

Burma, Ceylon, Nicaragua, North Borneo, Panama and Peru.

During its meetings in 1954 the Executive Board noted the great value of maternal and child welfare programmes over and above their provision of preventive health services: more and more the maternal and child welfare centres provide a basis for developing health and other community services in rural areas and help to consolidate the results of mass health campaigns. Up to the end of 1954 UNICEF provided equipment for almost 7,000 centres.

MASS HEALTH

Assistance was voted for 56 mass health programmes, 18 for the first time and 38 which had previously received UNICEF help. The following types of project received aid during the year:

Yaws Control. Seven projects aided for the first time, three in the Western Pacific and three in the Caribbean area.

BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination. Nineteen campaigns received continuing aid, seven in Asia, eight in the Eastern Mediterranean and four in the Americas.

Malaria Control. Twelve campaigns received continuing aid, three in Africa, three in Asia, four in the Eastern Mediterranean and two in the Americas. The largest single programme allocation to be voted in 1954 was for \$815,000 to continue an extensive malaria control campaign in French West Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland.

Trachoma Control. Aid went to Egypt and Spain for the first time, and to Morocco and China (for Taiwan) to continue trachoma control work already under way with UNICEF aid.

Leprosy Control. The Board voted aid to the Philippines for leprosy control, the second such programme to receive the Fund's assistance.

A new emphasis on regional approaches is emerging in the pattern of UNICEF-assisted mass health programmes, as for example in malaria control in the Eastern Mediterranean and yaws control in the Western Pacific and the Caribbean.

NUTRITION

Thirty-four nutrition projects received UNICEF aid during the year, 14 for the first

time and 20 previously aided. Twenty-seven were for child feeding and seven for milk conservation. In addition an allocation was approved for a project to be supervised by FAO to test the acceptability of fish flour as a food for children; in approving it the Executive Board noted that the financing of research is not properly a UNICEF function and that this exception was made on the basis of special conditions.

Dried milk allocations totalling 113 million pounds were approved during the year for distribution through the 27 feeding programmes and eight emergency aid programmes referred to above, and for distribution through maternal and child welfare centres. Availability through the United States surplus commodity programme of dried milk free or at low cost gave the opportunity for considerable expansion of school feeding programmes, particularly in the Americas.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

On recommendation of its Ad Hoc Policy Committee which met in February 1954, the Executive Board adopted or gave new emphasis to the following policies:

1. The trend toward longer term planning and more comprehensive projects will be further encouraged, and in exceptional circumstances the Board will consider allocations for periods up to five years where the government makes correspondingly long-term commitments, where there is a considerable promise of success, and where longer term UNICEF commitments would substantially strengthen the programme.

2. The Board should consider an entire project even though the proposed apportionment may be for only one stage of it. If the Board approves a project in principle, further requests for aid to that project will be given priority in order to help or perfect work already undertaken.

3. Under certain conditions, in connexion with maternal and child welfare or nutrition or other projects already approved by the Board, local costs for training and supervision of village and district workers may be paid by UNICEF in order to help governments lay a solid basis for carrying on by themselves at a later stage.