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UNICEF AID TO PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT
(Prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund)

UNICEF AID TO PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

Prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund

1. Role of UNICEF aid. UNICEF is now aiding 43 countries and territories on the African continent, some 25 of which are newly independent states. While much of UNICEF's past relationships with Africa in regard to planning and development was with a small number of centralized administrations, UNICEF is now dealing with a large number of independent governments and working with people who are seeking African solutions to African problems.
2. An interesting new phenomenon is the volume and variety of technical and financial assistance available to African governments today. In applying UNICEF aid, therefore, increasing stress is laid upon the importance of co-ordination so that the complementary and stimulating character of the Fund's assistance is achieved to a maximum. The need of sound long-term planning is widely recognized by the African governments and UNICEF aid is now available to help countries in such planning, particularly where the establishment of children's needs is concerned. It is UNICEF's policy to co-operate, not only with governments, but also with other sources of assistance, particularly other United Nations bodies, in order to develop a coordinated approach and maintain a steady and consistent support when it is most needed.
3. Summary of UNICEF aid. As of December 1962, UNICEF aid had been given to 210 projects in 46 countries and territories in the African continent. A total of more than \$36 million had been committed and \$33 million allocated for child care programmes. (Amounts of assistance approved for each country and project are shown in Annex I.) In order to encourage long-term planning the UNICEF Executive Board often agrees to take a commitment for a specified sum to support a project for several years; however allocations are usually made only for the

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expenditures required for the next year. The percentage of UNICEF assistance going to Africa has increased from \$ 2,607,000 in 1960 to \$6,171,300 in 1962.

4. UNICEF is currently helping 141 projects in 42 countries and territories. In 1962, UNICEF committed \$8,349,300 (see page 4) and allocated \$6,171,300 (see page 5) to programmes for children in Africa.

5. Role of Governments. The governments assisted carry full responsibility for the administration of projects. They are expected to continue the projects as part of their permanent services if the need persists. They must match UNICEF assistance with locally available resources. The matching principle is fundamental to UNICEF's operation. Its purpose is to ensure that projects for children, once begun, are firmly rooted in the countries where they are being carried out. In recent years, governments have provided on the average an equivalent of \$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 taking account of the particular capacities of the countries and the nature of the individual projects.

6. Role of other United Nations agencies. Several specialized agencies -- WHO, FAO, UNESCO, and ILO -- and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs provide technical and consultative services in connexion with UNICEF-assisted projects -- at the planning stage, during the operation of the projects, and in evaluation of the results. The role of these agencies is a key factor in the successful development and implementation of the projects. The division of responsibility among UNICEF and the technical agencies is fully described in document E/CN.14/155, issued 9 January 1962.

7. Financial Contributions from African Governments. 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 has been clearly expressed: twenty-nine governments in continental Africa have made contributions to UNICEF in recent years (see Annex II).

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8. UNICEF Field Offices. For administrative purposes, there are three UNICEF groupings -- tropical Africa; north Africa, which is administered together with UNICEF's European region; and northeast Africa, which is administered as part of its Eastern Mediterranean region. UNICEF has operated in Africa for more than a decade and has eight offices there (see Annex III). In 1962 a new regional office was opened in Lagos to deal exclusively with the problems of tropical Africa.

9. Currently Assisted Programmes. Most of the early programmes UNICEF assisted in Africa were designed to exploit the rapid gains that could be made in certain fields -- the control of yaws and trachoma; for example -- by providing equipment and supplies, especially the new antibiotics. But there is a limit to the problems that can be met in this way. Most of Africa's problems require much more complex solutions. Very often they demand original solutions, for special conditions, such as a widely scattered population, limit the applicability of measures developed elsewhere.

10. In recent years UNICEF has broadened the basis of its assistance so that countries may now receive aid for programmes relating to all aspects of their children's development -- physical, intellectual, social -- and for preparing young people for their full adult responsibilities. Some of the new projects UNICEF is aiding in Africa include education at both the primary and secondary levels as well as strengthening university and other institutions, i.e. services in the fields of nutrition and health. In many parts of Africa special emphasis has been laid on the training of women in those fields of homecraft which impinge most directly on the health, welfare and nutrition of children.

11. Basic Health Services. A major goal of UNICEF aid is to encourage the growth of a network of services as part of broad national health systems.

12. To equip maternal and child health centres, UNICEF provides basic technical equipment, vehicles and supplies. Teaching materials and stipends are available to help train workers to staff health centres.

