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Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

UN/Secretariat matters 1953

Background file on UNICEF organisation

- 1.) Country Summaries
- 2.) Contribution Tables
- 3.) Summary Information
- 4.) Basic Documents

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I N D E X

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FRANKLIN BOND

SECTION II: Contribution Tables

FRANKLIN BOND

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND - CONTRIBUTIONS & OTHER INCOME (IN U.S. \$ EQUIVALENT)

from inception to 31st December 1951

Comptroller's Office
31st December 1951

Analysis of Contributions by Date of Pledge (statistical statement in thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Contributions and Pledges						Private Contributions (including UNAC)				Grand Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	Total	1948	1949 & 1950	1951	Total	
Afghanistan					6	6	1	1		2	8
Australia	3,224	3,933	2,732	560	560	11,009	1,856	302	38	2,196	13,205
Austria		25	10	6	35	76					76
Belgium		5	31			36	131	20	20	171	207
Bolivia					10	10	1			1	11
Brazil				92	86	178					178
Bulgaria			6			6					6
Burma					50	50			4	4	54
Canada	5,100**	200	977	546	470	7,293**	1,141	330	15	1,486	8,779**
Ceylon					10	10	11			11	21
Chile					5	5	12			12	17
China (Taiwan)					25	25					25
Colombia					17	17					17
Costa Rica			10		10	20					20
Cuba			15			15	54			54	69
Czechoslovakia	600	400	100			1,100	311			311	1,411
Denmark		417				417					417
Dominican Republic	20	50	50	50	100	270	11	7		18	288
Ecuador				7		7	13			13	20
Egypt					94	94					94
Ethiopia							1			1	1
Finland		37	26	7	10	80	14			14	94
France	489		583	500	1,000	2,572	125			125	2,697
Germany				119		119					119
Greece		10	2	32		44	9			9	53
Guatemala			10		1	11	6			6	17
Haiti				4	4	8					8
Honduras							11			11	11
Carried over:-	9,433	5,077	4,552	1,923	2,493	23,478	3,708	660	77	4,445	27,923

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND - CONTRIBUTIONS & OTHER INCOME (IN U.S. \$ EQUIVALENT)

from inception to 31st December 1951

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Analysis of Contributions by Date of Pledge (statistical statement in thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Contributions and Pledges						Private Contributions (including UNAC)				Grand Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	Total	1948	1949 & 1950	1951	Total	
Brought over:-	9,433	5,077	4,552	1,923	2,493	23,478	3,708	660	77	4,445	27,923
Hungary		7	10	6		23					23
Iceland	40		39	45	13	137	500			500	637
India		30	30	21	105	186					186
Indonesia				100	200	300	12			12	312
Iran				4		4	5			5	9
Iraq				14	14	28					28
Israel			25	25	25	75					75
Italy		106	769			875	33	25	14	72	947
Japan					221	221					221
Jordan				2	1	3					3
Liberia				1		1	1			1	2
Liechtenstein							2	1		3	3
Luxembourg	2		6	3	3	14	3			3	17
Monaco							3			3	3
Mozambique							73			73	73
Netherlands		3	3		26	32	27			27	59
New Zealand	810		403	280	280	1,773	1,578	560	32	2,170	3,943
Nicaragua							4			4	4
Norway	69	22				91	216			216	307
Pakistan			3	30	61	94	5			5	99
Panama							2			2	2
Peru				9	200	209	5			5	214
Philippines			200		50	250	60			60	310
Poland	50	200	751			1,001					1,001
San Marino							1			1	1
Sweden		4	9	99		112	337			337	449
Carried over:-	10,404	5,449	6,800	2,562	3,692	28,907	6,575	1,246	123	7,944	36,851

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND - CONTRIBUTIONS & OTHER INCOME (IN U.S. \$ EQUIVALENT)

from inception to 31st December 1951

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Analysis of Contributions by Date of Pledge (statistical statement in thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Contributions and Pledges						Private Contributions (including UNAC)				Grand Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	Total	1948	1949 & 1950	1951	Total	
Brought over:-	10,404	5,449	6,800	2,562	3,692	28,907	6,575	1,246	123	7,944	36,851
Switzerland	468	907	767	219	328	2,689	150	23		173	2,862
Thailand		86	8	421	465	980	54			54	1,034
Turkey				18		18					18
Union of South Africa		443				443	1,552	1		1,553	1,996
United Kingdom		403			280	683	1,456			1,456	2,139
Malaya					29	29					29
Singapore			9			9	30			30	39
Other N.S.G. Territories							122		2	124	124
United States of America	27,957	21,327	20,962	4,754	5,750	80,750	640	172	43	855	81,605
Uruguay		1,000				1,000					1,000
Venezuela			100			100	17			17	117
Yugoslavia		11	578	303	400	1,292	60			60	1,352
Carried over:-	38,829	29,626	29,224	8,306	10,915	116,900	10,656	1,442	168	12,266	129,166

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND - CONTRIBUTIONS & OTHER INCOME (IN U.S. \$ EQUIVALENT)

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from inception to 31st December

Analysis of Contributions by Date of Pledge (statistical statement in thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Contributions and Pledges						Private Contributions (including UNAC)				Grand Total
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951*	Total	1948	1949 & 1950	1951	Total	
Brought over:-	38,829	29,626	29,224	8,306	10,915	116,900	10,656	1,442	168	12,266	129,166
Private Contributions (International)							219	130	68	417	417
U.N.R.R.A. Residual Assets	11,586	18,747	1,998	19	245	32,595					32,595
	<u>50,415</u>	<u>48,373</u>	<u>31,222</u>	<u>8,325</u>	<u>11,160</u>	<u>149,495</u>	<u>10,875</u>	<u>1,572</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>12,683</u>	<u>162,178</u>
										Other Income	<u>2,458</u>
										Grand Total	<u><u>164,636</u></u>

* This column includes the following pledges payable in 1952:

Afghanistan	\$ 6,000
Austria	23,408
France	500,000
Indonesia	100,000
Peru	100,000
Switzerland	163,800
Thailand	400,000
Yugoslavia	200,000
	<u>\$1,493,208</u>

** Includes contribution of \$100,050 made by Newfoundland

S. SROKA, Comptroller

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COUNTRIES ON POPULATION BASIS (FROM INCEPTION OF UNICEF TO 31ST DECEMBER 1951*)

Order of Precedence	Country	Note	Population (in Thousands)	Governmental Contributions & Pledges		Private Contributions (including UNAC)		Total National Contributions	
				Amount	Per Caput	Amount	Per Caput	Amount	Per Caput (in U.S. dollars)
1	Iceland	A	143	\$ 137,311	\$ 0.9602	\$ 499,610	\$ 3.4938	\$ 636,921	\$ 4.4540
2	New Zealand	A	1,948	1,773,000	0.9102	2,169,753	1.1138	3,942,753	2.0240
3	Australia	A	8,186	11,009,280	1.3449	2,195,576	0.2682	13,204,856	1.6131
4	Canada	A	13,893	7,292,777	0.5249	1,486,289	0.1070	8,779,066	0.6319
5	Switzerland	A	4,694	2,688,267	0.5727	173,263	0.0369	2,861,530	0.6096
6	United States of America	A	154,353	80,750,000	0.5231	855,406	0.0056	81,605,406	0.5287
7	Uruguay	A	2,353	1,000,000	0.4250	--	--	1,000,000	0.4250
8	Liechtenstein	B	13	--	--	2,720	0.2092	2,720	0.2092
9	Union of South Africa	A	12,320	443,275	0.0360	1,552,504	0.1260	1,995,779	0.1620
10	Dominican Republic	A	2,121	270,000	0.1273	18,476	0.0087	288,476	0.1360
11	Monaco	B	23	--	--	2,698	0.1173	2,698	0.1173
12	Czechoslovakia	A	12,340	1,100,000	0.0891	310,802	0.0252	1,410,802	0.1143
13	Denmark **	A	4,271	416,740	0.0975	--	--	416,740	0.0975
14	Norway **	A	3,265	91,209	0.0279	215,785	0.0661	306,994	0.0940
15	San Marino	B	15	--	--	1,321	0.0881	1,321	0.0881
16	Yugoslavia	A	16,250	1,291,920	0.0795	60,000	0.0037	1,351,920	0.0832
17	Sweden **	A	7,017	111,789	0.0159	336,544	0.0480	448,333	0.0639
18	France	A	42,200	2,571,807	0.0609	125,136	0.0030	2,696,943	0.0639
19	Luxembourg	A	297	14,000	0.0471	3,000	0.0101	17,000	0.0572
20	Israel	A	1,346	75,400	0.0560	--	--	75,400	0.0560
21	Thailand	A	18,836	979,457	0.0520	54,228	0.0029	1,033,685	0.0549
22	United Kingdom	A	50,210	683,000	0.0136	1,456,101	0.0290	2,139,101	0.0426
23	Poland	A	24,977	1,000,476	0.0400	--	--	1,000,476	0.0400
24	Singapore	B	984	9,403	0.0095	29,896	0.0304	39,299	0.0399
25	Peru	A	8,405	209,128	0.0249	4,938	0.0006	214,066	0.0255
26	Costa Rica	A	801	20,000	0.0250	--	--	20,000	0.0250
27	Belgium	A	8,639	36,350	0.0042	171,184	0.0198	207,534	0.0240
28	Venezuela	A	4,924	100,000	0.0203	17,045	0.0035	117,045	0.0238
29	Finland	A	4,012	79,665	0.0198	13,894	0.0035	93,559	0.0233
30	Italy	A	46,565	875,290	0.0188	72,101	0.0015	947,391	0.0203
31	Philippines	A	19,557	250,000	0.0128	60,321	0.0031	310,321	0.0159
32	Cuba	A	5,348	15,000	0.0028	53,840	0.0101	68,840	0.0129
33	Mozambique	A	5,733	--	--	73,057	0.0127	73,057	0.0127
34	Austria	A	6,881	76,473	0.0111	--	--	76,473	0.0111

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COUNTRIES ON POPULATION BASIS (FROM INCEPTION OF UNICEF TO 31ST DECEMBER 1951*)

