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UNICEF AID TO CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE PROJECTS
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

(Prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund)

61-1688

UNICEF AID TO CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE PROJECTS
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

Prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund

1. From the inception of UNICEF up to the end of 1961, UNICEF aid has been given for 188 child care projects in 44 countries and territories on the African continent. A total of more than \$26 million in aid has been given for these projects. (Amounts of assistance allocated for each country and project are shown in the table at Annex I.

Thirty-seven of the projects have been completed with respect to the Fund's assistance.) While this represents only about 8 per cent of all UNICEF assistance to child care programmes over the past fifteen years, the percentage of assistance going to this continent is steadily increasing, allocations for long-range projects for continental Africa in 1961 totalling \$4,760,000, a little less than 30 per cent of aid approved for all regions.

2. UNICEF is currently helping 141 projects in 40 countries and territories. Allocations approved for Africa in the past two years total \$7,367,000, as shown in the table on page 4 below.

3. Co-ordination with other United Nations Agencies: While administration of UNICEF-aided projects is the responsibility of the governments of the assisted countries, who provide buildings, labour, and locally available supplies, internal technical assistance is provided by the appropriate technical agencies of the United Nations system. Many of the international experts who work on UNICEF-aided projects are sent out under the Expanded programme of Technical Assistance. In the past, UNICEF has had its closest relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs. Now, as the

scope of its assistance widens, UNICEF is being brought into close relation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Through the co-operative use of their resources, UNICEF and the technical agencies can render effective assistance that none of them would be in position to offer alone, and duplication and fragmentation of efforts are avoided.

4. In their co-operative programme, the division of responsibility between UNICEF and the technical agencies has been worked out as follows:

- a) Both UNICEF and the agencies assist governments in planning programmes to meet the needs of their children, and both assist the government ministries concerned in drawing up concrete project plans of operation.
- b) UNICEF provides a variety of direct project assistance. It furnishes critical supplies and technical equipment that must be imported - drugs, insecticides, clinic equipment, dairy-plant equipment, vehicles, well-digging rigs, tools, teaching aids, etc. - seeing to the procurement and shipping of these as well as paying for them. It provides direct financial support to training programmes and training centres; in some cases, funds may be granted to provide stipends for students and to pay teachers' or professors' salaries. UNICEF also sends a certain number of skilled engineers into the field to assist governments in dairy plant and other food conservation projects.
- c) The technical agencies provide expert advice to UNICEF and to the governments. The UNICEF Executive Board does not approve aid for a particular project until the project plan of operations has received the technical approval of the agency or agencies competent in that field. In many instances, the agencies furnish experts to the governments for a few years to help them carry out approved projects. These arrangements ensure sound technical support for UNICEF-aided programmes. Much of the aid given by UNICEF would not be practicable without the broader preparatory work that the technical agencies have carried out in their specialized fields.

5. UNICEF and the United Nations technical agencies also co-ordinate their activities, so far as possible, with bilateral aid given by various governments or groups of governments for programmes directly or indirectly affecting children.

Government matching

6. 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 is only a partial measure of its value. 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. The UNICEF Executive Board has, however, taken the view that considerable flexibility should be given to the application of the matching principle in connexion with aid to the newly independent countries of Africa where the needs are generally far out of proportion to the local resources.

Contributions to UNICEF from Africa

7. 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 is now clearly expressed: twenty-three governments on the continent of Africa have made or pledged contributions to UNICEF in recent years (see Annex II).

Assistance to current projects

8. The table on the following page shows UNICEF project aid approved in the past two years, and indicates the percentage of aid going to each type of programme.

Assistance approved ^{a/} for long-range child care programmes
on the Continent of Africa ^{b/}
1960 and 1961

	(a) 1960 US\$	(b) 1961 US\$	(c) Total allocations 1960/61 Two years US\$	(d) Projects currently aided Number of Projects	Per cent of total Projects	Per cent of total of total
Health Services	919.3	1,842.7	2,762.0	38	37.5	27.0
Family and child Welfare	283.7	476.8	760.5	16	10.3	11.3
Disease Control	1,025.5	1,307.0	2,332.5	63	31.7	44.7
Malaria	325.5	78.0	403.5	10		
Tuberculosis	79.0	264.5	343.5	8		
Leprosy	301.0	635.0	936.0	21		
Trachoma	42.0	111.0	153.0	5		
Yaws/Syphilis	227.0	218.5	445.5	18		
Bilharziasis	51.0	-	51.0	1		
Nutrition	268.5	1,133.5	1,402.0	23	19.0	16.3
Child Feeding	b/	b/	b/	7		
Nutrition Education and Related Activities	54.0	891.5	945.5	12		
Milk Conservation	214.5	242.0	456.5	4		
Education: Health and Nutrition	110.0	-	110.0	1	1.5	0.7
Total Long-Range Aid	2,607.0	4,760.0	7,367.0	141	100.0	100.0

^{a/} Including freight except for freight on dried milk.