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Commitments Approved^a/for Long-Range Child
Care Programmes on the Continent of Africa
1961 and 1962

	1961 (000 US\$)	1962 (000 US\$)	Total Commitments 1961/62 Two Years (000 US\$)	% of Total	Projects currently aided Number of Projects	% of Total
Health Services	1,904.6	3,548.7	5,453.3	37.7	45	28.8
Disease Control	1,463.7	911.0	2,374.7	16.4	55	35.3
Malaria	96.0	-	96.0		1	
TB/BCG	396.6	231.0	627.6		11	
Leptosy	641.6	471.0	1,112.6		21	
Trachoma	111.0	103.5	214.5		6	
Yaws/VD	218.5	105.5	324.0		15	
Bilharziasis	-	-	-		1	
Nutrition	2,266.4	727.0	2,993.4	20.7	28	17.9
Child Feeding	170.9	b/	170.9 ^{b/}		5	
Applied Nutrition	1,736.5	727.0	2,463.5		19	
Milk Conservation	359.0	-	359.0		4	
Family and Child Welfare	478.5	2,201.1	1,679.6	11.6	22	14.1
Education	-	1,261.5	1,161.5	8.0	5	3.2
Vocational Training	-	800.0	800.0	5.6	1	0.7
TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	6,113.2	8,349.3	14,462.5	100.0	156	100.0

a/ Including freight

b/ A global allocation for freight on skim milk will be distributed by region at the end of 1963.

**Allocations Approved/ for Long-Range Child
Care Programmes on the Continent of Africa**

E/CN.14/213
Page 5

1961 and 1962

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>Total Allocations 1961/62</u>		<u>Projects currently aided</u>
	<u>(000 US\$)</u>	<u>(000 US\$)</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>Total</u>	
			<u>Two years</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>(000 US\$)</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Projects</u>
Health Services	1,844.6	2,176.9	4,021.5	45	28.8
Disease Control	1,445.7	814.5	2,260.2	55	35.3
Malaria	78.0	-	78.0	1	
TB/BCG	396.6	151.0	547.6	11	
Leprosy	641.6	471.0	1,112.6	21	
Trachoma	111.0	87.0	198.0	5	
Yaws/VD	218.5	105.5	324.0	15	
Bilharziasis	-	-	-	1	
Nutrition	1,304.4	1,572.0	2,876.4	28	17.9
Child Feeding	170.9	b/	170.9 ^{b/}	5	
Applied Nutrition	891.5	1,572.0	2,463.5	19	
Milk Conservation	242.0	-	242.0	4	
Family and Child Welfare	478.5	789.5	1,268.0	22	14.1
Education	-	542.4	542.4	5	3.2
Vocational Training	-	276.0	276.0	1	0.7
TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	5,073.2	6,171.3	11,244.5	156	100.0

a/ Including freight

b/ A global allocation for freight on skim milk will be distributed by region at the end of 1963.

13. Some of the newly independent countries of Africa face special problems which call for long-range planning: for example, the turn-over of highly qualified personnel in the health administration after independence, and the need to reorganize health services that were formerly organized on an inter-territorial basis. Since trained persons are essential for any permanent health service, UNICEF gives high priority to helping national training institutions and programmes for many categories of medical personnel.

14. Disease control. In many parts of Africa, the prevalence of several diseases is so high that existing permanent health services cannot initially cope with them. Mass disease control campaigns, reaching large groups of the population in a short period of time, can reduce the incidence of disease to a point where normal health services can control them. Several major communicable diseases -- leprosy, trachoma, tuberculosis, and yaws, for example -- can be controlled through special campaigns based on some of the new drugs, antibiotics, and vaccines which UNICEF can supply. UNICEF also provides transport to mobilize health workers.

15. UNICEF has assisted a number of African governments in their leprosy control work. In 1962, UNICEF allocated \$471,000; over one million leprosy victims have received treatment, 61 per cent of the estimated 1,650,000 cases in Africa. Yaws and syphilis control campaigns are now active in a vast area of West and Central Africa. Over 19,100,000 persons have been treated so far, or about three-quarters of all known cases in Africa. Conjunctivitis, which affected the entire child population in some areas of southern Morocco, has been considerably reduced. Everywhere there are fewer cases and less severe cases of trachoma.

16. Nutrition. UNICEF aids practical efforts to increase the supply of much needed protein through its aid to the development of milk production and processing, increased production and use of fish, and utilization of various forms of protein-rich vegetables such as peanuts, sesame, and cottonseed.