Order of Precedence	Country	Note	Population (in thousands)	Governmental Contributions & Pledges		Private Contributions (including UNAC)		Total National Contributions	
				Amount	Per Caput	Amount	Per Caput	Amount	Per Caput (in U.S. cents)
35	Honduras	A	1,534	--	--	\$ 11,428	\$ 0.75	\$ 11,428	\$ 0.75
36	Greece	A	7,600	\$ 44,267	\$ 0.58	8,684	0.12	52,951	0.70
37	Jordan	B	400	2,800	0.70	--	--	2,800	0.70
38	Ecuador	A	3,077	6,665	0.22	13,110	0.42	19,775	0.64
39	Guatemala	A	2,803	10,623	0.38	6,212	0.22	16,835	0.60
40	Netherlands	A	10,262	32,165	0.31	26,792	0.26	58,957	0.57
41	Iraq	A	5,100	28,000	0.55	--	--	28,000	0.55
42	Malaya	A	6,379	29,400	0.46	--	--	29,400	0.46
43	Egypt	A	20,439	94,380	0.46	--	--	94,380	0.46
44	China (Taiwan)	B	5,872	25,000	0.43	--	--	25,000	0.43
45	Indonesia	A	73,500	300,000	0.41	12,572	0.02	312,572	0.43
46	Nicaragua	A	1,053	--	--	3,609	0.34	3,609	0.34
47	Brazil	A	53,377	177,897	0.33	--	--	177,897	0.33
48	Bolivia	A	3,054	10,000	0.32	263	0.01	10,263	0.33
49	Panama	A	802	--	--	2,500	0.31	2,500	0.31
50	Burma	A	18,674	50,400	0.27	4,200	0.02	54,600	0.29
51	Chile	A	5,916	5,000	0.08	12,031	0.21	17,031	0.29
52	Ceylon	A	7,550	10,000	0.13	10,733	0.14	20,733	0.27
53	Japan	A	83,200	220,843	0.27	--	--	220,843	0.27
54	Hungary	A	9,205	23,364	0.25	--	--	23,364	0.25
55	Germany	A	48,129	119,048	0.25	--	--	119,048	0.25
56	Haiti	B	3,750	8,000	0.21	--	--	8,000	0.21
57	Colombia	A	11,266	16,752	0.15	--	--	16,752	0.15
58	Pakistan	B	74,437	93,697	0.12	4,914	0.01	98,611	0.13
59	Liberia	B	1,648	1,000	0.06	1,000	0.06	2,000	0.12
60	Turkey	A	20,935	17,857	0.09	--	--	17,857	0.09
61	Bulgaria	A	7,160	6,017	0.08	--	--	6,017	0.08
62	Afghanistan	B	12,000	6,000	0.05	2,400	0.02	8,400	0.07
63	India	A	358,000	186,450	0.05	--	--	186,450	0.05
64	Iran	A	18,772	4,059	0.02	5,153	0.03	9,212	0.05
65	Ethiopia	B	16,700	--	--	679	0.004	679	0.004

NOTES: A) Population statistics taken from February 1952 edition of "United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".
 B) Population statistics not available from "United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and obtained, therefore, from 1949-50 edition of "United Nations Demographic Yearbook".

*) The following 32 British and French N.S.G. territories which contributed to UNICEF have not been separately shown in this list:

<u>BRITISH:</u> Aden	Northern Rhodesia	<u>FRENCH:</u> Algeria	Morocco
Basutoland	Nyasaland	French Equatorial Africa	New Caledonia
Bechuanaland	Saint Helena	French West Africa	Oceania
Bermuda	St. Vincent (Windward Islands)	Indo China	Somaliland
British Honduras	Seychelles	Madagascar	Togo
Cyprus	Southern Rhodesia		Tunisia
Falkland Islands	Swaziland		
Gambia	Tanganyika		
Kenya	Tonga Islands		
Malta	Zanzibar		

***) These countries made additional contributions directly to the BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign and other related projects (Denmark about \$2,000,000, Norway \$250,000, Sweden \$200,000)

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Contributions from Countries on Population Basis (from Inception of UNICEF to 31st December 1951)

Total National Contributions "per caput"

Contributions of \$1,000,000 and over

1. New Zealand	\$ 2.0240
2. Australia	1.6131
3. Canada	0.6319
4. Switzerland	0.6096
5. United States of America	0.5287
6. Uruguay	0.4250
7. Union of South Africa	0.1620
8. Czechoslovakia	0.1143
9. Yugoslavia	0.0832
10. France	0.0639
11. Thailand	0.0549
12. United Kingdom	0.0426
13. Poland	0.0400

Contributions of \$100,000 or over, but under \$1,000,000

1. Iceland	\$ 4.4540
2. Dominican Republic	0.1360
3. Denmark	0.0975
4. Norway	0.0940
5. Sweden	0.0639
6. Peru	0.0255
7. Belgium	0.0240
8. Venezuela	0.0238
9. Italy	0.0203
10. Philippines	0.0159

Contributions of under \$100,000

1. Liechtenstein	\$ 0.2092
2. Monaco	0.1173
3. San Marino	0.0881
4. Luxembourg	0.0572
5. Israel	0.0560
6. Singapore	0.0399
7. Costa Rica	0.0250
8. Finland	0.0233
9. Cuba	0.0129
10. Mozambique	0.0127
11. Austria	0.0111

Governmental Contributions "per caput"

Contributions of \$1,000,000 and over

1. Australia	\$ 1.3449
2. New Zealand	0.9102
3. Switzerland	0.5727
4. Canada	0.5249
5. United States of America	0.5231
6. Uruguay	0.4250
7. Czechoslovakia	0.0891
8. Yugoslavia	0.0795
9. France	0.0609
10. Poland	0.0400

Contributions of \$100,000 or over, but under \$1,000,000

1. Iceland	\$ 0.9602
2. Dominican Republic	0.1273
3. Denmark	0.0975
4. Thailand	0.0520
5. Union of South Africa	0.0360
6. Peru	0.0249
7. Venezuela	0.0203
8. Italy	0.0188
9. Sweden	0.0159
10. United Kingdom	0.0136
11. Philippines	0.0128

Contributions of under \$100,000

1. Israel	\$ 0.0560
2. Luxembourg	0.0471
3. Norway	0.0279
4. Costa Rica	0.0250
5. Finland	0.0198
6. Austria	0.0111
7. Singapore	0.0095
8. Belgium	0.0042
9. Cuba	0.0028

Private Contributions "per caput"

Contributions of \$1,000,000 and over

1. New Zealand	\$ 1.1138
2. Australia	0.2682
3. Union of South Africa	0.1260
4. Canada	0.1070
5. United Kingdom	0.0290

Contributions of \$100,000 or over, but under \$1,000,000

1. Iceland	\$ 3.4938
2. Norway	0.0661
3. Sweden	0.0480
4. Switzerland	0.0369
5. Czechoslovakia	0.0252
6. Belgium	0.0198
7. United States of America	0.0056
8. France	0.0030

Contributions of under \$100,000

1. Liechtenstein	\$ 0.2092
2. Monaco	0.1173
3. San Marino	0.0881
4. Singapore	0.0304
5. Mozambique	0.0127
6. Cuba	0.0101
7. Luxembourg	0.0101
8. Dominican Republic	0.0087
9. Yugoslavia	0.0037
10. Venezuela	0.0035
11. Finland	0.0035
12. Philippines	0.0031
13. Thailand	0.0029
14. Italy	0.0015
15. Peru	0.0006

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED OR PAYABLE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS BUDGET,
 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY,
 UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY, AND THE
 UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951- 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNKRA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF 1951</u>
Afghanistan	34,352	<u>1/</u>	-	-	-
Argentina	695,628	200,000	-	500,000	-
Australia	760,038	190,000	350,000	4,400,000	560,000
Belgium	579,690	270,000	30,000	60,000	-
Bolivia	25,764	12,500	5,000	-	10,000
Brazil	695,628	459,459	-	2,700,000	86,000
Burma	64,410	8,000	-	49,934	50,000
Byelorussian S.S.R.	145,996	<u>2/</u>	-	-	-
Canada	1,438,490	750,000	-	6,904,760	470,000
Chile	150,290	174,194	-	250,000	5,000
China	2,469,050	10,000	-	634,782	25,000
Colombia	158,878	100,000	-	-	17,000
Costa Rica	17,176	<u>1/</u>	-	-	10,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951- 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNKRA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNICEF 1951</u>
Cuba	141,702	50,000	-	358,962 ^{6/}	-
Czechoslovakia	450,870	2/	-	-	-
Denmark	339,226	108,585	43,500	1,098,011	-
Dominican Republic	21,470	3/	-	10,000	100,000
Ecuador	21,470	6,300	-	62,500 ^{6/}	-
Egypt	257,640	81,850	391,223	28,000	94,000
El Salvador	21,470	5,000	500	500	-
Ethiopia	42,940	20,000	-	40,000	-
France	2,469,050	1,207,500	2,571,400	75,400	500,000
Greece	77,292	20,295	56,287	115,915	-
Guatemala	25,764	1/	-	"several thousand tons timber"	1,000
Haiti	17,176	12,000	-	-	4,000
Honduras	17,176	1/	2,500	2,500	-
Iceland	17,176	2,500 ^{5/}	-	45,400	13,000
India	1,515,782	250,000	-	171,479	105,000
Indonesia	257,640	43,860	30,000	100,000	100,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951 - 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNRWA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF 1951</u>
Iran	171,760	40,000	-	-	-
Iraq	60,116	<u>1/</u>	-	-	14,000
Israel	72,998	23,003	57,500	96,600	25,000
Lebanon	25,764	<u>1/</u>	33,000	50,000	-
Liberia	17,176	12,000	-	25,000	-
Luxembourg	21,470	2,500	2,000	20,000	3,000
Mexico	279,110	<u>4/</u>	115,600	348,000	-
Netherlands	545,338	400,000	25,000	260,000	26,000
New Zealand	214,700	124,148	210,000	210,708 ^{6/}	280,000
Nicaragua	17,176	<u>2/</u>	-	-	-
Norway	214,700	55,999	14,000	900,000 ^{6/}	-
Pakistan	339,226	151,103	90,000	379,850	61,000
Panama	21,470	<u>2/</u>	-	3,000	-
Paraguay	17,176	<u>3/</u>	-	10,000	-
Peru	85,880	<u>3/</u>	-	65,000	100,000
Philippines	124,526	50,000	10,000	2,335,025	50,000
Poland	583,984	<u>2/</u>	-	-	-

