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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Executive Board

Report of the Fifth Session
of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee
New York, 31 March - 2 April 1965

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York, was opened at 10.00 a.m., 31 March 1965. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, Professor Wolf-Dietrich Germer, was elected Chairman and Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, representative of the United States of America, was elected Vice-Chairman.
2. The selection of delegates and alternates to the Committee followed the same procedure outlined in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the report of the Fourth Session (E/ICEF/463).
3. The Fortieth Session of the FAO Council, June-July 1963, authorized the continuation of the present FAO membership on the Committee until the end of 1967.
4. At its session in June 1964, the Executive Board of UNICEF selected the following representatives for the Fifth Session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee: The Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the Programme Committee (by virtue of their offices), and representatives to be selected by the Governments of India, the Federal Republic of Germany and Tunisia. The Board also decided that alternate representatives should be selected by the Governments of Nigeria, Mexico and the Philippines.

Participation

5. Participation in the Fifth Session of the Committee was as follows:

FAO	Brazil, Iran, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
UNICEF	The Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, the Philippines (the Chairman of the Programme Committee being unable to attend) and Tunisia.
6. In establishing the Joint Policy Committee, it was agreed that the Director-General of WHO should be invited to be suitably represented at these

sessions of the Committee, and to participate fully in the discussions. WHO was represented at the Fifth Session of the Committee by the Chief Medical Officer, Nutrition Section, WHO Headquarters; the WHO Medical Adviser to UNICEF, New York; and a Nutritionist, WHO/PAHO, Washington, D.C.

7. The Secretary of the Protein Advisory Group represented the PAG.
8. The participants in the session are listed in Annex I.
9. Report of the Fourth Session of the Joint Policy Committee: Views of FAO Council and the UNICEF Executive Board. The report of the Fourth Session of the Committee was considered by the FAO Council at its Fortieth Session, June-July 1963, and in turn by the Twelfth Session of the FAO Conference in November-December 1963, and by the UNICEF Executive Board at its session in January 1964 in Bangkok. The FAO Conference "reaffirmed its support for the activities jointly carried on by FAO and UNICEF in co-operation with Member Governments and emphasized that they should be continued fully and without interruption." The Executive Board of UNICEF approved the report of the Committee.

PLANNING FOR THE FOOD AND NUTRITION NEEDS OF CHILDREN

10. A working paper (FAO/UNICEF/J.P. 65/1) with the above title was prepared by FAO for the Committee. The paper represents a development of material presented by FAO at the Round-table Conference on Planning for Children in National Development, held at Bellagio in April 1964. It gives for the first time consideration of a methodology for taking account of the specific needs of children and mothers in food and nutrition planning.

Recommendations

11. The Committee draws attention to the following:

- a) Countries should consider the improvement of the nutritional condition of the population as one of the major objectives of development plans. Special emphasis should be placed on improving the nutritional status of children (who may represent in many developing countries over 10 per cent of the population) in view of the possibility that damage to the child's development because of nutritional deficiencies may be irreparable.
- b) In the process of planning, the food and nutrition needs of the population have to be considered as a whole, and it is difficult to single out for special sectoral planning and action the needs of any particular part of the family (including children). The problem of children's needs is therefore to be regarded as a part of the total problem. However, delaying projects for the specific benefit of children until overall programmes for nutritional improvement can be developed could delay by one generation the realization of benefits in both mental and physical health resulting from improvement of food intake.
- c) In the preparation of economic and social development plans, and particularly in agricultural production planning, it is desirable to take into account the special nutritional needs of various age groups of children in terms of appropriate foods and action programmes. This can be done when food production targets are being set and when special measures are being planned for the vulnerable groups of the population.
- d) Co-ordinated planning and action should include co-operation among various bodies - involving planning agencies and ministries responsible for sectoral programmes in the fields of health,

education, agriculture, etc. so as to design action programmes, to determine the minimum cost, combination and tonnage of foods which would provide a satisfactory diet, and to undertake measures which would result in appropriate supplies being made available and acceptable to the population concerned.

- e) In order to set realistic and consistent food and nutritional targets for children, countries should try to undertake surveys and special studies to obtain information on the following:
- i) Present and projected size, age and sex structure of the child population;
 - ii) Present and projected number of families with children, average family size and composition in different income groups;
 - iii) Present levels and patterns of food consumption of families with children, including the distribution of food within the family unit, and changes in food consumption associated with changes in economics and social status. Surveys on these special groups would be co-ordinated with nation-wide household surveys, and would follow the recommendations of FAO's Programme of Food Consumption Surveys;
 - iv) Ultimate nutritional requirements for an average sized family with children, taking into account the environmental, social and economic conditions of the country, with special attention to locally produced agricultural commodities. Plans to meet these requirements should be short and medium-term, as well as perspective.
 - v) Statistics on children who could be reached, if necessary, outside of the family, e.g. pre-school and school children; institutional groups; children from families in low-income brackets.
- f) Final food consumption targets in a given periodic development plan should be considered in the preparation of plans for agricultural development, with respect to composition and volume of production, particularly in regard to these commodities deemed essential for vulnerable age groups of children. Targets should also:

