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UNICEF AID TO CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE PROJECTS
IN AFRICA

Prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund

1. From the inception of UNICEF up to mid-1960, UNICEF aid has been given for 150 child care projects in 42 countries and territories on the African continent. Of these, 24 projects have been complete with respect to the Fund's assistance; UNICEF is currently helping 126 projects in 37 countries and territories.
2. A complete listing of the projects aided is attached to this paper as Annex I, and a summary of all project assistance approved for projects in Africa from 1947 to the end of June 1960 is given in Annex II.
3. Co-operation with other United Nations Agencies: UNICEF aid to benefit children is given in the fields of health, nutrition and social welfare. Since other agencies in the United Nations family have broad mandates in these functional fields, a network of co-operative relationships has developed over the years to ensure collaboration in the planning and development of projects and to avoid duplication of effort. The UNICEF and WHO Executive Boards have established a joint policy committee to advise UNICEF on health matters. A Joint FAO/UNICEF Committee deals with nutrition matters. Inter-agency teams make country surveys as a basis for planning projects, and later assess the progress and results of these projects.

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4. UNICEF provides essential supplies and technical equipment not available within the assisted countries, and material help for the training of national personnel. Other agencies (chiefly FAO, WHO and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) advise on the technical aspects of the projects, each in the area of its own special competence, and in many instances provide experts to help the governments for limited periods of time.

Government matching

5. The governments assisted are required to make local provision of supplies, buildings, labour, and personnel, and they carry full responsibility for administration of the projects. The local resources thus made available are known in UNICEF terminology as "matching funds". The "matching principle" is fundamental to UNICEF's operation and has the effect of obtaining a higher priority for child care services and a greater share of the country's resources. The monetary expression of government matching provides only a partial measure of its value, although it usually considerably exceeds the amount provided by UNICEF. In recent years governments have provided on the average an equivalent of US\$2.50 in matching funds for every \$1.00 allocated by UNICEF.

Allocations

6. A summary of all project assistance approved by the Board for countries and territories of Africa from the inception of the Fund to the end of June 1960 is attached to this paper as Annex II. By type of programme, the aid approved has been distributed as shown in the table on the following page.

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UNICEF Assistance to the Continent of Africa
from inception to mid-1960

	Number of projects aided	Allocations Approved	
		US\$ (excl. freight)	Percent of Total Aid
A. TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	142	15,541,900	
1) BASIC HEALTH SERVICES	29	2,809,600	16.71
2) FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE	6	410,400	2.44
Social Services for Children	2	41,000	
Mothercraft and Homecraft	4	369,400	
3) DISEASE CONTROL	80	11,218,100	66.74
Malaria Eradication and Control	17	4,774,600	
BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine	9	946,700	
Other Tuberculosis Control	7	531,300	
Bejel/Yaws/VD	18	2,056,600	
Leprosy Control	20	1,920,800	
Trachoma Control	5	904,700	
Other Diseases	4	83,400	
4) NUTRITION	27	1,103,800	6.57
Child Feeding	20	662,300	
Milk Conservation	3	331,000	
Nutrition Education and Related Activities	4	110,500	
B. EMERGENCY AID	8	1,266,300	7.53
Emergency Feeding		572,300	
Raw Materials (clothing, shoes, blankets, etc.)		573,500	
Miscellaneous		120,500	
GRAND TOTAL FOR PROGRAMME AID	150	16,808,200	100.00
FREIGHT		2,332,400	
GRAND TOTAL		19,140,600	

7. As may be seen from the tables, programme allocations approved for Africa from the inception of UNICEF to mid-1960 total over \$19.1 million, which is approximately 6.8 per cent of UNICEF aid to all regions. Most of the aid for Africa (\$18,326,700) has been approved in the period since 1950, representing approximately 12.03 per cent of aid approved in this period for all regions.