^{b/} Dried milk is provided free of cost, UNICEF paying ocean freight costs.

Currently assisted programmes

9. The earliest efforts of UNICEF in Africa were predominantly in the field of mass disease control. In the past few years, however, there has been accelerated pace in the development of nutrition projects and a rapidly increasing demand for help in basic health services, family welfare and education.

10. Basic health services: The table on the previous page shows that over 37 per cent of UNICEF aid approved for the African continent in 1960 and 1961 has been for basic health services and training. By the end of 1960, UNICEF had helped 26 countries and territories to organize 1,526 health centres to provide maternal and child health and welfare services. In relation to the total population lacking such services, this is still only a modest figure. A marked increase of activity in this field was evident in the requests from African countries to the December 1961 session of the Executive Board which made allocations to twelve basic MCH projects in Africa, including seven new projects for which aid had not previously been asked. UNICEF helps make it possible for the governments to expand these services 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.

11. Disease control: Almost 32 per cent of UNICEF aid to Africa in the past two years has been for disease control. Of the \$23 million allocated for such projects, about 40 per cent has been for leprosy control projects which now provide treatment for over 900,000 patients, or 55 per cent of the estimated total of 1,650,000 cases in Africa. Assistance for yaws and syphilis control campaigns represents almost 20 per cent of total aid for disease control. Yaws control campaigns are now active in a vast area of West and Central Africa and in Ethiopia. Over 16,600,000

persons have been treated so far, or about two-thirds of all known cases in Africa. The pattern of UNICEF's assistance in disease control has been to combat the major endemic diseases by special mass campaigns carried out by mobile teams. Control campaigns have now progressed to the point where, as indicated above, governments can direct increased attention to the establishment of permanent health services. Amounts allocated for malaria control in 1960 and 1961 represent about 16 per cent of the total for disease control. Results in this field have been rather discouraging since, despite the protection afforded by residual spraying of insecticides, effective methods of arresting transmission in countries south of the Sahara have not been demonstrated on a wide scale.

12. Emphasis on training: In June 1961 the UNICEF Executive Board adopted a policy which broadens the scope of UNICEF aid for training and allows it to be used more extensively for staff in all the various fields of services for children, and for all levels of work - planning, directing, teaching, professional and auxiliary. UNICEF can thus participate in training from primary school through university and post-graduate training. It can offer material and financial aid to a wide variety of training institutions or special training courses. It can, if necessary, help pay for teachers and for students. In many projects assisted by UNICEF in Africa, as much as 40 per cent of UNICEF aid is directed to training. An important beginning in paediatric training at the University level was made in 1959 at the Makerere University in Kampala. A first step in training of African nutritionists was taken this year with the organization of a course in Dakar for the training of French-speaking personnel. It is planned to extend and widen this method. Agricultural extension and nutrition, (regional as well as country seminars) are being planned; numerous agricultural extension, nutrition and home economics fellowships are to be granted and consultants and lecturers in these subjects are to be provided. 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.

13. Family and child welfare: 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. The programmes thus far developed are rooted in the needs and social structure of the countries themselves and are in no sense imposed or transplanted from outside. The homecraft and mothercraft projects reflect the spontaneous demands of African women for a more effective role in their societies. Although international aid of this type is comparatively new there is already evidence of its constructive influence. Two projects being assisted in Africa have the objective of improving services for the care of delinquent or unemployed boys and girls and the training of youth leaders.

14. Nutrition: Aid to nutrition projects represents about 19 per cent of the total assistance approved in 1960 and 1961. It should be noted that UNICEF gives also, for child feeding projects substantial quantities of cost-free milk powder (provided by the United States and Canadian Governments), UNICEF paying only the ocean freight.