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951- 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNKRA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF 1951</u>
Saudi Arabia	34,352	3/	115,000	10,000	-
Sweden	742,862	386,623	20,000	1,000,000	-
Syria	38,645	11,410	60,000	12,000	-
Thailand	90,174	34,000	-	4,368,000	65,000
Turkey	322,050	182,000	-	-	-
Ukrainian S.S.R.	558,220	2/	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	386,460	2/	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	4,229,590	2/	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,534,464	1,260,151	12,400,000	29,333,106	280,000
United States of America	15,844,860	11,400,000	50,000,000	378,108,010	5,750,000
Uruguay	77,292	50,000	-	2,250,779	-
Venezuela	137,408	20,000	20,000	151,652	-
Yemen	17,176	1/	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	184,642	50,000	45,000	-	200,000
<u>Non-Member States</u>					
Albania	-	2/	-	-	-
Austria	-	19,231 ^{5/}	-	40,000	12,592

<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contribu- tions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951- 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNKRA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF 1951</u>
<u>Non-Member States (Cont'd)</u>					
Bahrain	-	-	20,927	-	-
Bulgaria	-	2/	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	3,000 ^{5/}	-	1,600	-
Ceylon	-	15,000 ^{5/}	-	-	10,000
Finland	-	10,000 ^{5/}	-	-	10,000
Germany	-	119,048 ^{5/}	-	-	-
Hungary	-	2/	-	-	-
Ireland	-	14,002 ^{5/}	-	-	-
Italy	-	93,000	-	-	-
Japan	-	80,000 ^{5/}	-	-	200,000
Jordan	-	2/	168,000	-	1,000
Korea	-	5,000 ^{5/}	-	-	-
Kuweit	-	-	31,500	-	-
Laos	-	5,000 ^{5/}	-	-	-
Monaco	-	2,857 ^{5/}	-	-	-
Nepal	-	2/	-	-	-

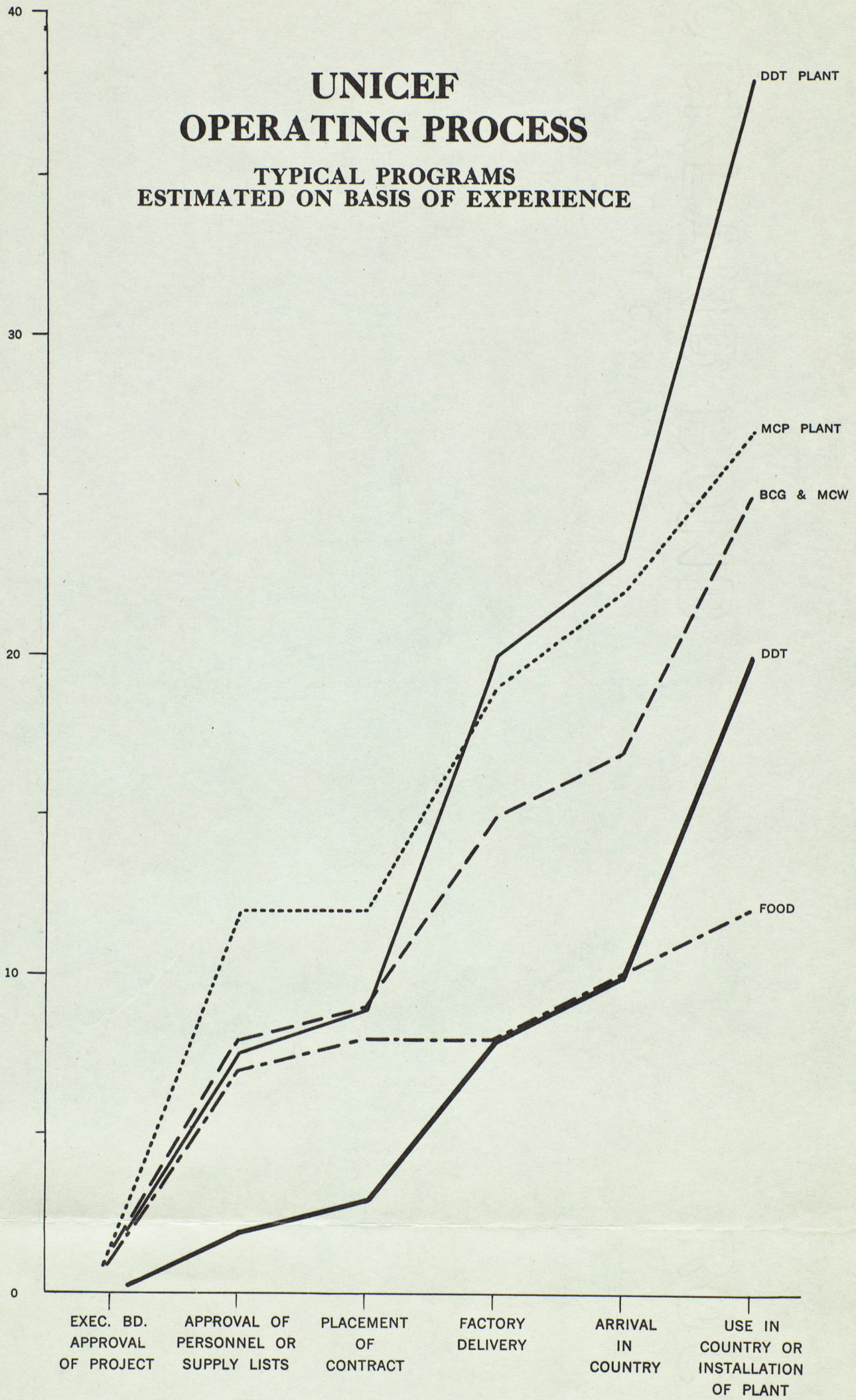
<u>Country</u>	<u>Assessment for U.N. Budget 1952</u>	<u>Scale of Contri- butions for TAA as of 1 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNRWA for fiscal year 1 July 1951- 30 June 1952</u>	<u>Accumula- tive Con- tributions and Pledges to UNRWA as of 3 Mar 1952</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF 1951</u>
Portugal	-	2/	-	-	-
Roumania	-	2/	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	19,600	-	-
Sudan	-	-	144,000	-	-
Switzerland	-	218,000 ^{5/}	-	-	164,200
Viet Nam	-	7,500 ^{5/}	5,000	10,000	-

- 1/ Contributed in 1951. Indicated unspecified amount at second UN TAA Conference.
- 2/ No Pledge. Did not attend second UN TAA Conference.
- 3/ Did not contribute in 1951. Indicated unspecified amount at second UN TAA Conference.
- 4/ Contributed in 1951. No pledge for 1952 - did not attend second UN TAA Conference.
- 5/ Did not contribute in 1951.
- 6/ Tentative evaluation.

NUMBER OF MONTHS

UNICEF OPERATING PROCESS

TYPICAL PROGRAMS
ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF EXPERIENCE



UNICEF organisation

Section I - IV

SECTION I: Country Summaries

SUMMARY STATEMENT REGARDING ANNUAL GOVERNMENT
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF IN 1952 and 1953

<u>COUNTRY</u>	(1)	(2)	(3)
Denmark	1,000,000 Danish crowns	1,090,000 D.crowns	-
Norway	1,000,000 Norwegian crowns	715,000 N. crowns	-
Sweden	3,000,000 Swedish crowns	1,792,000 S. crowns	-
Finland	\$50,000	-	\$25,000

- (1) Request made by Mr. Pate during his visits to the Scandinavian countries and Finland in Fall, 1951.
- (2) Suggested contribution if based on the country's contribution to U.N. Technical Assistance, based in turn on the relative contributions of the Scandinavian countries to the General Budget of the U.N.
- (3) Suggested contribution for Finland 1952; with hope of raising this to \$50,000 in 1953.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNICEF

DENMARK

1. Contributions to UNICEF and Other United Nations Extra-Budgetary Programs in Relation to the Annual Assessment for the United Nations.

	<u>Contri-</u> <u>butions</u> <u>to UNICEF</u>	<u>Contri-</u> <u>butions</u> <u>to TAA</u>	<u>Contri-</u> <u>butions</u> <u>to UNRWA</u>	<u>Contri-</u> <u>butions</u> <u>to UNKRA</u>	<u>Assessment</u> <u>for UN</u> <u>Budget</u>
<u>1951</u>	-	95,555	-	1,098,010	336,303
<u>1952</u>	-	108,585	43,500	cumulative	339,226

2. Summary of Negotiations

In 1948 the Danish Government allocated 2,000,000 Danish kroner for the Joint Enterprise of the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies and UNICEF, in the International Tuberculosis Campaign. This is the only amount which the Fund has been able to record as a contribution from Denmark. In addition to this sum, the Scandinavian societies raised approximately \$2,000,000 from private sources; and UNICEF contributed approximately \$3,500,000.

This first mass health campaign in history, under the able direction of Dr. Johannes Holm of the State Serum Institute in Copenhagen, brought international recognition to Scandinavian countries and offered 118 Scandinavian doctors, nurses and technicians and opportunity to teach their technique to thousands of persons in 30 countries.

Initiated as an emergency program to stem the tide of tuberculosis in post-war Europe, the BCG campaigns soon spread to the economically underdeveloped areas where low cost programs with a mass impact and a minimum of technical skill were particularly needed.

In 1950, after the Joint Enterprise was liquidated and WHO/UNICEF took over the continuing need for BCG campaigns, there were no other joint programs with UNICEF through which the Danish Government could make a contribution to the Fund.

Mr. Pate, therefore, proposed that Denmark make a direct contribution of 1,000,000 kroner to the Fund. This request was turned down for the fiscal year 1951-1952 on the ground of Denmark's present economic position.

3. UNICEF Transactions in Denmark

In addition to the \$3,500,000 which UNICEF contributed to the Joint Enterprise, the Fund has utilized \$1,574,872 in hard currency for the procurement of milk, milk products, and milk processing equipment, as well as medical supplies and medical equipment in Denmark.

4. Future Prospects

To fulfill UNICEF's target budget of \$20,000,000, each member Government should assume its relative responsibility. If the 1952 rate of contributions to the United Nations were applied to the Danish contribution to UNICEF, it would equal 1,090,000 Danish kroner or \$158,000. Denmark contributed approximately this amount to Technical Assistance, which has the same target budget as UNICEF, in 1952.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNICEF

FINLAND

1. Contributions to UNICEF and United Nations Technical Assistance

As a non-United Nations member, Finland made a voluntary contribution of \$10,000 to the United Nations Technical Assistance in 1952 and four contributions to UNICEF amounting to \$80,000:

1948	\$37,000
1949	26,000
1950	7,000
1951	10,000

2. Summary of Negotiations

Considering the extent of war damage in Finland and the fact that Finland has had to carry a difficult reparations burden, without any economic assistance from the United States or other western nations, their annual contributions to UNICEF are commendable. In March 1952, the Finnish Government informed the Fund that "owing to its major budgetary difficulties," it would not be able to make a contribution this year.