8. The tables show also that over 65 per cent of UNICEF aid to Africa has been for 80 disease control projects. Of the \$11.22 million allocated for disease control, over 40 per cent is for anti-malaria campaigns. Results in this field have so far been rather discouraging since, despite the protection afforded to 4,194,000 people on the continent, effective methods of arresting transmission in countries south of the Sahara have not been demonstrated on any wide scale. In a few of these areas, however, there have been encouraging results and it is hoped that eradication projects can be initiated in the near future in selected areas. Seventeen per cent of the total aid for disease control projects is for 20 leprosy control projects which now provide treatment for about 800,000 patients, or 30.4 per cent of the estimated total of 2,300,000 cases in Africa. Eighteen per cent of UNICEF's aid to disease control campaigns is for two syphilis control campaigns and for sixteen yaws control campaigns which are now active in a vast area of West and Central Africa and in Ethiopia, and have treated a total of 15,384,000 persons so far, or about 40 per cent of all known cases in Africa.

9. Over 19 per cent of UNICEF aid for the African continent has been for basic health and welfare projects. By early 1960, UNICEF had helped 29 countries and territories to organize and equip 1,400 health units to provide maternal and child health and welfare services. Assuming that each of these points can service a population of about 10,000, improved health care has thus been made available for some 14,000,000 persons. In relation to the total population lacking such services, this is still only a modest figure.

10. Increasing attention is being given to the training of all levels of personnel for child health and welfare services; in many projects as much as 40 per cent of UNICEF aid is directed to training. An important beginning in paediatric training

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at the University level was made in 1959 at the Makerere University in Kampala. Several projects are under consideration in other countries for the strengthening of existing training facilities and for expansion to offer new courses. There is no doubt that the shortage of adequately trained African staff will continue for many years, and that the role of UNICEF in stimulating and strengthening training programmes will continue to be very important.

11. The amounts of UNICEF aid for mothercraft and homecraft projects and for the promotion of social services for children have been relatively small, but the resulting expansion of work in these fields is being widely recognized and appreciated by the governments, as is the value of training of mothers and young women in ways to improve child care and family life, both as homemakers and as leaders in their villages.

12. Aid to 27 nutrition projects represents only about 7 per cent of the total assistance allocated, but it should be noted that the feeding projects include substantial quantities of cost-free dried milk which has been provided by the United States Government, and, since 1958, by Canada, UNICEF paying only the ocean freight. Some whole milk powder was provided by Switzerland on similar terms during 1960.

13. Taking a summary view, it can be seen that initially UNICEF aid to Africa was concentrated on reducing the great endemic diseases by special mass campaigns carried out by mobile teams before preventive health services could be extended to rural areas and established on a permanent basis. In many parts of the continent, the disease control campaigns have now progressed to the point where governments can direct increased attention to the establishment of permanent health services, and UNICEF is helping in these efforts by providing teaching equipment and, in certain instances, stipends for trainees and grants for payments to instructors for the training of both professional and auxiliary personnel who will be needed in increasing numbers to staff the expanding services.

14. During the recent past the rapid political and administrative changes on the African continent have to some extent slowed down the rate of progress of UNICEF-aided projects as new governmental administrations took over. Although UNICEF

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allocations to Africa have been increasing each year, efforts to expand aid have been obstructed by the fact that many of the countries had only recently become independent and their governments were faced with the problems of setting up new governmental machinery, developing the economic facilities of the country, and training personnel to plan and carry out programmes. The shortage of young persons with a basic education has made it difficult to train staff in adequate numbers for health, nutrition and social welfare services and the governments are faced with the competing claims of numerous ministries on inadequate budgetary funds.

15. The needs will inevitably increase in coming years with population growth. The child population under 15 years of age in the countries and territories of Africa assisted by UNICEF may be expected to increase by 1965 to over 86.1 million. Apart from inadequate nutrition and the variety of diseases which threaten child health from the time of birth, there are many factors involved in child welfare policy which must be part of a broader policy for the welfare of the family and of the community as a whole.