15. UNICEF is assisting milk conservation projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanganyika and the United Arab Republic. These projects are aimed at providing free milk to selected mothers and children, cheap and safe milk to the rest of the population and mainly to low income groups. In the long run they may be viewed as an important adjunct to programmes of nutrition education. In Kenya, a new project was approved

in December 1961 to establish 50 small milk collection units in villages and to distribute milk in the villages. There is a ready outlet for milk in Africa if it can be made available at low cost. Almost all the milk from Kenya centres will be distributed in the immediate vicinity of the collection centres.

16. Various protein-rich foods, based on locally produced staples such as maize, millet and groundnuts, are the basis of experimentation going forward in various countries of Africa, and acceptability tests and promotion campaigns are being conducted with UNICEF assistance.

17. Education: Aid to education has been very limited up to the present. Only one project is being assisted, but more are being prepared. UNICEF assistance in these cases has been directed chiefly to health and nutrition aspects of primary education.

Further opportunities for assistance

18. In June 1961 the Executive Board decided to broaden its approach in assistance to children's problems and to give greater recognition to the views and priorities which governments themselves placed on the needs of their children. The Board encouraged the staff to aid countries to make surveys of their children's needs and to help them plan programmes designed to meet those needs wherever possible as an integral part of broader economic and social development.

19. With population growth, the needs of African children will inevitably increase in coming years. 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. Comprehensive

studies of the needs of children have been made in the past year by several countries and territories of Africa, and others are in process.

20. 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 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 the various ministries for budgetary funds.

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ANNEX I

UNICEF Aid to the Continent of Africa
to January 1962

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Algeria (French Depts. of)</u>	
Trachoma	19.5
Freight	<u>1.8</u>
Total	21.3
<u>Basutoland</u>	
MCH	26.0 ^{a/}
★ TB control	59.4
★ Immunization	18.8
Nutrition education	64.0
Freight	<u>14.1</u>
Total	182.3
<u>Bechuanaland</u>	
★ Yaws	27.6
★ Immunization	15.0
Freight	<u>3.5</u>
Total	46.1
<u>Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi</u>	
★ Feeding	169.5
Freight	<u>24.7</u>
Total	194.2
<u>Cameroun</u>	
MCH	36.2
Malaria control	244.6
Leprosy	124.2
Yaws	12.3
Freight	<u>41.7</u>
Total	459.0
<u>Central African Republic</u>	
Leprosy	72.7
Freight	<u>7.5</u>
Total	80.2

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

★ Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Chad</u>	
MCH	83.5 ^{a/}
Leprosy	101.6
Freight	<u>15.8</u>
Total	200.9
<u>Congo (Brazzaville)</u>	
Leprosy	41.7
Freight	<u>4.5</u>
Total	46.2
<u>Congo (Leopoldville)</u>	
Health services	187.0
MCH	62.0
Social services	20.6
Emergency feeding	306.0
Emergency (vehicles)	384.5
Freight	<u>46.9</u>
Total	1,007.0
<u>Dahomey</u>	
Malaria control	116.0
Yaws	10.0
Leprosy	30.1
Nutrition	8.2
Feeding	0.1 ^{a/}
Freight	<u>16.6</u>
Total	181.0
<u>Ethiopia</u>	
MCH	420.8 ^{a/}
Environmental Sanitation	38.0
Social services	7.7
★ Malaria eradication	46.0
★ BCG	142.4
TB	67.1
VD	106.0
Leprosy	59.5
Trachoma	146.4
Feeding	24.3 ^{a/}
Child nutrition	65.1 ^{a/}
Milk conservation	85.8
Nutrition education	45.8
Freight	<u>175.8</u>
Total	1,430.7

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost

★ Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

<u>UNICEF Assistance</u>	
<u>(in US\$'000)</u>	
<u>French Equatorial Africa</u>	
Yaws	137.1
Leprosy	197.3
* Feeding	44.8
Freight	45.5
Total	<u>424.7</u>
<u>French West Africa</u>	
Yaws	258.7
Leprosy	537.4
Feeding	6.5 ^{a/}
Freight	170.4
Total	<u>973.0</u>
<u>French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland</u>	
Malaria	2,288.0
Freight	237.5
Total	<u>2,525.5</u>
<u>Gabon</u>	
MCH	34.5 ^{a/}
Leprosy	29.7
Freight	9.2
Total	<u>73.4</u>
<u>Gambia</u>	
MCH	11.1 ^{a/}
Leprosy	38.5
* Feeding	8.4 ^{a/}
Freight	41.5
Total	<u>99.5</u>
<u>Ghana</u>	
MCH	231.7 ^{a/}
Mothercraft and homecraft	61.8
* Malaria	6.6
TB	63.0
Yaws	220.4
Leprosy	124.2
Freight	82.1
Total	<u>789.8</u>
<u>Guinea</u>	
MCH	78.4
Environmental sanitation	47.1
Yaws	36.3
Leprosy	103.7
Freight	24.5
Total	<u>290.0</u>