- i) Represent an improvement over prevailing levels of nutrition and an important step towards the fulfilment of a nutritionally and economically satisfactory diet;
 - ii) Be attainable over the plan period in the light of aggregate demand and supply, bearing in mind plans for the development of domestic agriculture, the purchasing power of the population, etc.
 - iii) Conform broadly to prevailing food habits, although persistent efforts should be made to improve dietary patterns.
- g) Development plans should allocate a suitable proportion of resources and include organizational and institutional measures to ensure that the production and distribution of agricultural products meet the needs of the age groups of children requiring priority attention. Consideration should be given in the plans to the extent to which domestic production is being and can be supplemented by foreign resources (trade and aid).
- h) Development plans should include appropriate policies and measures to stimulate and direct food consumption in line with the established objectives and targets. Examples of important measures are: nutrition education, price policy, including subsidies or direct controls, marketing improvements, and supplementary feeding schemes.
- i) Countries or groups of countries should attempt to establish food and nutrition research institutes to provide information and advice on the nutrition of the population as a whole and of children in particular.
- j) Governments should establish food and nutrition units in suitable ministries to prepare action programmes. They should include a nutritionist in the central planning agency in order to ensure that nutritional objectives and policies are incorporated in the development plan.

- k) In view of the shortage of statistical data and of planning and administrative personnel, and taking into consideration the urgent need for action in certain countries, the comprehensive national approach may have to start with various degrees of approximation. The country's food and nutrition policy remains an important factor for improving the nutrition of children and mothers, if needs are taken into account on the basis of sufficient information and sample investigations. As part of such a partial approach it may be useful to prepare a nutrition programme for a district; instead of covering all children, programmes can be formulated for pre-school or school children, youth organizations, parents' associations or other community groups sponsored by either official or voluntary organizations. In due course, such programmes could be integrated into a comprehensive national plan. The Committee stressed the value of relating assistance to applied nutrition, which is dealt with below, to a food and nutrition policy.

12. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the working paper, and suggested that it should be published in due course. Several members considered that in the editing it would be valuable to clarify the need for various approximations as referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Committee suggested that the document be given wide distribution to Governments so that it might be used for planning services. The Committee also considered that the statement of the general approach to meeting the nutritional needs of children should provide useful background against which to consider FAO/UNICEF jointly assisted projects for the specific benefit of mothers and children.

APPLIED NUTRITION

A. Prerequisite for planning, developing and evaluating applied nutrition projects

13. The approval of "Expanded Aid to Nutrition" by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1957 authorized a broad spectrum of aid to countries to promote increased local production and 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 fortification of foods with specific nutrients. Nutrition education is the main objective of all these activities, and the assistance given in the operational areas is to translate teaching into practice. This has been the main guide for what is done in rural areas.

14. The use of the term "applied nutrition projects" (ANP) has met general acceptance in designating projects assisted by FAO/UNICEF in collaboration with WHO in some 35 countries. In the Americas these projects, originally designated "integrated nutrition projects" and stressing co-ordination of established services in health, education and agriculture, are known under local terms such as El Programa Integrado de Nutrición Aplicada (PINA) in Colombia, or Plan Agrícola, Salud, Educación (P.A.S.E.) in Chile.

15. In urban populations nutritional needs are generally approached through health services, food marketing improvements, feeding programmes, food fortification with specific nutrients and the introduction of processed supplementary foods. The peri-urban areas, which often have serious nutrition problems, usually do not have ready access to the services of the central urban areas, but there is the possibility of extending such services to them.

16. Applied nutrition projects have concentrated on rural areas difficult to reach through the market economy and established Government services. However, the training and orientation aspects of the projects may have an important effect on national food and nutrition policy, both urban and rural.

Annex II shows UNICEF allocations for this programme in recent years. The greater part of this assistance is used for training personnel. Supplies for food production and nutrition education are provided for demonstration projects in a limited number of villages within a zone, with the hope that the communities of the zone will themselves expand the projects.

17. FAO and WHO convened a Joint Expert Committee in January 1965 to advise on procedures for planning and evaluation of applied nutrition projects; this will yield results over a period of years.

18. Meanwhile, a comprehensive assessment of the applied nutrition programme by FAO, WHO and UNICEF is to be presented to the Joint Committee and the UNICEF Executive Board in 1967. At present some of the projects have not been operating long enough to allow a fruitful analysis. However, interim reports are available from Governments and FAO, WHO and UNICEF staff and consultants. They have provided encouraging positive observations. There have been significant increases in local protective food production in some areas. Government officials have developed a stronger interest in human nutrition problems and are beginning to budget accordingly. Applied nutrition pilot projects have in some cases helped to develop improved national food and nutrition policies. The orientation of high government officials can speed the process. Key local personnel have been trained and are helping to develop these projects.

19. Several main difficulties have been encountered. There has often been a deficiency of trained supervisory personnel for implementation of the project; in some cases this is partly due to the movement of personnel to other functions after they have been trained. Where international experts have been necessary, there has frequently been a lack of continuity because one expert worked on the planning phase and then after a break of perhaps a year or longer, a different expert advised on the implementation. (It is felt that in certain cases delaying the implementation of projects has been worthwhile in that more time could be allowed for detailed planning.) In any event, the improvement of project planning is a desirable objective.

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20. The Committee noted that assistance is being provided to a broad spectrum of training activities and to textbook and manual production in general support of the implementation of applied nutrition activities. African Ministers have attended two special working conferences on food and nutrition policy. Assistance has been given to the establishment of permanent training facilities in nutrition and home economics extension in high level training institutions that serve sub-regions including developing countries.