3. UNICEF Transactions in Finland.

UNICEF has made no purchases with hard currencies in Finland. The proceeds of Finnish contributions (government and private) have been used for meat and paper products.

4. Future Prospects

Since the Finnish reparations payments will be completed in 1952 and the Olympic games will greatly increase the tourist industry, UNICEF would hope that the Finnish Government might contribute \$25,000 or its equivalent in local products to the Fund in 1953.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNICEF

NORWAY

1. Contributions to UNICEF and Other United Nations Extra-Budgetary Programs in Relation to the Annual Assessment for the United Nations

	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF</u>	<u>Contri- butions to TAA</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNRWA</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNKRA</u>	<u>Assessment to UN Budget</u>
<u>1951</u>	-	34,999	60,000	900,000	212,850
<u>1952</u>	28,000	55,999	14,000	cumulative	214,700

2. Summary of Negotiations

Norway was one of the first Governments to contribute to UNICEF with a contribution of cod liver oil equivalent to \$69,000. Moreover, the people of Norway not only contributed a plan for individuals to directly support the United Nations, but set a high standard for the rest of the world by raising approximately \$216,000 for UNICEF through the United Nations Appeal for Children. In the same year (1948) the Government made an additional contribution of fish products equivalent to \$22,000.

Since that time the Norwegian Government has stated that its stringent economic position did not permit additional contributions to the Fund. During the same period, however, the Government made generous contributions to Yugoslavia for assistance in the drought areas, the International Labor Organization, and the United Nations Palestine and Korean Relief programs. In June 1952 the Fund was informed that "the Norwegian Parliament has adopted a bill asking for a Norwegian Government contribution to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the fiscal year 1 July 1951 - 30 June 1952 of Norwegian Kroner 200,000."

3. UNICEF Transactions in Norway

UNICEF has expended hard currencies in Norway to procure the following items:

Cod Liver Oil	\$61,215.00
Margarine.....	10,195.00
Other Foods.....	7,500.00
	<u>\$78,910.00</u>

4. Future Prospects

To fulfill UNICEF's target budget of \$20,000,000, each member Government should assume its relative responsibility. If the 1952 rate of contributions to the United Nations were applied to the Norwegian contribution to UNICEF, it would equal 715,000 Norwegian kroner or approximately \$100,000.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR UNICEF

SWEDEN

1. Contributions to UNICEF and Other United Nations Extra-Budgetary Programs in Relation to the Annual Assessment for the United Nations

	<u>Contri- butions to UNICEF</u>	<u>Contri- butions to TAA</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNRWA</u>	<u>Contri- butions to UNKRA</u>	<u>Assessment to UN Budget</u>
1951	-	96,525	-	1,000,000	787,543
1952	96,525*	386,623	20,000	1,000,000	742,862

2. Summary of Negotiations

In consideration of Sweden's long tradition for humanitarian effort through private channels (in which the Government frequently participated on a 50-50 basis), a number of joint projects were carried out by Sweden and the Children's Fund during the post-war emergency period. These projects included three international pediatric training courses at the Norrntulless Children's Hospital in Stockholm and a joint program by UNICEF and the Swedish Relief agencies in Germany under Swedish administration. The Swedish Government's contribution to all these programs amounted to \$336,544. In 1952 the Swedish Government made a direct contribution of 500,000 Swedish kroner equivalent to \$96,525 to UNICEF for allocation and administration under international supervision. At the same time, the Swedish Government advised UNICEF that a new contribution to UNICEF would be considered for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952.

3. UNICEF Transactions in Sweden

UNICEF has expended \$2,917,961 in Sweden to procure milk, milk products, and milk processing equipment, medical supplies and ambulances, margarine and a number of incidental items.

4. Future Prospects

To fulfill UNICEF's target budget of \$20,000,000, each member Government should assume its relative responsibility. If the 1952 rate of contributions to the United Nations were applied to the Swedish contribution to UNICEF, it would equal 1,792,000 Swedish kroner or \$346,000. Sweden contributed slightly more than this amount to Technical Assistance, which has the same target budget as UNICEF, in 1952.

*Initial payment for period ending June 30, 1952. The Swedish Government has advised the Fund that it is also contemplating an additional contribution for the period beginning July 1, 1952.

SECTION III: Summary Information

SAMPLE SUMMARY OF NEEDS IN SELECTED UNICEF ASSISTED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO UNICEF PROGRAMMES

AFRICA

Country	Per Capita Income	Child Population Under 15	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Medical Assistance Available	Salient Problems	UNICEF Assistance
Belgian Congo	No statistics available	Approx. 4,500,000*	Not available	441 doctors (Europeans only); one for 25,000. 672 nurses**	Yaws Malaria Syphilis Leprosy Serious problems of malnutrition among native population - Kwashiorkor***	Kwashiorkor program**** (whole & skim milk) \$175,000
Liberia	\$40.00 ^{1/}	Approx. 4,360,000***	Not available. However, it is known that 50% of infant deaths are caused by malaria. ^{2/}	One doctor per 50,000 or more. ^{3/} Only 33 qualified nurses in whole country ^{2/}	Tropical diseases seriously affect population. Malaria and yaws are main public health problems; approx. 30% of population are afflicted with yaws. In Central Province, 43-47% with malaria ^{2/}	Combined yaws-malaria program**** \$100,000

Sources:

* UNICEF Compendium, Demographic Yearbook 1951.

** Preliminary Report, Social Commission Statistical Yearbook 1949/1950.

*** Non-self government territories, Vol. II, 1950 - Summary of information transmitted to S/G during 1949.

**** Program Division.

^{1/} National Accounts and Financial Statistics Branch, U.N.

^{2/} E/ICEF/R.302.

^{3/} Statistical Yearbook 1949/1950.

12 June 1952

SAMPLE SUMMARY OF NEEDS IN SELECTED UNICEF ASSISTED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO UNICEF PROGRAMMES

Country	Per Capita Income (a)	Child Population Under 15 (b)	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births (c)	Medical Assistance Available (d)	Incidence of Malaria (e)	Incidence of Yaws (e)	Incidence of T. B. (e)	UNICEF Assistance (f)
AFGHANISTAN		4,500,000		100 doctors for whole country. No rural nurses.	Major health problems; also typhus. 30 out of each 100 born die in first year.			MCH Feeding Typhus control Malaria control \$ 131,000 5,000 8,000 11,000 \$ 155,000
INDIA	\$57.00	137,000,000	122.8 (expectation of life 26.7 years)	1 doctor for 6,000. 1 nurse for 43,000. 1 midwife for 60,000. 1 dentist for 300,000.	300 million cases in world; 1/3 in India and Pakistan	So far, over 2,000,000 children vaccinated. Now expanding their teams, expect to reach eventually 170 million in all 26 states (at a rate of 10 million a year).		Fellowships Feeding Health Education Anti-Malaria demonstration BCG Poliomyelitis - iron lungs TB-training & demonstration centers VD control Calcutta training center MCH project Pediatric training centers Rice feeding TB research project Assam earthquake relief Bihar famine relief Antibiotics production plant DDT production plant DDT matching for malaria control Soap program Equipment for Faridabad Hospital 91,000 221,000 34,000 148,000 890,000 23,000 362,000 107,000 930,000 316,000 31,000 240,000 14,000 20,000 155,000 850,000 250,000 683,000 25,000 21,000

Country	Per Capita Income (a)	Child Population Under 15 (b)	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births (c)	Medical Assistance Available (d)	Incidence of Malaria (e)	Incidence of Yaws (e)	Incidence of T. B. (e)	UNICEF Assistance (f)
INDIA (Continued)								
								Equipment for nurses and midwives training schools \$ 70,000
								South India famine relief 224,000
								Under discussion for MCH 25,000
								<u>\$5,730,000</u>
INDONESIA	\$26.00	23,500,000	30%	1 doctor for 50,000	15% of total population. In some villages more than 1/3 of population infected. UNICEF examined 3,300,000 and treated 562,000.	30% of children under six.		Feeding \$ 288,000
								Fellowships 34,000
								Yaws control 1,200,000
								MCH 507,000
								BCG 22,000
								Unspent balance 230,000
								Unprogrammed balance 71,000
								<u>\$2,352,000</u>
PAKISTAN	\$51.00	27,500,000	184.6	1 doctor for ten to fifty thousand.	Affects 1/3 of population, causing 500,000 deaths a year.	Annually 120-150,000 deaths. Varies from 20 to 432 per 100,000 population.		Fellowships \$ 18,000
								Malaria control 188,000
								BCG 381,000
								Feeding 212,000
								TB Control & demonstration, KARACHI 150,000
								MCH, LAHORE 116,000
								MCH, DACCA 32,000
								TB Control & demonstration, E. PAKISTAN 103,000
								MCH, KARACHI and PESHAWAR 59,000
								Soap for refugees 50,000
								MCH training centers 117,000
								Punjab flood relief 31,000
								DDT production plant 250,000
								Malaria control - DDT matching 397,000

Country	Per Capita Income (a)	Child Population Under 15 (b)	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births (c)	Medical Assistance Available (d)	Incidence of Malaria (e)	Incidence of Yaws (e)	Incidence of T. B. (e)	UNICEF Assistance (f)	
PAKISTAN (Continued)									
								Kala Azar control	\$ 52,000
								Nursing training - DACCA	10,000
								Drugs & diets supplements	55,000
								Equipment for maternity hospitals	65,000
								Under discussion	16,000
									<u>\$2,286,000</u>
PHILIPPINES	\$44.00	7,000,000	101.7	1 doctor for 9,000. 1 nurse for 10,000. 1 midwife for 5,700.		UNICEF examined and treated 852,245 59,554.	2-3% active clinical disease.	Fellowships	\$ 47,000
								Feeding	460,000
								T. B. control	78,000
								BCG campaign	83,000
								Rural health demonstration	45,000
								Puericulture centres	205,000
								Yaws control	260,000
								Mental health	1,000
								Diphtheria immunization	32,000
								Emergency rice feeding	29,000
								Whole rice and drug diet supplements	93,000
								unprogrammed balance	6,000
									<u>\$1,345,000</u>
THAILAND	\$36.00	6,000,000	68.2	1 doctor for 7,000.	30-40,000 deaths a year. Effect on farm production involves 2-1/2 million people (continued on next page)	Around 14%; UNICEF examined and treated over 310,000.	Over 10,000 deaths a year.	Fellowships	\$ 24,000
								Malaria control	44,000
								Feeding	70,000
								Yaws control	780,000
								T.B. control	58,000
								MCH, BANGKOK	60,000
								MCH, CHIENGMEL	23,000
								BCG campaign	99,000
								Equipment for rural MCH centres	45,000
									<u>\$1,203,000</u>

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u> (a)	<u>Child Population Under 15</u> (b)	<u>Infant Mortality per 1000 live births</u> (c)	<u>Medical Assistance Available</u> (d)	<u>Incidence of Malaria</u> (e)	<u>Incidence of Yaws</u> (e)	<u>Incidence of T. B.</u> (e)	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (f)
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THAILAND (Continued)

protected on basis of short intensive demonstration WHO-UNICEF.

