are being developed in the pilot zone. In the first instance, health centres and schools will be provided with water supply facilities, waste wells, water education, drainage and latrines will be installed in selected areas on a demonstration basis. Health education will also be carried out. A regional sanitation bureau will be created, and two subsidiary district bureaux each year as expansion of activities is warranted. The training of nurses and midwives, and other auxiliary health staff will be continued. The two-year courses for nurses at the Land Training School will be continued at the present level (with from thirty to forty new students per year), and the courses will be extended to three years when the new buildings are completed. The one-year course for midwives at the new midwifery school will be maintained for ten students per year. Practical training and refresher courses for doctors, nurses, sanitarians, midwives and entomologists will also be provided in the demonstration zone, where a school has now been established.

All health services in the demonstration area will be streamlined and endemic disease control activities integrated. Meanwhile, yaws and leprosy control campaigns will be continued during the next two years, with increased attention to case finding by bicycle and motorized bicycle teams. The endemic disease control services will be integrated progressively into the general public health services with a view to reaching complete consolidation stage by 1968. Welfare services will be co-ordinated with the services of the health centres. The four main health centres will be re-staffed and up-graded in preparation for later expansion to these regions. UNICEF will provide selected basic equipment for a district hospital, 8 health centres and 63 sub-centres; drugs for leprosy and yaws; wall construction equipment and training equipment for the sanitarians' school; transport; and training grants. WHO will provide the services of a public health administrator, a nursing adviser, a nurse tutor, a midwife tutor, a health education adviser, a sanitary engineer, a yaws/leprosy adviser and a laboratory technician, as well as four fellowships for public health doctors and four for public health nurses. The Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (FAC), The Government of France and the United States Agency for International Development have provided buildings, supplies, personnel and fellowships. Assistance is also anticipated from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of Yugoslavia.

7000

SOCIAL SERVICES AND  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
Continuation and extension,  
mid 1965 - mid 1967

Allocation approved: \$28,000  
Technical approval: United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social  
Affairs, P.O. 740

E/ICEF/P.A.563

Provision has been made within the Government's 1966-1970 development plan for expansion of social welfare and community development activities, with emphasis on expansion in the rural areas. Regional centres for social welfare will be attached to each of the four existing regional health centres at the rate of one centre per year, each staffed by an experienced social worker and four auxiliaries. The continued regional centres will be a focus for the co-ordination of social, health and cultural activities in the region, introducing a new and broader concept for the country and serving as a stimulus to the rural population in an endeavour to raise the standards of living. The social centres will provide in-service training for social welfare auxiliaries and will organize and supervise an extensive service in the rural areas by means of teams of "ambassadors" and auxiliary social workers based on the rural health sub-centres. During the two-year period four social workers and 25 auxiliary workers will be trained. Eight additional day-care centres will be organized and five day-care aides trained. Ten rural school centres will be developed at the rate of five per year. School gardens and small-animal raising units will be established in the same schools.

A national youth movement was created in 1962 to develop the educational, cultural and agricultural activities of rural youth, and thus combat the exodus from rural areas and the maladjustment of young people thrust suddenly into urban life. The agricultural section of the movement is concerned with promoting the training of young men as leaders of agricultural clubs and as helpers in their rural communities in the application of improved methods of food production and use. An experimental training farm has been established at Glidji, in the district of Aneke where some 120 youths have been trained in the past two years in courses lasting up to six months. The schools' and clubs' section of the youth movement combines simple, practical instruction within the school curriculum, e.g. school gardens, poultry and small-animal raising, with out-of-school activities and youth clubs. UNICEF will help to improve the training facilities at the Glidji farm and in the clubs and to promote extension of the activities to girls, for whom less has been done than for boys during the experimental stage. The plan calls for the creation of 75 new agricultural clubs for middle school pupils and 30 clubs for rural youths who have left school. Nine girls' clubs will be established, including instruction in home economics and mothercraft/homecraft subjects. UNICEF will provide basic equipment for 2 social centres, 20 social teams, 8 day-care centres, 10 school gardens, centres and poultry-raising units; teaching and demonstration equipment for the Glidji farm and gardening equipment for 75 school clubs, 30 agricultural clubs and 9 girls' clubs; transport; and training grants for 25 social aides, and 5 day-care centre aides. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs will provide a social welfare advisor and a training advisor; and FAO would provide a home economist under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. UNO experts already in Togo will also be available. The World Food Program will provide food for the centres. The Government of France, and FAC (Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération), the Government of Israel, the Israeli Peace Corps and the United States Agency for International Development are also assisting the programme.