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17. Recently, UNICEF has been placing increasing emphasis on education and training in nutrition. One approach begins with top government ministries, planners, and universities and works down. The other begins with the people -- village councils, mothers' clubs, school children, etc. -- and works up. Both approaches are necessary, and they must be so conceived as to complement one another.

18. Family and Child Welfare. Rapid social and economic changes associated with industrialization and urbanization are leading to a disruption of traditional patterns of family and community life. Children are the chief sufferers, and there is an acute need for basic social services. Primarily, UNICEF supports programmes designed to keep the family together and improve the care given children in their own homes. (For further detail on UNICEF aid in this field see "UNICEF-Aided Social Welfare Services Programmes in Africa",* ECA, February 1963.)

19. Education and Vocational Training. UNICEF's first assistance to education was restricted to health and nutrition education. The Executive Board's decision in June 1961 to extend UNICEF assistance to acceptable projects having to do with any of the high priority needs of children opened the way for broader assistance to education and vocational training. In 1962 the Board approved commitments totalling \$1,797,000 for five education projects and one vocational training project.

20. Teacher training is an important feature of the education projects. The objective is not only to train more teachers, but to train them in the practical subjects that need to be added both to primary and secondary schooling. In some countries the primary school curriculum is being completely revised since 1958, but the teaching of practical subjects sometimes still lags behind because few teachers may have no more than a sketchy knowledge of these subjects. It will take some time to familiarize enough Tunisian teachers with the new approach for the revised curriculum, based on the philosophy of "practical preparation for life", to be generally introduced.

21. Training. Training programmes continue to be given top priority to help alleviate the critical shortage of trained personnel which is a major deterrent to effective action. During 1962, UNICEF allocated more than \$3 million for 49

* This paper was prepared for the forthcoming meeting of the Second Standing Committee Social Welfare and Community Development Congo (Leopoldville).

projects in Africa involving training and education. This represents about one-half of total allocations for Africa in 1962.

22. By type of project, the allocations approved for training were as follows:

Health services	\$ 929,800
Disease control	9,100
Nutrition	919,200
Social Services	444,000
Mothercraft/homecraft	230,100
Education and Vocational Training	94,400
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	\$2,954,500

23. Last year the Board committed \$1,345,000 for a "Training Programme in Nutrition and Agriculture and Home Economics Extension as related to Nutrition" in tropical Africa. This project, planned with the co-operation of FAO, provides for a number of regional and country seminars, the strengthening of nutrition teaching in national agricultural colleges, and a fellowship programme. Its immediate objective is to increase the interest in nutrition of government officials at the policy-making levels and to train key persons who can interpret to agricultural extension workers, home economists, and others the place which human nutrition should occupy in the development of African agriculture.

24. Future Trends and Prospects. The broader policy decisions of the Executive Board in June 1961 opened the door to wider fields of aid for children, and governments in Africa have expressed great interest in availing themselves of these new opportunities. The need to co-ordinate UNICEF assistance with other sources of aid, as well as to relate it to priorities and to comprehensive long-term planning, account for some understandable caution in expanding work in several fields. Training programmes continue to be given top priority, but these can only be expanded as basic education advances. The possibilities of UNICEF aid to education and vocational training projects are therefore of prime importance, and an appreciable increase in these fields of assistance may be anticipated.

25. The needs of African children will inevitably increase as social and economic changes associated with industrialization, urbanization, and the growth of population aggravate the age-old problems of malnutrition and disease which threaten children from their earliest years. It is estimated that the child population

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under fifteen years of age in the countries and territories of Africa UNICEF is assisting will exceed 86.1 million by 1965. Several governments are concerned about the need for an integrated approach to the problems of their children and are undertaking comprehensive studies of the needs of children which would form the basis of their future planning and of new requests for UNICEF aid.

26. On its part, UNICEF has recognized the need for a re-orientation of programming methods in the Region and for a strengthening of Area field staffs to develop and co-ordinate an increasing work-load in this developing continent. The new Regional Office for Africa and a re-organization and strengthening of Area staff should facilitate and improve co-ordination and give added impetus to the development of overall planning for the benefit of children.