Sources:

- a) U. N. Statistical Department
- b) UNICEF Compendium
- c) U. N. Statistical Yearbook 1949-50
U. N. Demographic Yearbook 1951.
- d) U. N. Statistical Yearbook 1949-50
Preliminary report on the world social situation (ECOSOC-E/CN5/267)
ARO reports.
- e) Preliminary report on the world social situation.
Demographic Yearbook
ARO reports
- f) ARO report April 1952.

12 June 1952

SAMPLE SUMMARY OF NEEDS IN SELECTED UNICEF ASSISTED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO UNICEF PROGRAMMES

Country	Per Capita Income	Child Population Under 15	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Medical Assistance Available	Salient Problems	UNICEF Assistance
Egypt	\$103.00*	7,857,000**	139***	One doctor for 2,000 to 5,000****	It is established that 5% of rural population suffers from malaria with mortality in 1.5% of the positive cases. Thus 12,000 to 15,000 people die every year of malaria. Due to increased use of insecticides in recent years dramatic results have been achieved, notably in reduction of typhus from 40,000 cases in 1943 to 100 cases in 1950. The BCG campaign aims at testing 6,000,000 persons. *****	Anti TB Campaign \$ 76,000 DDT Production Plant 250,000 DDT for Malaria Control Program***** 165,000 <u>\$491,000</u>
Iran	\$ 82.00*	Approx. 7,500,000 ^{1/}	About 230, in some parts of the country as much as 500. Main causes unsafe milk and water, insect-borne diseases. ^{2/}	One doctor for 64,400 people. ^{2/}	Insect-borne diseases, malaria, malnutrition. ^{2/}	BCG \$177,000 MCP 300,000 <u>\$477,000</u> *****

Sources: * National Accounts & Financial Statistics Branch, U.N.
 ** UNICEF Compendium.
 *** Preliminary report Social Commission, Statistical Yearbook 1949/50 (latest figures available as of 1948).
 **** Preliminary report.

*****E/ICEF/R.323 and E/ICEF/R.231
 *****UNICEF Programme Division
^{1/} Demographic Yearbook 1951
^{2/} E/ICEF/R.227

12 June 1952

EUROPE

SAMPLE SUMMARY OF NEEDS IN SELECTED UNICEF ASSISTED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO UNICEF PROGRAMMES

Country	Per Capita Income	Child Population Under 15	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Medical Assistance Available	Salient Problems	UNICEF ASSISTANCE
Greece	\$129.00*	2,355,000**	100.7***	One doctor for 10,000. However, 62% of these concentrated in three cities serving 25% of population, while 75% of population outside of cities served by remaining 38%****	Still-births, deaths of infants in first year of life, maternal deaths, connected with delivery reach grave proportions. Figure given as rate of infant mortality refers to urban centres; in rural areas much higher. Only 550 trained midwives graduated in past 20 years.*****	Feeding \$7,211,000 Raw Materials 533,000 Anti Treponematoses (Penicillin) 10,000 T.B. control 60,000 MCH 160,000 Milk conservation 130,000 Soap 120,000 Combined operations UNICEF/Aide Suisse 55,000 <u>\$8,279,000</u>
Yugoslavia	\$171.00*	5,622,000 ^{1/}	148.--***	1 midwife for 8,000. 1 nurse for 6,000 ^{2/}	One of highest infant mortality rates in Europe. Nutrition situation aggravated by war devastation and repeated droughts. TB incidence 250 per 100,000. Extensive milk deficit area along Adriatic Coast. Medical assistance and food distribution present obstacles in view of difficult transportation conditions. ^{2/}	Feeding 10,124,000 Raw Materials 1,272,000 Anti-Brucellosis 10,000 Anti-Mycosis 152,000 Anti-Treponematoses 371,000 T.B. Control 152,000 MCH 120,000 Immunization Program 279,000 Transportation Program (Medical) 723,000 Malaria Control 182,000 Soap 191,000 Milk Conservation 1,139,000 <u>\$14,724,000</u> *****

Sources: *National Accounts & Financial Statistics Branch, U.N.
 **Demographic Yearbook 1951.
 *** Government Report on MCH,

**** E/ICEF/R.310.
 ***** UNICEF Programme Division,

^{1/} UNICEF Compendium.
^{2/} UNICEF Medical Division.

SAMPLE SUMMARY OF NEEDS IN SELECTED UNICEF ASSISTED COUNTRIES IN RELATION TO UNICEF PROGRAMMES

LATIN AMERICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u> (a)	<u>Child Population Under 15</u> (b)	<u>Infant Mortality per 1000 live births</u> (c)	<u>Medical Assistance Available</u> (d)	<u>Salient Problems</u> (e)	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (f)	
Brazil	\$114.-	17,200,000	1943: 366 Recife 377 Fortalaza	1 doctor for 2,600 1 dentist for 4,200 1 midwife for 91,000 1 R. nurse for 17,000 1 pharmacist for 4,300	High infant mortality caused by intestinal infections. Most rural deaths occur without medical attendance. Needs to extend child health services by training auxiliary workers and midwives. Leading diseases: T.B. malaria, intestinal infection and parasites. (Also see footnote)	MCH Training Health Education Diphtheria/Pertussis Feeding Milk conservation	\$ 361,000 53,000 20,000 28,000 903,000 235,000 <u>\$1,600,000</u>
Chile	\$183.-	2,100,000	153.2 (1950)	1 doctor for 1,860 1 dentist for 3,000 1 midwife for 26,100 1 nurse for 6,600 1 pharmacist for 3,500	(See footnote)	MCH Diphtheria/Pertussis Milk conservation Feeding Penicillin	\$ 125,000 82,000 135,000 49,000 285,000 <u>\$ 676,000</u>
El Salvador	\$115.-	869,000	81 (1950)	1 doctor for 5,380 1 dentist for 21,300 1 R. nurse for 12,900 1 pharmacist for 9,090	Malaria death rate 210 per 100,000 population. T.B. mortality (in 1948) 37 per 1,000. (Also see footnote)	Feeding Insect control Emergency Relief BCG MCH	\$ 97,000 167,000 50,000 47,000 50,000 <u>\$ 411,000</u>
Haiti	\$ 48.-	1,500,000	n.a.	1 doctor for 14,500. Only 26 of these work among the 2,500,000 in small towns and rural areas.	Malaria infections in 50-90% of children 4-12 years. Estimated number showing clinical manifestation of yaws is 1,650,000. (Also see footnote)	Yaws/syphilis	\$ 580,000

(Continued on next page)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u> (a)	<u>Child Population Under 15</u> (b)	<u>Infant Mortality per 1000 live births</u> (c)	<u>Medical Assistance Available</u> (d)	<u>Salient Problems</u> (e)	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (f)
Peru	\$111.-	3,124,000	93.7* (1950)	1 doctor for 5,300. 1 dentist for 19,000. 1 midwife for 18,000. 1 pharmacist for 11,000.	1947-50 malaria accounted for 30% of all reported illnesses. 70% infection with typhus carrying like in some areas. 33% of dwelling have no water, 38% no sewage disposal. T.B. deaths 397 per 100,000.	MCH \$ 300,000 Typhus 95,000 Insect Control 100,000 Feeding 68,000 BCG obser. 3,000 <u>\$ 566,000</u>

Sources:

* Excluding jungle inhabitants

a) National Accounts & Financial Statistics Branch, U.N.

b) UNICEF Compendium.

c) U. N. Demographic Yearbook 1951 - Brazil E/CN.5/267 - 25/IV/52.

d) WHO - Medical Statistics Documentation II B - 1/1/52.

e) The following applies to all above countries:

High incidence of malaria, T.B., intestinal infections, parasites. About 2/3 of doctors reside in urban centres leaving only 1/3 for 85-90% of population. Unbalanced diets, ignorance of basic health elements, therefore need for health education, training of auxiliary personnel. High infant mortality caused by nutrition deficiencies and intestinal infections.

(Information obtained from Chief, Latin America Section, Programme Division)

f) UNICEF PROGRAMME DIVISION.

12 June 1952

ANNEXES

I. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES RECEIVING UNICEF ASSISTANCE

CURRENTLY ASSISTED COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES : 72

Africa: 10

Algiers, Belgian Congo,¹ Cameroons,¹ French Equatorial Africa,¹ French West Africa,¹ Liberia¹ Morocco, Ruanda-Urundi,¹ Togoland,¹ Tunisia.

Asia: 19

Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indo-China (Cambodia,¹ Vietnam,¹), Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand.

Eastern Mediterranean: 11

Aden, Egypt, Ethiopia,¹ Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, Turkey.

Europe: 12

Austria,² Bulgaria,² Czechoslovakia,² Finland,² France,² Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta,² Poland,² Portugal,¹ Yugoslavia.

Latin America: 20

Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada,¹ Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad, Uruguay.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME :

Assistance to Palestine Refugee Mothers and Children

FORMERLY ASSISTED COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES : 5

Africa: Tangiers.

Europe: Albania, Hungary, Romania.

Latin America: Mexico.

¹ Assistance approved for the first time at April 1952 session.