21. The objective of applied nutrition projects is to increase the consumption of protective foods in the home by children and mothers. Feeding programmes are mainly a demonstration activity to help accomplish this end. Women's clubs and community development channels can be helpful, and all forms of nutrition education must be used to try to gain this difficult objective.

Recommendations

22. The Committee recommends the following guidelines for continuing assistance to applied nutrition:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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" (January 1965)

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which were included in the working paper FAO/UNICEF J.P. 65/2. 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.

- d) 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);

The existence of national institutions and access to information already available will enable stages I and II to be condensed.

- e) The choice of projects for development and evaluation on the basis indicated in c) above would be guided by the wishes of the Government, and the scale of the proposed activity and the cost of preparation in relation thereto.
- f) 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.

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- g) 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.
- h) Efforts should be continued to pre-train before project implementation along the following lines:
- i) Orientation of government officials whose support for the project is essential;
 - ii) Training of key nutrition specialist(s) who will supervise projects from a national or large district level;
 - iii) Training of local supervisory personnel.
- i) 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.
- i) 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.
- k) 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.
- l) Increased emphasis should be placed on extending applied nutrition food production activities from a school or community project basis to the home level.

- m) 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:
- i) Improvement in economic status in rural areas; and
 - ii) Availability of nutritious food at lower cost for food purchasing families, especially in the local community but also in urban areas.
- n) Full advantage should be taken of bilateral and voluntary agency aid which can support applied nutrition activity.

APPLIED NUTRITION (continued)

B. Criteria for the support of food production activities
in applied nutrition programmes and the respective
roles of UNICEF and FAO in this connexion

Recommendations by the Committee at its Fourth Session

23. The Committee recalled that at its Fourth Session (November 1962) it had reviewed a working paper entitled "Criteria to govern UNICEF participation in the food production aspects of Applied Nutrition projects" (FAO/UNICEF/J.P.62/7).

As an outcome of that review, the Committee recognized:

- a) The importance of national nutrition policies being developed in association with food and agricultural policies;
- b) That, while it is not possible to isolate mothers and children from the family group, nevertheless their needs should be of primary concern in jointly assisted projects;
- c) That applied nutrition projects are not intended to cover the whole field of agricultural development but only activities of families or rural communities to improve the nutrition of their children;
- d) That some flexibility in planning, preparation and implementation is necessary if the projects are to be successful.

24. Recognizing also the need for the issue of clear guidelines to assist field staff in preparing project proposals likely to be acceptable to the governing bodies of UNICEF and FAO, the Committee recommended that a new draft paper be prepared jointly by the two Secretariats, taking into consideration the various points to which the Committee had drawn attention and clarifying such issues as:

- a) The scope and content of the Applied Nutrition Programme;
- b) The distinctive roles of FAO and UNICEF in this field of joint activity;
- c) The criteria to govern the provision of UNICEF assistance to the food production aspects of the Programme.

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Review by the Committee at its Fifth Session

25. At its Fifth Session, the Committee had before it a revised document (FAO/UNICEF/J.P.65/3)^{1/} which is considered more satisfactory than the original draft referred to above. The revised paper indicated that the general responsibilities of FAO involved the promotion of national and international action to raise general levels of nutrition and standards of living and included, inter alia, promoting improvements in the production and distribution of all foods and agricultural products and the orienting of national policies towards the provision of better national diets. The general responsibilities of UNICEF lay in preparing the child for life as a healthy and useful citizen and in improving the conditions under which he is reared. In their joint action in the applied nutrition field, the responsibilities of the two organizations were drawn into common focus in efforts to improve in particular the nutrition of children and expectant and nursing mothers.

Scope and contents

26. The programme activities consist of three main elements, namely:
- a) Nutrition education and training;
 - b) Increased production of better quality foods;
 - c) Better food consumption.

Education and training

27. At the higher levels, education through conferences and seminars might be directed towards senior planners and administrators and professional personnel, whose informed interest may be essential either to the proper implementation of major projects or to the formulation of national nutrition plans. At this level also it might be necessary to strengthen national training institutions in disciplines such as extension, 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

1/ Subsequently revised as FAO/UNICEF/J.P.65/3/Rev.1, dated 7 April 1965.

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, training would involve members of women's and youth' clubs for leadership roles and village families in 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, is an essential aspect of an applied nutrition project.

Improved food production

28. The more popular and generally applicable activities were seen as:

- a) horticulture;
- b) poultry and small animal raising;
- c) ~~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, in particular of the children.

29. The cultivation of school gardens would serve primarily an educational and demonstration purpose. Popularisation of domestic and community gardening and field cultivation of legumes would be necessary to achieve a significant increase in the availability of better foods in a project area.

Improved food consumption

30. Education and persuasion will be needed to change food habits. This will need to be directed particularly to the mothers of young children and will be a task for the local home economists, social workers and leaders of women's clubs.

Benefits for the child, the mother and the community

31. UNICEF's participation in food production activities is directed primarily to the benefit of children and mothers whose special need for nutritious foods

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will be emphasized in all the nutrition education efforts related to a project. It would be misleading and undesirable, however, 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 in terms of home gardens, ponds etc.

32. Communities and/or individuals benefiting from the material aid provided by UNICEF would be required, under plans agreed between the government 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, distribution might be made, under suitably supervised arrangements, to families with young child for preparation and consumption in the home.