16. At the recent meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board, the Executive Director called attention to the desire of African countries not only to participate in benefits from UNICEF but also to contribute to the UNICEF central fund within the limits of their modest economies. Over the past year, 20 governments on the continent of Africa have pledged contributions to UNICEF. The Executive Board of UNICEF expressed the firm hope that UNICEF aid to Africa may be substantially higher in the future as governments become increasingly able and willing to devote more attention to improvement of conditions for children.

CHILD CARE PROJECTS AIDED BY UNICEF IN AFRICA

Projects Currently Assisted (as of mid-1963)

Algeria and Sahara (Depts. of France)
Trachoma Control

Basutoland
Basic MCH

Cameroun
Malaria Control
Leprosy Control

Central African Republic
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control

Chad
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control

Congo (Brazzaville)
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control

Dahomey
Malaria Control
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Ethiopia
Basic MCH
Environmental Sanitation
Malaria Eradication (Pilot Project)
BCG Vaccination
Tuberculosis Control
Syphilis Control
Leprosy Control
Trachoma Control
Child Feeding
Nutrition Education
Milk Conservation (Pilot Project)

Gabon
Basic MCH
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control

Gambia
Basic MCH
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Ghana
Basic MCH
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control

Guinea
Basic MCH
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Ivory Coast
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Kenya
Basic MCH
Environmental Sanitation
Mothercraft and Homecraft
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Project)
Child Feeding

Liberia
Basic MCH
Malaria Control (Pilot Project)
Yaws Control

Libya
Basic MCH
Child Feeding

Madagascar
Leprosy Control

Mali
Basic MCH
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Mauritania
Leprosy Control
Emergency Aid (Drought Relief)

Mauritius
Basic MCH
Emergency Aid (Cyclone Relief)

Morocco
Basic MCH
Mothercraft and Homecraft
Syphilis Control
Trachoma Control
Nutrition Education
Emergency Aid (Food Poisoning)
(Earthquake Relief)
(Refugees)

Niger
Basic MCH
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Nigeria
Basic MCH
Malaria Control
Tuberculosis Control
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding
Milk Conservation

PROJECTS CURRENTLY ASSISTED. (Contd.)

Northern Rhodesia
Basic MCH

Nyasaland
Basic MCH

St. Helens
Child Feeding

Senegal
Basic MCH
Malaria Control
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Sierra Leone
Basic MCH
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Somalia
Basic MCH
Malaria Control (aimed at eradication)
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Project)
Child Feeding
Emergency Aid (feeding)

Sudan
Basic MCH
Malaria Eradication (Pilot Project)
BCG Vaccination

Tanganyika under U.K. Administration
Basic MCH
Mothercraft and Homecraft
Child Feeding

Togo
Malaria Control
Yaws Control

Tunisia
Basic MCH
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Project)
Trachoma Control
Child Feeding
Nutrition Education
Emergency Aid (Refugees)

Uganda
Basic MCH (including paediatric training)
Social Services for Children
Mothercraft and Homecraft
Leprosy Control
Nutrition Education

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Basic MCH
Care of Prematures
Social Services for Children
Malaria Control (DDT Production)
Tuberculosis Control (Pilot Project)
Trachoma Control
Bilharziasis Control (Pilot Project)
Milk Conservation

Upper Volta
Basic MCH
Malaria Control
Yaws Control
Leprosy Control
Child Feeding

Zanzibar
Basic MCH
Malaria Eradication (Pilot Project)

PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY ASSISTED

Algeria, French Depts. of,
BCG Vaccination

Basutoland
Immunization (diphtheria/whooping cough)

Bechuanaland
Yaws Control
Immunization (diphtheria/whooping cough)

Congo (Leopoldville)
Child Feeding

French Equatorial Africa
Child Feeding

Ghana
Malaria Survey

Kenya
Malaria Control (Pilot Project)

Libya
BCG Vaccination

Mauritius
Immunization (whooping cough)