² Assistance being completed under allocations made prior to

II. TARGET PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 1952 TO 30 JUNE 1953

	<i>Total target budget (thousand dollars)</i>		<i>Total target budget (thousand dollars)</i>
I. Summary by area			
Africa	1,710		
Asia	5,630		
Eastern Mediterranean	1,850		
Europe	750		
Latin America	2,460		
	12,400		
Projects benefiting more than one region.....	500		
Emergency situations	3,000		
Freight	2,100		
Administration	2,000		
	TOTAL	20,000	
II. Summary by programmes			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes			
(a) Supplies for MCW centres	2,335		
(b) School health services	150		
(c) Other projects	340		
B. Training programmes	780		
C. Mass health programmes			
(a) Combating insect-borne diseases.....	2,090		
(b) Production of anti-biotics, insecticides, sera, and vaccine	830		
(c) Control of bejel, yaws, and VD.....	800		
(d) BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns			
(e) Anti-trachoma work	570		
(f) Control of other communicable diseases..	100		
2. Child feeding			
A. Long-range feeding assistance	1,655		
B. Milk conservation projects	1,700		
3. Projects benefiting more than one region.....	500		
4. Emergency situations	3,000		
5. Freight	2,100		
6. Administration	2,000		
	TOTAL	20,000	
III. Summary by area and programme			
Africa			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
C. Mass health programmes			
(a) Combating insect-borne diseases	755		
(c) Control of bejel, yaws, and VD.....	25		
(d) BCG	100		
(f) Anti-trachoma work	200		
2. Child feeding			
A. Long-range feeding assistance	630		
	TOTAL	1,710	
Asia			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes			
(a) Supplies for MCW centres.....	1,535		
B. Training programmes	550		
C. Mass health programmes			
(a) Combating insect-borne diseases.....	775		
(b) Production of anti-biotics, insecticides, sera and vaccine	500		
(c) Control of bejel, yaws, and VD.....	725		
(d) BCG	600		
(f) Anti-trachoma work	100		
(g) Control of other communicable diseases..	100		
2. Child feeding			
A. Long-range feeding assistance	330		
B. Milk conservation projects.....	650		
	TOTAL	2,460	
Projects benefiting more than one region.....	500		
Emergency situations	3,000		
Freight	2,100		
Administration	2,000		
	TOTAL	20,000	
Eastern Mediterranean			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes			
(a) Supplies for MCW centres.....	205		
(d) Other projects	210		
B. Training programmes	125		
C. Mass health programmes			
(a) Combating insect-borne diseases.....	260		
(d) BCG	100		
(f) Anti-trachoma work	150		
2. Child feeding			
A. Long-range feeding assistance	150		
B. Milk conservation projects	650		
	TOTAL	1,850	
Europe			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes			
(a) Supplies for MCW centres.....	200		
(b) School health services	50		
(d) Other projects	130		
C. Mass health programmes			
(c) Control of bejel, yaws, and VD.....	50		
(f) Anti-trachoma work	120		
2. Child feeding			
B. Milk conservation projects	200		
	TOTAL	750	
Latin America			
1. Maternal and child welfare			
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes			
(a) Supplies for MCW centres.....	395		
(b) School health services	100		
B. Training programmes	105		
C. Mass health programmes			
(a) Combating insect-borne diseases	300		
(b) Production of anti-biotics, insecticides, sera and vaccine	330		
(d) BCG	250		
2. Child feeding			
A. Long-range feeding assistance	330		
B. Milk conservation projects.....	650		
	TOTAL	2,460	
Projects benefiting more than one region.....	500		
Emergency situations	3,000		
Freight	2,100		
Administration	2,000		
	TOTAL	20,000	

III. SUMMARY OF UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD ALLOCATIONS

As of 30 APRIL 1952

Grouped by year of allocation or apportionment to country programmes. Freight and insurance, administration and general technical services shown according to year of payment.

(In thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
I. Africa							
Belgium Congo and Ruanda Urundi	—	—	—	—	—	175	175
French Equatorial Africa	—	—	—	—	—	150	150
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Liberia	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Morocco	—	—	300	—	-11	100	389
Tunisia	—	—	450	—	-57	75	168
AREA TOTAL	—	—	450	—	-68	1,000	1,382
II. Asia							
Afghanistan	—	—	100	—	55	—	155
Burma	—	150	79	103	119	153	604
China	3,500	2,947	2,500	—	-467	-5,227	3,253
China—Taiwan	—	—	—	110	48	50	208
Ceylon	—	100	—	76	352	—	528
India	—	750	135	2,306	1,401	775	5,367
Indochina	—	300	158	—	—	—	458
Cambodia	—	—	—	—	—	(20)	(20)
Vietnam	—	—	—	—	—	(66)	(66)
Indonesia	—	800	421	1,131	—	—	2,352
Japan	—	—	500	70	—	—	570
Korea	—	—	550	500	1,184	-703	1,531
Pakistan	—	250	52	671	798	368	2,139
Philippines	—	300	158	148	273	466	1,345
Thailand	—	100	86	471	35	512	1,204
United Kingdom territories							
Brunei	—	14	7	5	7	—	33
Hong Kong	—	59	31	—	15	87	192
Malaya	—	68	36	103	—	—	207
North Borneo	—	59	31	—	—	—	90
Sarawak	—	32	17	3	22	—	74
Singapore	—	18	9	21	—	—	48
BCG India, Pakistan, Ceylon	—	—	1,000	—	-457	—	543
AREA TOTAL	3,500	5,947	5,870	5,718	3,385	-3,519	20,901
III. Eastern Mediterranean							
Egypt	—	—	—	—	326	165	491
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	52	52
Iran	—	—	—	—	477	—	477
Iraq	—	—	—	150	90	85	325
Israel	—	—	250	155	140	300	845
Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	170	170
Lebanon	—	—	50	—	-2	—	48
Libya	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
Syria	—	—	—	—	73	35	108
Turkey	—	—	—	—	162	—	162
United Kingdom territory: Aden	—	—	—	—	13	—	13
Palestine refugees	—	5,633	2,950	2,000	1,419	2,325	14,327
BCG Egypt, Israel, Syria	—	—	500	—	-132	—	368
AREA TOTAL	—	5,633	3,750	2,305	2,666	3,132	17,486
IV. Europe							
Albania	115	312	269	—	-407	—	289
Austria	1,129	3,520	1,458	18	—	—	6,125
Bulgaria	513	2,435	1,806	276	60	-160	4,930
Czechoslovakia	582	2,242	1,766	214	—	17	4,821
Finland	352	850	361	25	—	—	1,588
France	598	1,491	100	—	—	—	2,189
International Children's Centre	—	5	1,011	—	330	330	1,676
Germany	—	1,407	670	387	246	—	2,710

Summary of UNICEF Executive Board Allocations: p.2

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
Greece	1,325	2,589	3,250	770	305	40	8,279
Hungary	513	1,719	-463	—	-9	—	1,760
Italy	3,285	8,000	4,810	315	155	290	16,855
Poland	3,285	8,390	4,557	307	—	—	16,539
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Romania	1,914	4,412	2,881	-2,793	—	—	6,414
Yugoslavia	2,823	4,700	4,364	1,507	1,070	260	14,724
United Kingdom territory: Malta	—	—	100	55	—	—	155
BCG	—	2,417	—	-350	-255	—	1,812
AREA TOTAL	16,434	4,489	26,940	731	1,495	827	90,916
<i>V. Latin America</i>							
Bolivia	—	—	65	105	—	—	170
Brazil	—	—	—	500	550	550	1,600
Chile	—	—	82	260	—	334	676
Colombia	—	—	100	70	100	8	278
Costa Rica	—	—	60	128	35	—	223
Dominican Republic	—	—	50	74	—	—	124
Ecuador	—	—	340	376	135	—	851
El Salvador	—	—	60	193	158	—	411
Guatemala	—	—	60	94	24	—	178
Haiti	—	—	320	—	—	260	580
Honduras	—	—	30	98	15	49	192
Mexico	—	—	90	70	-106	—	54
Nicaragua	—	—	30	136	238	30	434
Panama	—	—	—	—	83	—	83
Paraguay	—	—	—	150	4	—	154
Peru	—	—	95	200	103	168	566
United Kingdom territories							
British Honduras	—	—	—	34	16	16	66
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	27	27
Jamaica	—	—	—	2	111	46	159
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
Uruguay	—	—	30	—	12	—	42
BCG fellowships	—	—	—	—	—	2 ^a	2
AREA TOTAL	—	—	1,412	2,490	1,514	1,490	6,906
<i>VI. General assistance</i>							
Group training courses	—	211	272	101	—	-4	580
BCG reserve (ITC liquidation)	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Freight and ancillary charges ^b	—	4,094	3,076	4,239	1,923	2,756	16,088
WHO—BCG personnel ^b	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Skive project	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Operational services ^b	—	57	93	151	74	105	480
TOTAL GENERAL ASSISTANCE	—	4,362	3,441	4,491	1,997	2,940	17,231
<i>VII. Administration</i>							
	388	1,444	2,283	2,471	2,101	1,983	10,670
GRAND TOTAL	20,322	61,875	44,146	18,206	13,090	7,853	165,492

^a Executive Board originally established \$25,000 area reserve for BCG observers. To date \$23,000 (\$11,000 in 1950 and \$12,000 in 1951) have been apportioned to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad.

^b According to year of payment; all other amounts refer to date of allocation or apportionment.

IV. RULES GOVERNING RELATIONSHIP WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE ON UNICEF

The Executive Board approved the granting of consultative status to the members of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and defined the manner in which such relationship should be exercised in the rules given below. When appropriate the principles set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 288 (X) shall apply. It is understood that the NGO Committee on UNICEF will receive into membership any Non-Governmental Organization with consultative status to the Economic and Social Council which desires to enter into relationship with the Executive Board.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. The provisional agenda of sessions of the Executive Board shall be communicated to the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and its members at the same time as to members of the Executive Board.

CONSULTATIONS

2. The Executive Board may consult with the representatives of the NGO Committee on UNICEF or its members either directly or through a Board Committee established for the purpose. Such consultations may be arranged on the invitations of the Executive Board or the Committee established under this rule, or on the request of the NGO Committee or its members.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

3. The NGO Committee on UNICEF or its members may designate representatives to attend public meetings of the Executive Board, and the NGO Committee shall notify the Executive Director accordingly. Those members of the NGO Committee who have been invited to speak shall be seated at the table. The names of all those attending will be entered into the record.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS

4. Written statements relevant to the work of the Executive Board may be submitted by the NGO Committee or its members. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Director to the members of the Executive Board except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

5. The following rules shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the official languages;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place as provided in rule 2;

(c) Due consideration shall be given to any comments which the Executive Director may make before the document is prepared in its final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by the NGO Committee or one of its members will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the NGO Committee shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the two working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Executive Board or any of its Committees.

ORAL STATEMENTS

6. Members of the NGO Committee represented at meetings of the Board may be called upon to address the Board by arrangement with the Chairman of the Executive Board or any Board Committee that may be established in connexion with rule 2.

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)
(BY Fiscal Years)

Summary of Past Contributions

1947 - 1949 - Authorized: \$100,000,000
 - Appropriated: 75,000,000

1950 - Authorized: 15,000,000
 - Appropriated: 5,750,000

1951 - Senate approved: \$12,000,000
 House took no action.