Sales

33. While, as indicated, the central purpose of UNICEF aid is to encourage greater domestic production of nutritive foods with the primary purpose of enabling families to serve more such foods to their child members, it would be unrealistic to expect the supplies to be restricted to the children. Continuing benefit to the child will be ensured only when sufficient food is 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 will need to supplement their available food supplies by the purchase of certain items as may be available for sale in the village. On the other hand, certain families will need to sell part of their production, say of eggs, chickens, fish or legume crop, in order to obtain other essential items for the family. Many will require to purchase supplies to maintain their own food production efforts, e.g. the poultry keeper selling some of his eggs to obtain feed for his flock etc.

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34. Reviewing the working paper (FAO/UNICEF/J.P.65/3), certain delegations felt that some further refinement and clarification was necessary for the proper guidance of the field staff of the two organizations in respect of the principles governing the assistance to be provided by the agencies in the field of joint activity.

35. The matters which the Committee felt required more explicit treatment in the document included the following:

- a) The means of ensuring that children and mothers receive priority consideration;
- b) The sale of portions of the increased food production;
- c) The kinds and status of persons referred to as "food producers" which the programme intended to assist;
- d) The specific categories of persons to be considered eligible to be trained under the programme, the nature and object of such training at the different levels and its relevance to the welfare of the child.

36. In addition, the Committee suggested that the document be amended to include more emphasis on food preservation and also to stress the importance of co-ordinating activities under the Applied Nutrition Programme with related activities of any other agencies present in the operational area.

37. Members of the secretariats of UNICEF and FAO made statements in response to various of the points raised by delegations, indicating current practices in projects underway in certain countries; the manner in which child feeding had been undertaken; the various kinds of support given to training, and the circumstances leading to the necessity for some producers to sell part of their production.

Recommendation

38. The Committee recommended that the working paper (FAO/UNICEF/J.P.65/3) be amended in the light of the discussion in order to provide more specific guidance to FAO and UNICEF field staff as to the manner in which the child as a family member is to be ensured benefits from the implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme.

APPLIED NUTRITION (continued)

C. Preventing Vitamin A deficiencies in children through increased production of local foods combined with nutrition education

39. Vitamin A deficiency is a serious public health problem in many parts of the world. The deficiency usually occurs among the lower income groups, and infants and children under three years of age are the most susceptible age group, in which dietary deficiency of vitamin A accounts for the major proportion of preventable blindness in many developing countries and, occurring together with protein-calorie deficiency, makes a considerable contribution to the mortality figures.

40. The chief cause is failure to incorporate rich sources of vitamin A into the diet. Pregnant women who have been subsisting on diets deficient in vitamin A values for prolonged periods are unable to provide the foetus with an adequate supply of this important nutrient. Breast milk is often low in vitamin A and this, combined with low vitamin A level in many traditionally used weaning foods, frequently leads to marked deficiency of the vitamin. Infections and infestations can precipitate further acute and severe manifestations of vitamin A deficiency.

41. FAO, WHO and UNICEF have been directing their attention to this serious problem during the past fourteen years. It will appear on the agenda of the meeting of the FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Nutrition in 1966, and vitamin A requirements will be considered by a FAO/WHO Joint Expert Committee on Vitamin Requirements in September 1965.

42. A global survey conducted by WHO beginning in 1962 indicates that vitamin A deficiency is much more wide-spread and more serious than has been generally recognized. Its effects are especially severe when the deficiency is combined with inadequate protein in the diet.

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43. While it is highly important to forge ahead with the local production and use of foods providing vitamin A or pro-vitamin A, younger infants, who suffer the most serious effects of vitamin A deficiency, are the most difficult to reach through this route. Vitaminized skim-milk powder is a valuable vehicle for reaching this age group. The Committee again endorsed the principle of fortifying all skim-milk powder distributed through international or voluntary agencies when financially feasible.

44. The distribution of Vitamin A capsules for more than therapeutic purposes probably has a place in some areas of vitamin A deficiency but it is difficult to ensure regular use of the capsules.

45. WHO is also studying other possible approaches, such as the administration of a large dose of vitamin A to younger children at intervals of several months.

46. ~~It is desirable to consider what further efforts might be made to alleviate the problem through applied nutrition projects.~~

47. Vitamin A is present in foods of animal origin, particularly in eggs and whole milk, where it occurs along with fats, high quality proteins, and other vitamins and minerals. Efforts should be continued to increase consumption of foods of animal origin where vitamin A intakes are low.

48. Because of the higher cost of most of the foods of animal origin, plants containing pro-vitamin A carotenes must be depended on to a considerable extent. Fresh legumes, such as string beans or green peas, are of special interest because they furnish significant amounts of protein as well as pro-vitamin A. Many of the common leafy green and yellow vegetables and certain fruits are good sources of pro-vitamin A. It is desirable to use in the diet a variety of these foods which provide pro-vitamin A.

49. Red palm oil, a pro-vitamin A source, is of particular interest. In West Africa it is a popular cooking oil. In Indonesia it is being distributed

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experimentally in villages for feeding to children as a "medicine" such as fish liver oils have been used for many years. Red palm oil could be locally produced in practically all tropical and sub-tropical countries.

Recommendations

50. The Committee set out the following policy guidelines:
- a) The most important basic approach to the vitamin A deficiency problem 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 supplementation with vitamin A capsules or red palm oil, should be taken to meet immediate urgent needs.