ANNEX I

UNICEF Aid to the Continent of Africa
to December 1962

	UNICEF Allocations (in US\$000)
<u>Algeria</u>	
Health services	223.6
Trachoma	47.5
Emergency (Resettlement)	69.0
Education	87.5
Freight	77.9
Total	<u>1,045.5</u> b/
<u>Basutoland</u>	
MCH	53.1 a/
TB control	68.8
*Immunization	18.8
Nutrition education	64.0
Freight	36.0
Total	<u>240.7</u>
<u>Bechuanaland</u>	
*Yaws	27.6
*Immunization	15.0
Freight	3.5
Total	<u>46.1</u>
+ <u>Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi</u>	
*Feeding	169.5
Freight	24.7
Total	<u>194.2</u>
<u>Burundi</u>	
MCH	4.2
Freight	.8
Total	<u>5.0</u>
<u>Cameroun</u>	
MCH	36.6
Malaria control	123.7
Leprosy	186.8
Yaws	12.3
Freight	39.3
Total	<u>398.7</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$220,000 for Health Services, Trachoma and Education has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

+ Assistance approved prior to independence.

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	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Central African Republic</u>	
MCH	42.2
Yaws	8.0
Leprosy	72.7
Nutrition Education	15.2
Freight	15.1
Total	153.2
<u>Chad</u>	
MCH	89.6 a/
Leprosy	101.6
Freight	25.4
Total	216.6
<u>Comoro Islands</u>	
TB	11.7
Freight	1.3
Total	13.0
<u>Congo (Brazzaville)</u>	
Mothercraft and homecraft	23.5
Leprosy	41.7
Freight	5.0
Total	70.2
<u>Congo (Leopoldville)</u>	
Health services	235.2
MCH	62.0
Social services	77.0
Nutrition	260.0
Primary education	135.0
Secondary education	100.0
Emergency feeding	306.0
Emergency (vehicles)	384.5
Emergency (pertussis epidemic)	3.4
Freight	72.8
Total	1,635.9
<u>Dahomey</u>	
Environmental sanitation	26.0
Malaria control	23.4
Yaws	23.5
Leprosy	49.5
Nutrition	8.2
Feeding	0.1 a/
Freight	13.5
Total	144.2

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost

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UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Ethiopia</u>	
MCH	587.4 a/
Environmental sanitation	38.0
Social services	22.9
*Malaria eradication	46.0
*BCG	142.4
TB	129.9 b/
VD	119.2
Leprosy	59.5
Trachoma	198.2
Feeding	25.1 a/
Child nutrition	65.1 a/
Milk conservation	85.8
Nutrition education	96.8
Freight	256.5
Total	<u>1,872.8</u> b/
<u>+ French Equatorial Africa</u>	
Yaws	137.1
Leprosy	197.3
*Feeding	44.8
Freight	36.9
Total	<u>416.1</u>
<u>+ French West Africa</u>	
Yaws	258.7
Leprosy	537.4
Feeding	4.4 a/
Freight	78.1
Total	<u>878.6</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	38.3 a/
Environmental sanitation	25.8
Leprosy	29.7
Applied nutrition	40.1
Freight	15.8
Total	<u>120.0</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$80,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961

+ Assistance approved prior to independence.

UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Gambia</u>	
MCH	11.1 a/
Leprosy	38.5
*Feeding	7.2 a/
Freight	43.9
Total	<u>100.7</u>
<u>Ghana</u>	
MCH	231.7 a/
Mothercraft and homecraft	61.8
Social services	93.8 b/
*Malaria	6.1
TB	72.4
Yaws	220.4
Leprosy	173.2
Freight	102.5
Total	<u>961.9</u>
<u>Guinea</u>	
MCH	78.4
Environmental sanitation	47.1
Yaws	36.3
Leprosy	158.7
Social services	91.3
Freight	38.2
Total	<u>450.0</u>
<u>Ivory Coast</u>	
Social services	137.3
Mothercraft and homecraft	84.5
Yaws	115.5
Leprosy	158.1
Nutrition education	104.2
Freight	56.6
Total	<u>656.2</u>
<u>Kenya</u>	
MCH	751.5 a/c/
Environmental sanitation	153.1
Community development	173.8
*Malaria	132.0
TB	156.7
Leprosy	6.0
Nutrition survey and training	21.5
Milk conservation	287.0
Freight	248.2
Total	<u>1,929.8 c/</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$85,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