1952-1953 Authorization

On February 29, 1952, the President requested that the authorization for 1951 and a similar amount for 1952 be appropriated in full so that the United States could contribute at least 1/3* of the total contributed by all countries to UNICEF-assisted programs.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee added the full 24 million requested by the President for two fiscal years (1951-1952 and 1952-1953) and then applied the 12.6% cut to UNICEF which had been made to all other items in the Mutual Security Bill. The Senate approved this figure intact, specifically exempting the Fund from additional cuts which applied equally to all other items.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee recommended 12 million dollars for 2½ years and added two provisos stating that the U.S. should not contribute more than 1/3 of the total amounts contributed to UNICEF programs, and that none of the money should be used to duplicate other U.N. activities. The House approved this item as recommended by the Committee.

The Committee of Conference accepted a medium figure of \$16,481,000 and agreed to the House provisos as well as the House time period, extending the authorization period to December 31, 1953.

The Conference Report, accompanying the Bill, in its final form stated:

"Both the House bill and the Senate amendment made provision for a contribution by this Government to UNICEF. In making such money available it was recognized that presidential discretion as to specific sums and specific conditions was desirable. The committee of conference agreed, however, that in no case should United States contributions exceed one-third of the contributions from all governments, including contributions made by governments for the benefit of persons located within territories under their control. This was one of the conditions upon which the House approved the provision. To assure the most effective use of the money the committee of conference also agreed to another House proviso that none of the funds could be used in duplication of the activities of other agencies of the United Nations. The conferees recognized the necessity for the closest cooperation between the United Nations agencies connected with health, feeding, and educational activities, all of which might affect children, and that there might be an interchange of activities under special circumstances in a given area, but felt that this was no reason for duplication of activities by the Children's Fund. Since the United Nations operates on a calendar year basis and because the General Assembly will review the whole program in the fall of 1953, the terminal date in the House bill, December 31, 1953, was adopted in the conference agreement."

*See attached Summary of All Contributions to UNICEF-Assisted Programmes

SUMMARY OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.N.I.C.E.F.-ASSISTED PROGRAMMES

(from inception through 31st December 1951)

(in thousands of dollars)

Showing Percentage of U.S. Contributions to Total Contributions

	<u>1947/48</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Contributions from Governments other than U.S.	19,171	8,262	3,552	5,165	36,150
2. Contributions from Receiving Countries*(estimated)	94,500	50,800	20,700	20,800	186,800
3. Private Contributions, excluding U.S.	10,235	780	620	193	11,828
4. U.N.R.R.A. Residual Assets in non-dollar currencies	<u>8,421</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>8,883</u>
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN U.S.	<u>132,327</u>	<u>60,247</u>	<u>24,873</u>	<u>26,214</u>	<u>243,661</u>
5. Contributions from Government of U.S.	49,284	20,962	4,754	5,750	80,750
6. Private Contributions from U.S.	640	92	80	43	855
7. U.N.R.R.A. Residual Assets in U.S. dollars	<u>21,912</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>23,712</u>
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM U.S.	<u>71,836</u>	<u>22,647</u>	<u>4,852</u>	<u>5,982</u>	<u>105,422</u>
8. Other Income	74	320	1,438	626	2,458
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL SOURCES	204,237	83,214	31,163	32,822	351,436
PERCENTAGE OF U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	35.2%	27.2%	15.6%	18.2%	30.0%

*This estimate is calculated on the basis of information available up to October 1951, which showed that governments had incurred local costs equivalent to 115% of total allocations by the UNICEF Executive Board for the same period. On the basis of this experience, the State Department has agreed to use this percentage to determine its proportionate contribution to UNICEF.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S COMMUNICATION
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

February 29, 1952
Washington, D.C.

I am writing to urge that the Congress complete action on legislation to authorize a United States contribution of \$12 million to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for fiscal year 1952. I ask also that the Congress take steps to authorize additional contributions of up to \$12 million in fiscal year 1953.

As you will recall, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted more than a year ago to extend the operation of the Children's Fund through December 1953. For that reason, when the Authorization for United States contributions to the Fund expired last June 30, I requested authorization of a contribution for the current fiscal year. Legislation for that purpose passed the Senate last session but is still pending in the House. I earnestly hope that the House will join with the Senate in approving this authorization so this Government may continue to support the Children's Fund. And since the pending legislation covers only the current fiscal year ending next June 30, I hope the Congress will add authority for additional contributions in the coming fiscal year.

Only if the Congress takes these actions now will we be able to continue financial support for the Children's Fund. Only in this way can we honor the decision of the United Nations to keep this important program going until the end of 1953.

I know that the Congress recognizes the good work the Children's Fund has done in the past in helping to meet urgent needs of children in many countries around the world. The Fund has directly reached at least 42 million children in 64 countries and territories. Its work is closely coordinated with that of the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization and has provided a vital supplement to their program. The Fund is now placing emphasis on work in the less-developed countries primarily to help them establish permanent programs to aid their children. At the same time, the Fund is continuing direct aid to children caught in sudden emergencies like the recent flood in the Po Valley of Italy or the recent typhoons in the Philippines.

The United States has supported the Children's Fund since it was first set up by the United Nations. At its recent meeting in Paris, the General Assembly of the United Nations urgently requested all countries to continue their support for the remainder of the Fund's existence. This gives us a real opportunity - an opportunity to help children in many concrete, practical ways. I am confident the people of this country will want to take full advantage of that opportunity. I urge the Congress to act on these authorizations without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman

ALLOCATIONS TO COMINFORM COUNTRIES

as of August 1, 1951

In thousands of Dollars

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total - All Countries	<u>23,764</u>	<u>61,142</u>	<u>52,544</u>	<u>12,347</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>154,347</u>
ALBANIA	115	312	269	-406 ^{1/}	--	290
BULGARIA	513	2,436	1,806	276	040 ^{2/}	5,071
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	582	2,242	1,766	213	--	4,803
HUNGARY	513	1,719	-475 ^{3/}	--	--	1,757
POLAND	3,285	8,391	4,557	306	--	16,539
RUMANIA	<u>1,914</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>2,882</u>	<u>-2,793</u> ^{4/}	<u>--</u>	<u>6,416</u>
Total Cominform Countries	6,922	19,513	10,805	-2,404	040	34,876

Percentage of Aid to
Cominform countries as
against total aid to
all countries

29.1	31.9	20.6	--	0.9	22.6
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-
- 1/ \$406,000 returned to General Resources.
 2/ To complete vaccination program.
 3/ \$475,000 returned to General Resources.
 4/ \$2,793,000 returned to General Resources.

EAGLE-A
TROVAN-BOND

SECTION CONTENT USA

SECTION IV: Basic Documents



EAGLE-A

TROVAN-BOND

SECTION CONTENT USA

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS FIFTH SESSION 1 DECEMBER 1950

CONTINUING NEEDS OF CHILDREN: UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL

CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

The General Assembly,

Having considered resolution 310 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council in the light of resolutions 57 (I) and 318 (IV) of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in under-developed countries and countries that have been subjected to the devastation of war and to other calamities,

1. Reaffirms its approval of the policy of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to devote a greater share of the Fund's resources to the development of programmes outside Europe;
2. Expresses again its gratitude to Governments and individuals for their generous contributions enabling the Fund to carry out its tasks;
3. Renews its appeal to Governments and private persons to continue their contributions to the Fund, and to the various official and private international organizations interested in child welfare to collaborate with the Fund in every possible way;
4. Recommends to Member States that they develop and improve their national child welfare services, providing, if possible, the necessary funds for that important purpose under their respective budgets;
5. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies:
 - (a) To give greater emphasis to support of national programmes designed to aid children within the framework of existing United Nations activities for promoting the economic and social development of under-developed areas;
 - (b) To explore the means of procuring and financing supplies incidental to such programmes, especially those needed for demonstration purposes;

/6. Decides:

6. Decides:

- (a) That the Executive Board of the Fund shall be reconstituted as from 1 January 1951 to consist of the Governments of the States represented on the Social Commission and the Governments of eight other States not necessarily Members of the United Nations, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate terms with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries;
- (b) During the period of the Fund's existence, as provided in paragraph 6 (e), the Board, in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission, shall with due regard to the urgency of the needs and available resources, formulate the policies, determine the programmes and allocate the resources of the Fund for the purpose of meeting, through the provision of supplies, training and advice, emergency and long-range needs of children and their continuing needs particularly in under-developed countries, with a view to strengthening, wherever this may be appropriate, the permanent child health and child welfare programmes of the countries receiving assistance.
- (c) That the Executive Board shall take all necessary steps to ensure close collaboration between the administration of the Fund and the specialized agencies, pursuant to the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
- (d) That the administration of the Fund shall, as appropriate, obtain from inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in child and family welfare the advice and technical assistance which it may require for the implementation of its programmes;
- (e) That the General Assembly will again consider the future of the Fund at the expiration of three years, with the object of continuing the Fund on a permanent basis.

"The Executive Director of UNICEF, in submitting the report to the Commission, noted that UNICEF aid was now going principally to under-developed countries, including Africa, for long-range programmes. At every point in UNICEF's work a high degree of coordination had been achieved with the Department of Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies. He noted the increasing efforts of citizens both at national and local community levels and the increasing government expenditures in under-developed countries for child care, encouraged by the material aid of UNICEF. He stressed the great need for new funds in order to achieve the goal of 20 million dollars for the year ending 30 June 1953.

"In the general discussion, a majority of the representatives paid tribute to the work of the Fund as an outstanding example of international collaboration. Among the points stressed by members were: the improvement of the conditions of tens of millions of children throughout the world and the credit derived by the United Nations from this fact; the remarkable effect of UNICEF aid on increased child care services within the countries themselves; the fact that with relatively small amounts of supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF the foundation for permanent child care services had been laid; the ability of UNICEF to provide relief rapidly in the event of natural catastrophies and other emergencies; the sound principles, flexible operational methods and economical administration of the Fund; the close collaboration between UNICEF and other United Nations bodies. One member could not express complete satisfaction with the work of the Fund on the ground that he felt it had practiced a policy of discrimination against certain of the people's democracies.

"It was pointed out that UNICEF participated in the Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children of the ACC which had given first priority to the development of programmes for the training of auxiliary maternal and child welfare personnel. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Executive Board had stated its readiness under certain conditions to aid in meeting the local costs of training of auxiliary personnel."