NEW PROTEIN-RICH FOOD PROGRAMME AND POLICIES

Introduction

51. Since the Fourth Session of the Committee, those aspects of the protein-rich foods programme concerned with protein concentrates from oilseeds and fish, and supplementary food mixtures containing them, have been characterized by: (a) improvements in processing techniques; (b) rapid evolution of control over aflatoxin contamination; and (c) encouraging developments in manufacture and marketing of foods containing protein concentrates. As before, increased production and consumption of other foods that help balance diets through their contribution of protein, vitamins and minerals, have not been neglected in the joint activities of FAO and UNICEF, e.g. milk conservation projects and applied nutrition. However, in this paper attention is directed

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specifically to the concentrates and the foods containing them. It is the newer protein concentrates that have been specially demanding in terms of need for application of advanced scientific knowledge and technology.

Agency co-operation

52. Protein Advisory Group: The Protein Advisory Group (PAG) was established in 1956 by WHO to advise FAO, WHO and UNICEF on the safety and suitability of these new foods for the feeding of children and infants. It became a tripartite (FAO/WHO/UNICEF) advisory body in 1961. In 1963, a full-time technical secretary was appointed and a secretariat for the Group was established at UNICEF headquarters in New York. The Group has held two meetings: in Geneva in August 1963, and in New York in July 1964. ~~In 1964, it was agreed among the agencies that the~~ membership of the group would be expanded to ten members and the policy of rotation of members was further implemented. The PAG Secretariat publishes a periodic News Bulletin which summarizes current developments in protein concentrates and protein-rich foods.

53. Secretariat consultation: At the headquarters level, FAO and UNICEF maintain co-ordination through the FAO Nutrition Adviser to UNICEF, through the PAG and through frequent meetings in Rome and New York. Although there is agreement on general lines, in certain projects one or the other agency may take the lead by mutual agreement, while in other projects there is close joint action at all points. The WHO adviser to UNICEF is consulted on nutritional problems.

Protein sources

54. Present situation: The conviction of the pioneers in the protein-rich foods programme, who believed edible low-cost protein concentrates could be made in developing countries from oilseeds and fish, is gradually being vindicated. Also it has been confirmed that for use as human food special processing and quality control is necessary as compared to the production of animal feeds. The following table indicates some of the countries in which edible protein concentrates are commercially available or are in an advanced stage of development:

Processed edible protein concentrates available commercially
or in an advanced stage of development

<u>Soy</u>	<u>Cottonseed</u>	<u>Peanut</u>	<u>Fish</u>
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil	Canada
Columbia	Columbia	Nigeria	Chile
Israel	El Salvador	Senegal	Japan
Japan	Mexico	United States	Morocco
Mexico	Peru		Peru
United States	United States		United States
European countries	European countries		European countries

Introduction of foods

55. Formulation of protein-rich foods: Protein concentrates are not usually destined to be used as such in the feeding of children but to be included in formulated foods which are acceptable from the aesthetic point of view and can be readily offered for sale. One of the main aspects of the programme is to promote the production of foods which are not limited to free distribution but are able to compete on the market with other low-cost weaning or supplementary products of lower nutritional quality. Experiences with various formulations in a number of countries (e.g. Guatemala, India, Mexico, Peru and Senegal) have demonstrated that such products can be developed. In accordance with the recommendation of the Fourth Session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy

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Committee, increased attention has thus been given to collaboration with commercial companies. It is also becoming clearer that in order to make a substantial long-term impact the promotional facilities and the distribution channels of these firms must be used.

56. Government services can provide valuable assistance in promotion. Governments can also provide other encouragement to the manufacture of concentrates and mixtures. For example, in March 1964, the Government of Peru issued a decree providing income tax and import duty relief for manufacturers of approved supplementary foods.

57. In spite of the recognized difficulties in the commercial introduction of low-cost supplementary foods, there have been a number of encouraging developments, for example:

Guatemala: INCAP and the Pan American Health Organization have pioneered for about fifteen years in the development of vegetable-based protein foods suitable for children. Marketing trials were initiated in Guatemala. For several years "Central Distribuidora", the company marketing Incaparina in Guatemala had a relatively low volume of sales. In 1964, the company widened its distribution channels and began some serious promotion. By late 1964, the volume of sales had increased to 50 tons per month.

Colombia: Test marketing of Incaparina by Productos Quaker S.A., in collaboration with INCAP (Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama) and the Government, reached a volume of 200 tons per month by the end of 1964. A low price of 13¢ (US) per pound was made possible partly by a distribution technique in which the retailer dispenses the product in inexpensive 500-gramme paper bags. In March 1965, the product is going into national distribution. One promotional technique used by the company is the showing of a five-minute film on need for supplementary foods. UNICEF has assisted by enabling the Government to purchase 95 tons of product for demonstration promotion activities.

Brazil: UNICEF assistance and technical advice from FAO and WHO is helping to introduce a fortified corn-soy mixture (Fortifex) developed by Companhia Industrial e Comercial Brasileira de Produtos Alimentares, Produtos Nestle, in Brazil. In 1964, test marketing in five communities in North-East Brazil reached a volume of ten tons per month. Distribution

is now being initiated on a large-scale in the State of Minas Gerais. The company is using its standard promotional techniques.

