

child welfare programmes for which UNICEF provided equipment and diet and drug supplements to maternal and child welfare centres, assistance in training of workers, and equipment for improving environmental sanitation, school health and health education. Of 57 programmes receiving aid in the field of nutrition, 36 were for long-range feeding and 21 for milk or other food conservation.

EMERGENCY AID

Of the total emergency aid approved in 1954, \$120,000 went to Africa (Tanganyika); \$1,822,400 to Asia (India, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam); \$494,300 to the Eastern Mediterranean (Jordan) and \$115,000 to the Americas (Haiti). The greatest amount, almost \$900,000, went to India for maintaining food and drug stockpiles so that aid can be made available as soon as emergencies occur.

On three occasions in 1954, the Board voted emergency aid by mail poll to meet immediate needs. In April it voted \$53,000 to Iraq to provide milk, drugs, soap and insecticides following the Tigris flood disaster; in July it voted \$120,000 to Tanganyika to provide food for 100,000 women and children in a drought and famine area; and in October it voted \$115,000 to Haiti to provide milk and vitamin capsules for 100,000 children, following a hurricane disaster.

LONG-RANGE AID

The long-range aid approved in 1954 was divided, within each area, between different programmes as follows:

Africa. Sixty-four per cent for malaria control and 20 per cent for maternal and child welfare.

Asia. Forty-four per cent for maternal and child welfare, 12 per cent for BCG vaccination, 9 per cent for feeding and almost 8 per cent for yaws control.

Eastern Mediterranean. Forty-eight per cent for malaria control, 17 per cent for BCG vaccination, 12 per cent each for maternal and child welfare and milk conservation and 9 per cent for feeding.

Europe. Approximately half and half each for maternal and child welfare and milk conservation.

The Americas. Fifty-two per cent for feeding, 30 per cent for milk conservation and 15 per cent for maternal and child welfare.

BENEFICIARIES

More than 28 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers benefited in 1954 from the principal UNICEF-aided mass health and feeding programmes as compared with 21 million during the previous year.

The following were the numbers benefiting from the main types of aid provided by UNICEF in 1954: BCG Anti-tuberculosis Vaccination, 13,384,506 children vaccinated; Malaria Control, 7,240,000 children and mothers and a total of 14,478,000 persons protected with UNICEF DDT; Yaws Control, 1,500,000 children and mothers and a total of 2,972,993 persons treated; Trachoma Control, 678,900 children treated; Long-Range Feeding, the peak numbers of children and mothers receiving daily ration was 1,317,800; Emergency Feeding, the peak number of children and mothers receiving daily ration was 4,108,000.

Large numbers of mothers and children also received benefits from maternal and child welfare centres and clinics aided by UNICEF and by UNICEF-aided vaccine production plants; campaigns for the control of diphtheria, whooping cough, and leprosy; and milk-drying and pasteurization plants. When all the projected milk conservation plants are in full operation, they will provide free or low-cost milk to some four million children and mothers. Many times this number will benefit from the availability of safe milk.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

More than half of the aid for maternal and child welfare in 1954 went to Asia. Two new types of programmes received aid for the first time, one for school services centring on health and nutrition in rural schools, and the other for environmental sanitation to improve the supply of safe water and excreta disposal.

Following the Board's decision in principle, in September 1953, to provide aid for the improvement of village water supplies, sewage disposal and related community health education as part of general maternal and child welfare programmes, a total of \$199,000 was approved in 1954 for six such projects, in