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Ivory Coast</u>	
Social services	88.5
Mothercraft and homecraft	45.5
Yaws	70.0
Leprosy	79.1
Nutrition education	104.2
Freight	<u>33.7</u>
Total	421.0
<u>Kenya</u>	
MCH	774.8 ^{a/}
Environmental sanitation	143.1
Community development	173.8
* Malaria	58.7
TB	151.1
Nutrition survey and training	21.5
Milk conservation	287.0
Freight	<u>179.2</u>
Total	1,789.2
<u>Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda</u>	
Malaria	46.9
Freight	<u>4.0</u>
Total	50.9
<u>Liberia</u>	
MCH	5.4
Malaria	326.4
Yaws/malaria	131.4
Yaws	71.1
Freight	<u>48.9</u>
Total	583.2
<u>Libya</u>	
MCH	145.9 ^{a/}
* BCG	86.9
TB	49.0
Feeding	169.2 ^{a/}
Nutrition education	30.9
Freight	<u>176.3</u>
Total	658.2
<u>Madagascar</u>	
MCH	106.8 ^{a/}
Leprosy	76.3
Freight	<u>16.9</u>
Total	200.0

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Mali</u>	
MCH	86.5 ^{a/}
Leprosy	96.0
Freight	17.5
Total	<u>200.0</u>
<u>Mauritania</u>	
MCH	85.0
Leprosy	10.0
* Emergency feeding	1.1 ^{a/}
Freight	23.9
Total	<u>120.0</u>
<u>Mauritius</u>	
MCH	29.3 ^{a/}
* Immunization	3.2
* Emergency aid	50.0 ^{a/}
Freight	10.0
Total	<u>92.5</u>
<u>Morocco</u>	
MCH	263.1
Community Development	27.6
* BCG	281.6
Syphilis control	432.8
Trachoma	435.5
Nutrition education	18.8
Emergency (refugees)	253.1
Emergency (misc.)	78.6
Freight	135.7
Total	<u>1,926.8</u>
<u>Niger</u>	
MCH	19.2
Leprosy	36.1
Feeding	^{a/}
Freight	5.7
Total	<u>61.0</u>
<u>Nigeria</u>	
MCH	240.6
Mothercraft and homecraft	25.5
Malaria	483.5
* BCG	3.9
TB	79.1
Yaws	702.6
Leprosy	506.9
Feeding	^{a/}
Milk conservation	73.2
Freight	230.0
Total	<u>2,345.3</u>

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost.
* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

UNICEF ASSISTANCE
1960-1961

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Northern Rhodesia</u>	
★MCH	23.9
Freight	3.0
Total	<u>26.9</u>
<u>Nyasaland</u>	
★ MCH	46.0 ^{a/}
Mothercraft and Homecraft	33.0 ^{a/}
Freight	9.8
Total	<u>88.8</u>
<u>Ruanda Urundi (under Belgian admin.)</u>	
MCH	88.8
Freight	6.2
Total	<u>95.0</u>
<u>St. Helena</u>	
Feeding	1.3 ^{a/}
Freight	4.0
Total	<u>5.3</u>
<u>Senegal</u>	
MCH	63.8
Environmental sanitation	33.5
Malaria	58.3
Leprosy	79.0
Freight	19.4
Total	<u>254.0</u>
<u>Seychelles</u>	
MCH	11.8 ^{a/}
Freight	1.2
Total	<u>13.0</u>
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	
MCH	15.5 ^{a/}
Environmental sanitation	30.0
Mothercraft and homecraft	70.8
Yaws	99.4
Leprosy	29.5
Freight	25.0
Total	<u>270.2</u>