Senegal: It is expected that in 1965 a pre-cooked couscous weaning food, developed with the assistance of FAO experts, made from grain sorghum, peanut-protein concentrate, skim milk powder and sugar will be introduced on the market. The product will be made by the Lesieur Company and marketing will be through SCPAL ^{1/}, a Government-sponsored food distribution company. The World Food Program will supply sorghum and skim milk powder for an introductory period. UNICEF is aiding in furnishing peanut protein concentrate supplies, including aid to special harvesting and handling of crops.

Yugoslavia: With the assistance of UNICEF and the technical advice of FAO and WHO, a project is under way in Yugoslavia to achieve the production of low-cost, cereal-based dry-food mixtures, including vegetable or fruit components and dried milk.

58. Significance of pre-cooking: It is considered that in many countries the convenience of pre-cooked foods will aid in their promotion. Savings of time for the mother working outside of the household, savings on costly fuel and better sanitation of the product are all factors, justifying an expanded production of pre-cooked foods. These advantages are slightly counter-balanced by the necessity to use potable water in the preparation of a food which does not require cooking. Better sanitary protection is usually present when the water or the milk mixed with the product is heated, but there remain some questions as to the significance of this as a health factor.

59. The cooking extrusion process, which is beginning to be used on a large scale in developed countries for the manufacture of breakfast cereals, animal feeds etc., may offer a cost advantage, as compared with cooking and drum-drying, provided that the unit, which has a high production capacity, is used also to make a range of food products. UNICEF is preparing and testing a variety of mixtures processed by this technique.

^{1/} Societé de Production d'Aliments (Senegal).

60. The Incaparina sold in Columbia, Guatemala and Mexico, and the Fortifex sold in Brazil, have not been pre-cooked so far. The product in Senegal will be pre-cooked.

Stimulating technical efforts in protein-rich foods

61. In several countries where the marketing and promotion stages with oil-seed and fish protein foods have not yet been achieved, UNICEF, with FAO collaboration, is strengthening scientific and technical competence in this field through a programme of high-level fellowships, as well as the provision of laboratory and pilot plant equipment. UNICEF and FAO maintain contacts and hold periodic technical meetings in this field with governmental, industrial and academic institutions. ~~These efforts also include a comprehensive~~ programme of chemical and biological testing of new protein-rich food products, especially of those having the greatest promise as supplementary and weaning foods for infants and children.

Content of action programmes

62. The Committee received a report of progress on FAO/UNICEF activities in protein-rich foods and reviewed policies guiding the collaboration between the two agencies in this work. It is recognized that inadequacy of dietary protein causes the most serious problems in the one-to-six-year age group, especially the one-to-three-year age group. The Committee agreed that the programme had developed along the lines and policy guides recommended by the Committee in its fourth session in 1962. It noted that inter-agency consultation had improved during this period. Inasmuch as the products being developed are still very new in terms of food use, it is clear that continuing research is necessary to improve their form, palatability and the means for their economical processing in relation to specific cultural and economic needs of developing countries. Nevertheless, the Committee reaffirms that sufficient progress has been made so that increased emphasis can now be placed

on getting into effective production and use those foods which have been approved by the PAG, which have been shown to be palatable and acceptable, and for which suitable processing techniques are available.

Recommendations

63. Action programmes: The Committee considers that action programmes should now include the following:

- a) Technological investigations to provide means for 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.
- b) ~~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.
- c) Encouraging maximum industrial and commercial involvement in the production and marketing of protein concentrates and food mixtures suitable for children and mothers.
- d) 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 testing and quality control.

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- e) 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.
- f) 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.
- g) Seeking support from the World Food Program or bilateral food distribution agencies and encouraging the integration of such support with ~~commercial food production and marketing efforts in specific countries.~~

64. Guiding principles: In emphasizing the urgency to proceed into the industrial manufacture and marketing of protein concentrates and food mixtures which have been proved to be satisfactory, the Committee recommends the following:

- a) The improvement of 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.
 - b) 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 his food during its preparation have so far not proved effective, as it presupposes an appreciation by the consumer of the nutritional benefits.
- /...

- c) 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.
- d) Government programmes concerning protein-rich foods assisted by ~~FAO/WHO/UNICEF~~ should be co-ordinated at early stages to assure the best use of available resources, both financial and of technical personnel.
- e) The activities of FAO and UNICEF should be centred on a limited number of projects.
- f) 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.
- g) Commercial promotion may impart prestige value to a food. Therefore it is advisable not to extend free distribution to more than introductory samples, emergency situations and normal government welfare and institutional feeding programmes.

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- h) 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.
- i) 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.

MILK CONSERVATION

- A. Socio-Economic Effects of Dairy Developments in Developing Countries
- B. Rural Dairying - Criteria Governing Assistance for Increasing Milk Production

65. FAO and UNICEF have provided assistance to governments since 1948 through a "Milk Conservation Programme" for constructing plants for pasteurizing and bottling milk or producing milk powder and related products. The general principle, following a survey and recommendation, has been for UNICEF to provide equipment not manufactured in the country, the government to provide the buildings and local services and FAO technical assistance for milk production, plant management and milk distribution. ~~A social policy for increasing the supply of subsidized or free milk to mothers and children has always been part of the~~ plan related to the UNICEF assistance.

66. The working paper on "Socio-Economic Effects of Dairying in Developing Countries" (FAO/UNICEF J.P.65/4)^{2/} traced the history of milk conservation activities since the inception of this programme in 1948. The change in emphasis in 1951, when an entry was made into areas where climatically and economically the problems relative to dairying increased, was recognized. The pioneering effort on the part of governments which had made this step with FAO/UNICEF assistance had generally produced favourable results in both the economic and social fields, including substantial benefit to children. The Committee was pleased to learn that it was proposed to expand and publish this working paper and make it available to governments.