TUNISIA

BASIC HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation and expansion,  
1966

Allocation approved: 994,000  
Technical approval: 1480

E/ICEP/P/A.636

Efforts are being concentrated on strengthening the network of basic health facilities and central services, establishing a pilot public health zone for the demonstration of integrated preventive and curative services, and on the training of medical, para-medical and auxiliary personnel. Four new maternities will be created during 1966, and the children's hospital, already constructed at Tunis, will be put into operation. It is planned to up-grade 33 rural health centres and create five new ones. The central public health laboratory will be strengthened as will the central statistical services and the national health education centre. In order to develop an integrated programme of preventive and curative services, a demonstration area will be organized in the Governorate of Cap Sousse in accordance with the suggestions of WHO. The area selected is predominantly rural and has 285,000 inhabitants. The plan is to divide the zone into eight health districts, each having a main health centre which will supervise the sub-centres and PCH centres. Existing facilities will be reorganized, up-graded and provided with adequate personnel. The only new construction envisaged is a school health centre. The training programme will continue with a three-day orientation seminar for twenty expatriate doctors, in-service training courses for 10 midwives and 20 health auxiliaries, orientation seminars in public health for 20 doctors and 100 nurses, health inspectors and health educators working in the pilot zone, on-the-job refresher training for 33 public health nurses in the pilot zone, and information seminars on health and nutrition education for 50 primary school directors and teachers in the pilot zone. UNICEF will provide equipment for the facilities and services described above, kits and vaccination equipment for 30 public health nurses, 25 midwives and 7 vaccination teams; 250,000 tubes of antibiotic ointment and 75,000 doses of DPT vaccine; transport for supervision; equipment for a central transport workshop and a mobile maintenance unit; and stipends and honoraria for refresher courses and orientation seminars including 230 participants. WHO will continue to provide advice and guidance through its team of experts in the country.

TUNISIA

SOCIAL SERVICES AND  
HOUSING/RECREATION  
Social services: first request  
for UNICEF aid housing/  
recreation: continuation, mid  
1965 to mid 1966

Allocation approved: 45,000  
Technical approval: United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social  
Affairs, P20

E/ICEP/P/A.633

The objective of the project is to strengthen services for families and children through better organization at the national and regional levels, improvement or creation of a variety of institutions for children and youth, training of personnel and a shift in emphasis from curative to preventive services. The following institutions are to be established or up-graded during the next year:

- Seven new centres will be established, each with 60 to 100 places, staffed by 3 child-care workers.
- Twenty educational centres for young children of working mothers will be created; 10 of the 61 existing nursery schools will be up-graded.
- After-school centres will assure supervised educational activities for school children aged six to fourteen who otherwise might roam the streets. Four such centres will be created.

TUNISIA (continued)

- Abandoned children of six years or older are grouped in villages, each consisting of ten living units housing 25 children each. Twenty such villages exist at present and it is planned to establish another three during 1965/1966.
- Youth centres are located on spacious grounds on the outskirts of the cities and provide educational activities and sports for older school children and young working people under the supervision of a director and voluntary personnel. Eight such centres will be created.

In order to pursue and intensify the programme of rural development, the admissions would continue to visit rural families in their homes and provide assistance in personal and environmental hygiene, sewing, gardening, etc. In addition, 150 family education centres are progressively being established in 100 villages of more than 3,000 inhabitants, in the principal cities and in the agricultural production units. Ten new family education centres will be opened in 1965. Rural home economics training centres are being created to train rural girls aged 14 to 20 in housework, child care, civic, moral and family responsibility, local handicrafts, etc. Three are already functioning and ten are to be opened during 1965/1966; each has a capacity of 60 to 80 girls. A staff for these various activities are being trained at the School of Social Work which was opened in October 1964. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for the institutions, demonstration and training equipment for 13 rural home economics training centres and for the School of Social Work, transport, stipends and honoraria for the training of 403 persons in special or accelerated courses; and a salary supplement for the director of the School of Social Work for one year.

TUNISIA

PRE-EDUCATION, TRAINING  
Continuation, 1964/1965

Allocation approved: \$113,000  
against approved commitment

TUNISIA

URBAN PILOT PROJECT: MATERNAL  
AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES  
Continuation, mid 1965 to  
mid 1966

Allocation approved: \$45,000  
Technical approval: United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social  
Affairs and WHO

E/ICEF/P/L.634

In accordance with the Government's general objectives of improving living conditions in crowded urban areas, this project is aimed at organizing a co-ordinated and comprehensive series of health, educational and social services for a population of about 60,000 inhabitants in two outlying districts of Tunis, Djebel Lakmar and Djebel Djelloud. A co-ordinating committee, consisting of members of various government departments and national voluntary organizations participating in the project, has been established and divided into six working groups to advise on various aspects of the programme. The first phase of the project is currently being carried out in Djebel Lakmar. During the second phase of the project, it is planned to complete the base line study with a one-year sample survey of the morbidity and of the nutrition habits of children from 0 to 3 years of age in the two zones. The sanitation and environmental health activities will be continued in Djebel Lakmar and initiated in Djebel Djelloud, where they would include the installation of public wash houses and showers as well as the creation of an ICH centre and a multipurpose dispensary. Djebel Djelloud will also be provided with a nursery school and a centre for out-of-school activities. A day-care centre, a pre-vocational training centre and a centre for basic education and domestic arts will be established in each zone. The supplementary in-service training of personnel at the various centres will continue. Information seminars will be organized for teaching personnel in the two zones in order to explain the purpose and