^{a/} Project includes powdered milk free of cost.
★ Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Somalia</u>	
MCH	54.3 ^{a/}
Malaria control	266.4
TB control	67.0
* Feeding	7.3 ^{a/}
* Emergency feeding	278.1 ^{a/}
Freight	121.1
Total	<u>794.7</u>
<u>Southern Rhodesia</u>	
* Malaria	17.0
Freight	1.3
Total	<u>18.3</u>
<u>Sudan</u>	
MCH	105.5 ^{a/}
* Malaria eradication	212.2
* BCG	41.3
Trachoma	10.5
Freight	37.2
Total	<u>406.7</u>
<u>Swaziland</u>	
TB control	59.5
Feeding	^{a/}
Freight	5.5
Total	<u>65.0</u>
<u>Tanganyika</u>	
MCH	238.2 ^{a/}
Community development	129.8
Milk conservation	45.0
* Emergency feeding	26.9
Freight	112.7
Total	<u>552.6</u>
<u>Togo</u>	
MCH	79.5
Malaria control	50.7
Yaws	87.0
Freight	20.7
Total	<u>237.9</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

Tunisia

MCH	149.6
★ Mothercraft and homecraft	55.5
★ BCG	97.1
TB	182.8
Trachoma	305.7
★ Feeding	166.3
Nutrition education	88.9
Emergency (refugees)	481.3
Freight	267.4
Total	<u>1,794.6</u>

Uganda

MCH	252.5 ^{a/}
Social services	21.0
Community development	121.3
Leprosy	104.8
Nutrition education	61.3 ^{a/}
Freight	75.6
Total	<u>636.5</u>

United Arab Republic

MCH	474.8
Social services	20.0
★ Malaria	382.7
★ DDT production	310.8
★ BCG	293.2
TB	31.8
Trachoma	86.2
Bilharziasis	46.4
Nutrition survey	23.2
Milk conservation	240.0
★ Emergencies	304.9
Freight	226.8
Total	<u>2,440.8</u>

Upper Volta

MCH	69.6 ^{a/}
Malaria	22.5
Leprosy	89.2
Feeding	60.3 ^{a/}
Primary education	100.0
Freight	29.0
Total	<u>310.6</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

★ Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Zanzibar</u>	
MCH	9.5
Malaria	267.8
Freight	28.0
Total	<u>305.3</u>
<u>Regional</u>	
Nutrition seminar	42.0
Paediatric training (East Africa)	104.0
Training, Agriculture, Nutrition and Home Economics	500.0
* TB Survey Team	38.5
Total	<u>684.5</u>

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

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ANNEX II

Contributions to UNICEF from
countries and territories on the Continent of Africa
as of 21 December 1961

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Chad	-	-	8,065
Congo (Brazzaville)	-	3,930 ^{a/}	3,930 ^{a/}
Dahomey	-	5,000	-
Ethiopia	12,000	18,000	18,000
Gabon	-	5,000	102
Gambia	-	1,680	560
Ghana	14,000	16,800	16,800 ^{a/}
Guinea	-	8,097	-
Liberia	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	-	7,000	-
Madagascar	-	-	5,000 ^{a/}
Mali	-	-	5,000
Morocco	17,887	17,921	-
Niger	-	2,041	-
Nigeria	-	21,000	-
Sierra Leone	280	280	-
Somalia	-	-	3,000 ^{a/}
Sudan	10,000	9,969	9,978
Tunisia	8,160	8,160	-
Uganda	-	-	2,800
Union of South Africa	-	23,000	30,040
United Arab Republic	106,907	106,908	106,907
Upper Volta	-	3,061	3,061 ^{a/}

^{a/} Pledged

ANNEX III

UNICEF aid to Africa for training, 1961

During 1961 the UNICEF Executive Board approved assistance for African countries for 28 projects involving training and education. Of the total of \$4,760,000 approved for African projects during the year, about one third was for education and training in maternal and child health, nutrition, social services, mothercraft and homecraft, disease control and milk conservation.

For the largest of these projects a total of \$1,345,000 was approved for a three-year period to help countries extend and orient their agriculture and home economics extension services to include the teaching of human nutrition, in particular the production and consumption of foods required for young children.

By type of project, the allocations approved for training and education were as follows:

Basic maternal and child health	\$596,800
Social services	76,900
Mothercraft and homecraft	176,700
Disease control	13,600
Nutrition education	659,300
Milk conservation	53,400
Total	<u>\$1,576,700</u>

It is expected that governmental requests for assistance in training and education will increase. A number of government proposals are under discussion jointly with UNESCO with reference to various aspects of primary and secondary education.

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