67. The working paper "Rural Dairying - Criteria Governing Assistance for Increasing Milk Production" (FAO/UNICEF J.P. 65/5) dealt with a situation in which a number of large city plants assisted by the two organizations were operating or would operate at considerably less than full capacity. These plants

^{2/} Submitted to the Executive Board at its session in June 1965 under cover of document E/ICEF/CRP/65-9.

had been designed to use the principle of toning (adding reconstituted skim milk powder to high fat buffalo milk) and a situation had arisen where there was an acute shortage of imported skim milk powder. It was possible that this situation might be alleviated with assistance through various programmes including the World Food Program. Consideration should be given to the addition of vitamin A, especially to double toned milk.

68. However, for a long-term solution it was necessary to stimulate local milk production more rapidly than in the past. Various measures are under way. The Committee heard with interest of Special Fund projects for grassland development and animal production in two of the areas concerned. It was proposed that UNICEF be ready to give some additional assistance in partnership with FAO to rural milk production. The total cost was expected to be a small proportion of the assistance already invested in these plants. ~~It would include some items not~~ previously given by UNICEF to milk projects, such as simple farm water supply equipment, feed grinders and mixers and agricultural and demonstration center equipment.

Recommendations

(y). The Committee recommended consideration of this assistance to rural milk production in accordance with the following policy:

- a) 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 government.

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- b) There should be prior agreement with the government 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.
- c) The government would undertake to mobilize and co-ordinate aid available to it from all possible sources in an 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, aid from 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 Program.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNICEF AND WORLD FOOD PROGRAM
IN THE FIELD OF FOOD AID

70. The Committee, in its review of the working paper presented by FAO (FAO/UNICEF/J.P.65/8), noted that a distinctive feature of the World Food Program (WFP) is that the aid it provides to projects secures the active participation of large numbers of people. The World Food Program provides food either as part payment or as an incentive to villagers contributing their labour to local community efforts towards social and economic improvement.

71. Apart from emergency aid, the World Food Program offers two forms of assistance:

- a) pre- and school feeding projects.
- b) ~~economic and social development projects.~~

A liberal interpretation is applied to the feeding projects which include ante- and post-natal nutrition; provisions for children and youths from pre-school to secondary school and university level, and support for literacy campaigns in closed communities. Both types of projects share the common objective of economic and social advance.

72. During its experimental period of operations, efforts to develop feeding programmes for mothers and children did not progress as far as intended because the World Food Program could enter only into short-term agreements. These limitations on programming also restricted the possibilities of the World Food Program taking over from UNICEF its support of certain feeding projects. The World Food Program and UNICEF were able to achieve a great measure of success in co-operating in the milk conservation field and in the development of protein food mixtures. Under the former, the World Food Program provided assistance for improved animal feeding to areas serving two FAO/UNICEF-assisted city milk plants in India. (The World Food Program also assisted a third major Indian milk plant, established under bilateral aid, with supplies of skim milk

powder, enabling the Government to embark on a low-cost milk distribution programme.)

73. In discussion, one delegate expressed the view that there was need of clear definition of the scope of any likely future WFP activity in order to avoid overlapping with action such as UNICEF itself might be capable of undertaking. It would be legitimate and welcome for the WFP to embark on programmes in support of school feeding and literacy campaigns but other types of child feeding programmes might need study to ensure that WFP and UNICEF co-ordinated the use of their resources to best advantage.

74. Another delegation indicated that it was for the Joint Policy Committee to note that the question of the future of the WFP was under review at inter-governmental level. While endorsing the need that agencies should avoid any possible overlapping in their operations, he felt there was little more that the Joint Committee could do at this stage. He suggested, however, that, in the event the WFP were continued on an expanded basis, the subject of WFP/UNICEF co-operation might be considered at the next session of the Committee.

75. Other delegates stressed the important and urgent need for resources such as those the WFP deployed to be available in future in larger measure to help countries tackle their problems of underdevelopment and unemployment and to enable them to attain the objectives of their national plans.

76. The UNICEF and FAO Secretariats indicated that there had been frequent consultations between UNICEF and the WFP in which they had sought to co-ordinate their joint efforts in fields of mutual interest and to complement each other's resources.

77. There were several areas where UNICEF welcomed WFP collaboration for the support of aspects of programmes beyond the capacity of UNICEF to assist. These included aspects of milk conservation projects for which the WFP had helpfully provided feed mixing plants to aid milk production. In addition, the

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WFP could furnish commodities to assist with the production of low-cost milk, or the manufacture of protein-food mixtures, both of which were of major interest to UNICEF. Other areas of possible collaboration included training programmes, where the WFP might provide food for students in institutions.

78. The Committee took note of these various areas of possible fruitful co-operation between UNICEF and the WFP in the event that the life of the WFP is extended.

THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN

79. In the two years that have passed since the Fourth Session of the Committee, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (FFHC) has gained world-wide recognition as a force of major importance in the fight to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition. ~~A major event was the World Freedom from Hunger~~ Week in March 1963, when attention in 150 countries was focused upon the threat posed by the twin facts of a hungry world and a rapid population increase. The interest aroused by that Week was stimulated further by the success of the World Food Congress, held in Washington D.C. in June 1963, attended by more than 1,300 participants from 107 nations.