Morocco
BCG Vaccination

Nigeria
BCG Vaccination

Ruanda Urundi under Belgian administration
Child Feeding

Southern Rhodesia
Malaria Control

Tanganyika under U.K. administration
Malaria Control
Emergency Aid Feeding

Tangiers
BCG Vaccination

Tunisia
BCG Vaccination

Uganda
Malaria Control

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
BCG Vaccination
Emergency Aid (food, clothing, soap for
Gaza and Port Said)

Regional
East and West Africa TB Survey Teams

UNICEF Allocations to Africa

Assistance approved by the Executive Board from 1947 through June 1960 by country and project
(in thousands of US dollars)

	Health Services	Family & Child Welfare Services	Disease Control				Child Food-Intake	Nutrition		Emergency relief	Project Alloc.	Grand Total of all Project Alloc.
			Malaria and eradication	BCG Vacc. & other	Besels, Yaws & VD Control	Leprosy Control		Other Disease Control	Maln. Conserv.			
Algeria and Sahara, (Depts. of France)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basutoland	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.3
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.3
Cameroun	-	-	237.1	-	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.1
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371.8
Congo, Brazzaville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.2
Congo, Leopoldville & Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.9
Rwanda Urundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.2
Ethiopia	172.1	-	116.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0
Fr. Equatorial Africa e/	-	-	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	879.0
Fr. West Africa e/	-	-	-	-	147.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	478.7
Pr. West Africa, Pr. West Africa, Cameroun & Togoland e/	-	-	-	-	-	292.8	558.9	-	-	-	-	1,028.6
Gabon	-	-	2,324.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,324.4
Gambia	34.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.2
Ghana	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.1
Guinea	231.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231.7
Ivory Coast	78.4	-	6.6	-	198.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	283.6
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0
Kenya, Tang. & Uganda	546.9	84.7	58.7	129.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931.3
Liberia	-	-	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.9
Libya	6.1	-	359.1	-	136.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.9
Madagascar	131.6	-	-	86.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218.5
Mali	67.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.4
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.0
Mali	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.2
Mali	174.1	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201.7
Mali	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
Mali	64.8	-	474.5	-	83.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	648.8
Northern Rhodesia	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.9
Nyasaland	53.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.6
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	63.8	-	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.6

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	Health Services		Family Welfare Services		Disease Control				Nutrition		Emerg-ency Aid	Freight	Grand Total of all Project Alloc.
	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/	i/	j/			
Sierra Leone	15.5	-	-	99.4	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	168.2
Somalia	45.4	-	231.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.8	-	117.4	749.6
Southern Rhodesia	-	-	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	18.3
Sudan	56.3	-	160.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	285.5
Tanganyika under U.K. Administration	237.7	129.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.1	562.5
Togo	-	-	50.7	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.2	96.9
Tunisia	52.7	-	-	-	-	267.9	-	-	-	348.5	-	241.4	1,387.1
Uganda	252.1	148.3	-	-	184.8	-	-	-	166.3	-	-	76.1	642.6
U.A.R. (Egypt)	377.8	20.0	409.1	-	66.2	-	-	-	-	304.9	-	184.2	1,387.6
Upper Volta	30.6	-	22.5	-	30.2	-	-	46.4	-	-	-	9.3	118.6
Zanzibar	9.5	-	196.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	227.4
East & West Africa TB Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	36.5
	2,809.6	410.4	4,774.5	1,478.0	2,850.7	1,923.8	904.7	83.4	662.3	331.0	110.5	1,266.3	2,332.4
													19,140.6

a/ Large quantities of skim milk powder provided for these projects have been at token prices or free of cost out of United States or Canadian surplus stocks. In the case of the free milk, UNICEF pays only ocean freight rates which are included in the freight column.

b/ Includes Mothercraft and Homecraft \$369,000
Social Services for Children 41,002
\$410,400

c/ Includes \$307,900 for DDT production in Egypt.

d/ Includes Whooping cough Immunization \$37,000
Bilharziasis Control (Egypt) 46,400
\$83,400

e/ Allocations and adjustments thereto made prior to the establishment of the Community.

f/ \$278,000 allocated to France was used for a BCG campaign in Algeria from 1949 to 1952.