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY SOCIAL COMMISSION

23 May 1952

The Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF, (E/2214 - E/ICEF/198),

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following resolutions:

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF, document E/2214, in which that Board approved UNICEF aid to 53 separate proposals for child care in 39 countries and territories of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, Europe and Latin America;

Noting that with the undertaking of these programmes UNICEF, with the advice of the appropriate specialized agencies, will be assisting, principally with supplies and equipment, 72 countries and territories in caring for tens of millions of children and mothers, through economical management, which could serve as a model for other international organizations;

Noting that this aid is extended principally to the economically underdeveloped countries of Africa, Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean and Latin America, especially in the form of long-range programmes devoted to:

- (a) basic maternal and child welfare (supplies for clinics, hospitals, feeding stations and community welfare centres),
- (b) training, with emphasis on aiding governments to prepare auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare,
- (c) mass campaigns against widely spread epidemic and endemic diseases affecting childhood, such as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis and diseases

/peculiar to ...

peculiar to childhood, requiring imported supplies such as DDT, penicillin, BCG vaccine, etc.,

- (d) child feeding, designed both to meet immediate needs and to awaken interest in better nutrition,
- (e) milk conservation, designed to provide a permanent supply of safe milk by importation of equipment for processing and drying milk, thereby supplementing national efforts to improve the supply of indigenous milk,
- (f) the establishment of plants for the production of antibiotics, insecticides and vaccines needed in national efforts benefitting mothers and children;

Noting the prompt emergency aid rendered by UNICEF to children and mothers victims of floods, earthquakes and droughts, and to Palestine refugees;

Commends extension of UNICEF assistance to countries in Africa;

Endorses the interest of the Executive Board of UNICEF in encouraging the training of auxiliary workers for maternal and child welfare, especially in the economically underdeveloped countries and particularly the training of midwives;

Recommends that there be increased effort to make known the achievements of UNICEF in its world-wide collaboration with the technical services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and with governments in working for improvement of conditions of children and mothers;

Expresses concern that lack of funds prevented UNICEF from fulfilling its target budget of \$30 million during the year 30 June 1951 - 1 July 1952;

Calls to the attention of governments and private individuals the urgent need of meeting the target programme of \$20 million established by the Executive Board of UNICEF for the year 1 July 1952 - 30 June 1953.

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(c) Main Health Department

EXCERPT FROM THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND, (E/2013),
22-24 May, 1951

POLICY QUESTIONS

Broad Categories of Programmes Upon Which the Fund will Concentrate Assistance

14. The General Assembly has instructed the Board to allocate the Fund's resources to meet the emergency and long-range needs of children and their continuing needs particularly in underdeveloped areas through the provision of supplies, training and advice.
15. In undertaking the tasks with which it has been entrusted, the Board will take into consideration the development of the work of the specialized agencies and of programmes of international assistance, such as the technical assistance programme and fellowship programmes.
16. The Fund has a clearly defined, though wide objective, namely to meet the needs of children where they are most urgent. It will concentrate predominantly on projects which cannot be financed from other sources.
17. The Board will give greatest emphasis to the provision of supplies without, however, overlooking the obligation to provide training and advice as mentioned in the resolution of the General Assembly. However, these various means of giving assistance are not necessarily mutually exclusive. For example, it would be possible and desirable for the Fund in many instances to provide supplies and equipment for a training programme.
18. The Board considers it inadvisable to suggest forms of assistance which the Fund might render in times of emergency. In such cases the form of assistance would be determined by the nature of the emergency.
19. But experience suggests that so far as its normal programmes are concerned, the Fund should endeavor to limit its activities to a small number of types of projects.
20. Whenever appropriate, of course, the Fund should seek the cooperation of interested Specialized Agencies.
21. The Board will concentrate, as far as possible, on two broad classes of programmes, namely, maternal and child welfare programmes and child feeding programmes. Mass health campaigns are included for convenience under the heading of maternal and child welfare.

I. Maternal and Child Welfare

22. The Fund's assistance in maternal and child welfare programmes will be so given that it will contribute most to the development of these activities:

(a) Provision of urgent supplies and equipment for basic maternal and child welfare programmes.

(b) Training Programmes

Training programmes would include the training of auxiliary personnel - and in some instances, professional personnel - responsible for maternal and child health care. Such training would make it possible to overcome one of the biggest obstacles to the development of programmes for the benefit of mothers and children. It could be effected by the establishment or support of:

- (i) national or regional training centers; and
- (ii) children's centers in which would also be carried out research into problems of child health in the region in which they are situated and which could also be used as vehicles for public education in the health field.

(c) Mass Health Campaigns

These campaigns would aim to fight diseases affecting children, such as tuberculosis, malaria, venereal disease, trachoma and yaws, and would include projects such as the provision of antibiotics, insecticides, etc. as well as the provision of equipment for their production.

The success of such campaigns depends on the selection of a well-defined objective; the adoption of sound medical and health principles adequately publicized; the institution of an administration devoted to its task; the institution of proper coordination between national and international administrations and the correct training of teams.

II. Child Feeding programmes including inter alia milk conservation projects

Basic Principles in Dealing with Applications for Assistance

23. In dealing with applications for assistance made in accordance with General Assembly resolution 417 (V) the Executive Board will bear in mind the following:

- (a) The extent to which there exist in the country serious problems of child or maternal health, malnutrition, or welfare.
- (b) The capacity of a country to meet its needs out of its currently available resources.
- (c) The extent to which international assistance is required by the country to carry out its plans for development.
- (d) The extent to which a country can effectively make use of the assistance which has been sought and the extent to which such assistance complements plans within that country.
- (e) The extent to which international assistance from other sources is available for the same or similar purposes.
- (f) The extent to which children have suffered through war or other calamity.

Guidance in Assessing Relative Needs

24. The Board will use as the key criterion for assessing relative needs General Assembly resolution 417 (V), in particular the sections of the preamble and paragraph 6(b), which read as follows:

The General Assembly

"Recognizing the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in underdeveloped countries and countries that have been subjected to the devastation of war and to other calamities,

"Reaffirms its approval of the policy of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to devote a greater share of the Fund's resources to the development of programmes outside Europe...

Decides

"...the Board...shall...allocate the resources of the Fund for the purpose of meeting...emergency and long-range needs of children and their continuing needs particularly in underdeveloped countries."

25. While it is apparent in the light of the experience of the first Executive Board that no mechanical formula can be devised, the Board believes that in assessing relative need consideration should be given, amongst others, to such factors as infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, per caput income, per caput expenditure for child health and welfare, ratio of doctors, nurses, midwives, per inhabitant, number of inhabitants per hospital bed, ratio of child to total population, and the need for, and ability to develop rapidly, facilities for the indigenous production of commodities generally imported, and of importance to the nutrition or health of children and mothers.

26. The Board recognized that such data are not available on broad geographic areas per se and that they need to be built up from country data insofar as these are available. Account must be taken of the fact that many relevant data lack comparability or are not available.

27. In addition the Board believes that in assessing relative needs, the experience of the first Executive Board be taken into account, more especially, the following as summarized in the Board's Final Report:

"...when allocating aid among fifty-eight countries and territories for widely different needs and conditions, it became impossible to establish the size of allocations solely by assessing relative need. With need being so much greater than resources, one of the main considerations came to be the intrinsic value of the project to be aided, but with child population also being taken into account as the main statistical indication of need.

"Child population answers one part of the question of need. The other part of the answer is the relative need of the individual child."

(E/ICEF/160, paras. 165 and 166)

Criteria for Determining Priority Among Projects

28. The basic principles recommended above for dealing with applications for assistance automatically serve to limit the types of project to which the Fund will give preference. To this are added certain other limitations regarding projects acceptable for assistance flowing from the general concepts of the Fund regarding the responsibility of Governments and the trusteeship of the Board for contributions (i.e. adherence to obligations in Agreements, the development of plans of operations, internal matching and other local financing, assumption of organizational responsibility for the programme.) The fact that the assistance of the Fund is predominantly for supplies and equipment has likewise limited the types of programmes receiving UNICEF assistance, as is described in the "Summary of UNICEF Policies and Practices", E/ICEF/168, Section D.

29. The "Final Report" of the first Executive Board points out that emphasis in selecting particular projects came largely to be on the intrinsic value of the project to be aided. Projects which had the greatest direct impact on large numbers of children, which represented an attack on serious problems which assured long-range benefits, and which were strategic in dealing with basic lacks in adequate child care, were favored by the Board (E/ICEF/160, paras. 168-177).

30. Bearing in mind the influence of these policies and practices, the Executive Board will consider the following criteria in determining priority among projects:

- a) The urgency of need for that project particularly if the denial of it would cause immediate and heavy loss of children's lives, or serious impairment of child health.
- b) The financial assistance required in the context of UNICEF's resources and its current and future obligations.
- c) The relative importance attached to the project by the requesting government.
- d) Projects which would help to complete or perfect work already undertaken or accomplished in preference to wholly new projects; this, however, should not preclude aid to wholly new projects meeting urgent needs, particularly when UNICEF assistance would help initiate new government activity in a given field.
- e) Projects which would be of long-term value in preference to those of short-term benefits.
- f) Projects which through continuation by the country, or solution of a problem, would not require recurring assistance from the Fund.
- g) Projects which are well adapted to the financial, technical, and administrative possibilities of the country, due consideration being given to appropriate technical approaches.
- h) The possibility of benefits of a project also being made available to other countries.

Expenditure of Resources for Capital Investments

31. The Board was in general agreement that in many cases it is preferable to meet children's needs by increasing local production and ensuring continued supplies in the future. In order to provide the proper safeguards for UNICEF assistance to such programmes the Board decided that, in addition to the basic principles governing UNICEF assistance generally, each proposal involving UNICEF assistance for local production programmes will be examined on its merits, taking into account the following factors:

- a) The benefits of the project should mature within a reasonable time;
- b) These benefits should accrue predominantly to mothers and children and the output of the project should continue to be available to them at or below cost on terms to be specified in each case;
- c) Assistance should be restricted to items not locally available, or not available locally in sufficient quantity;
- d) The supply of raw materials necessary for the production process should be ensured;
- e) The plans for the project should show its relationship to the country's permanent programmes of child health and welfare, and to its general plans for economic development;
- f) The technical soundness of the project should be approved by the appropriate U.N. Department or Specialized Agency, and the project as a whole should conform to the standards formulated by the competent international authority;
- g) The project should be financially administratively sound and within the means of the Fund; and
- h) The need for avoiding an excessive diversification in the range of equipment handled by the Fund should be borne in mind.