80. The FAO Council, at its Forty-second Session in December 1963, decided that the future of the FFHC required special consideration and therefore established a Committee-of-the-Whole for this purpose. The Committee-of-the-Whole agreed that the FFHC should continue until 1970 and that the Campaign should be integrated into FAO's regular programme of work and budget. These recommendations were unanimously approved by the Forty-third Session of the FAO Council, meeting in October 1964.

Progress and plans

81. There are now 75 National FFHC Committees working with governments and with a wide variety of non-governmental organizations. Programmes of information and education have been steadily and successfully developed and adapted by the National Committees to the particular needs of their own countries.

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82. A recent development has been the setting up of a scheme for partnership between FFHC Committees in developed and developing countries. This allows for a special two-way relationship between countries, not limited to the giving and receiving of aid, but in a genuine attempt to achieve a deeper understanding of one another's problems and achievements.

83. The major Campaign activities planned for 1965/1966 are a Second World Freedom from Hunger Week (16-24 October 1965) and the Young World mobilization Appeal, which will begin in that week and be its major theme. The Young World Appeal will be a bold attempt to enlist millions of young people throughout the world in direct support of Campaign actions by providing more channels for the constructive energy and idealism which they have already given to the Campaign. Youth for Development Funds will be set up and special efforts made to interest young people to choose careers that will enable them to work for Campaign objectives.

Projects

84. The Director-General's report to the Forty-third Session of the FAO Council showed a total of \$22 million contributed through various channels for FFHC projects. Within this, the sums channelled through FAO amounted to \$18.6 million, of which \$7.4 million had been made available by Campaign partners through FAO, and \$11.2 million was being provided by countries as counterpart funds. It is clear that the main contribution of FFHC must be through projects which involve the direct participation of people of the developing countries, especially at village level.

85. FAO suggests that the need for FFHC projects to involve people and to limit extended financing to a minimum should be borne in mind in projects which may be planned jointly by FAO and UNICEF, with a view to securing the support of their respective National Committees, which are autonomous but which, at their discretion, can contribute to critical aspects of FAO/UNICEF assisted projects to help ensure their success.

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TIME AND PLACE OF SIXTH SESSION

86. The time and place of the next meeting will be determined by the Director-General of F.O and the Executive Director of UNICEF. The Committee suggested that the next meeting should be held in approximately two years.

87. The Committee strongly urged that papers for the next meeting be released at least thirty days in advance of the meeting so as to allow time for proper consideration.

OTHER BUSINESS

88. The Committee considered that its meetings in the past had been useful and that another session of the Committee should consider, among others, the following points:

- a) The report on FAO/WFO/UNICEF assessment of the applied nutrition programme to be submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board in 1967, and also to the FAO Council and FIO Conference.
- b) Relationship between World Food Program (if it is continued) and FAO/UNICEF assisted projects.
- c) The future of the Committee.

Additional items may be suggested in the next year.

89. It was noted that in the FAO Conferences, discussions on FAO/UNICEF relationships had centred primarily on financial problems and the Committee suggested that it would be useful if the FAO Conferences in the future could be given a more complete picture of the vital and constructive aspects of joint FAO/UNICEF activities.

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FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee

United Nations Headquarters, 31 March - 2 April 1965

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UNICEF Allocations for Nutrition

Table 1 Allocations by year and type of activity (excluding freight)
 - in thousands of U.S. dollars -

	Allocations approved:			Total 1962-1964 (4)	Average Annual Allocations 1962-1964 (5)	Anticipated recommendations to June 1965 Board (6)
	1962 (1)	1963 (2)	1964 (3)			
Applied Nutrition	4,783.5	3,343.0	3,352.8	11,479.3	3,826.4	1,789.0
Milk Conservation	2,198.8	2,358.4	814.7	5,371.9	1,790.6	674.0
High Protein Food Development	145.0	577.0	152.0	874.0	291.4	100.0
Other Nutrition ^{a/}	258.2	2.8	210.2	471.2	157.3	-
Total	7,305.5	6,281.2	4,530.4	18,197.1	6,065.7	2,563.0

^{a/} Child feeding and goatre control. In addition there have been expenditures for freight on milk shipments averaging about \$1 million a year.

UNICEF Allocations for Nutrition

Table 2 Allocations approved 1962-1964 by Regions and Type of Activity (excluding freight)

	<u>Africa</u> <u>(1)</u>	<u>Asia</u> <u>(2)</u>	<u>Eastern</u> <u>Mediterranean</u> <u>(3)</u>	<u>Europe</u> <u>(4)</u>	<u>The</u> <u>Americas</u> <u>(5)</u>	<u>Inter-</u> <u>Regional</u> <u>(6)</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>(7)</u>
Applied Nutrition	3,561.1	4,577.7	382.0	59.1	1,805.8	1,073.6	11,479.3
Milk Conservation	677.9	3,474.0	-	1,006.2	146.8	67.0	5,371.9
High Protein Food Development	65.0	140.0	-	152.0	82.0	435.0	874.0
Other Nutrition ^{a/}	-	451.2	-	-	20.6	-	471.2
Total	4,304.0	8,663.0	382.0	1,217.3	2,055.2	1,575.6	18,197.1

a/ Child feeding and goitre control. In addition there have been expenditures for freight on milk shipments averaging about \$1 million a year.