c/ An additional commitment of \$450,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda</u>	
Malaria	46.9
Freight	<u>4.0</u>
Total	50.9
<u>Liberia</u>	
MCH	5.4
Environmental Sanitation	32.8
Malaria	231.4
Yaws/malaria	131.4
Yaws	79.2
Leprosy	21.2
Freight	<u>45.3</u>
Total	546.7
<u>Libya</u>	
MCH	148.5 ^{a/}
*BCG	86.9
TB	67.8
Feeding	169.2 ^{a/}
Nutrition education	30.9
Primary education	71.6
Freight	<u>140.9</u>
Total	715.8
<u>Madagascar</u>	
MCH	113.0 ^{a/}
Leprosy	76.3
Nutrition education	108.5
Freight	<u>45.4</u>
Total	343.2
<u>Mali</u>	
MCH	92.8 ^{a/}
Leprosy	96.0
Freight	<u>18.9</u>
Total	207.7
<u>Mauritania</u>	
MCH	85.9
Leprosy	10.0
Nutrition	43.4
*Emergency feeding	1.1 ^{a/}
Freight	<u>39.0</u>
Total	179.4

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

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UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Nyasaland</u>		
*MCH		46.0 a/
Mothercraft and homecraft		34.7 a/
Freight		<u>15.4</u>
Total		96.1
<u>Rwanda</u>		
MCH		4.2
Freight		<u>.6</u>
Total		4.8
<u>Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of</u>		
Social services/Community development		42.7
Freight		<u>.3</u>
Total		43.0 b/
<u>+ Ruanda Urundi (under Belgian admin.)</u>		
MCH		88.8
Freight		<u>6.2</u>
Total		95.0
<u>St. Helena</u>		
Feeding		3.7 a/
Freight		<u>8.1</u>
Total		11.8
<u>Senegal</u>		
MCH		250.8 c/
Environmental sanitation		33.5
Malaria		28.2
Leprosy		79.0
Nutrition		96.5
Freight		<u>51.1</u>
Total		539.1 c/
<u>Seychelles</u>		
MCH		18.3 a/
Freight		<u>6.8</u>
Total		25.1
<u>Sierra Leone</u>		
MCH		15.5 a/
Environmental sanitation		30.0
Mothercraft and homecraft		70.8
Yaws		115.0
Leprosy		29.5
Freight		<u>31.6</u>
Total		292.4

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$170,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

c/ An additional commitment of \$51,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

+ Assistance approved prior to independence.

UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Somalia</u>		
MCH		83.2 a/
Malaria control		264.3
TB control		67.0
*Feeding		7.3 a/
*Emergency feeding		278.1 a/
Emergency flood		97.0
Freight		<u>122.8</u>
Total		919.7
<u>Southern Rhodesia</u>		
*Malaria		17.0
Freight		<u>1.3</u>
Total		18.3
<u>Sudan</u>		
MCH		136.9 a/
*Malaria eradication		212.2
*BCG		41.3
Trachoma		10.5
Freight		<u>42.5</u>
Total		443.4
<u>Swaziland</u>		
TB control		87.7
Feeding		6.1a/
Freight		<u>13.1</u>
Total		106.9
<u>Tanganyika</u>		
MCH		261.4 a/
Community development		126.1
Milk conservation		45.0 b/
*Emergency feeding		26.9
Freight		<u>128.4</u>
Total		587.8 b/
<u>Togo</u>		
MCH		81.3
Malaria control		37.4
Yaws		87.0
Freight		<u>20.9</u>
Total		226.6

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$117,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

UNICEF Assistance
(in US\$000)

<u>Tunisia</u>	
MCH	149.6
Mothercraft and homecraft	55.5
*BCG	97.1
TB	182.8
Trachoma	305.7
*Feeding	166.3
Nutrition education	88.9
Primary education	119.5 ^{b/}
Pre-vocational training	259.4 ^{c/}
Emergency (refugees)	474.4
Freight	246.0
Total	<u>2,145.2</u> ^{b/c/}
 <u>Uganda</u>	
MCH	347.2 ^{a/d/}
Social services	53.2
Community development	184.7
Leprosy	141.2
Nutrition education	61.3 ^{a/}
Freight	130.3
Total	<u>917.9</u> ^{d/}
 <u>United Arab Republic</u>	
MCH	788.6
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	258.0
Total	<u>2,785.8</u>

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$543,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

c/ An additional commitment of \$524,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

d/ An additional commitment of \$47,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

	<u>UNICEF Assistance</u> (in US\$000)
<u>Upper Volta</u>	
MCH	201.3 a/b/
Malaria	22.6
Leprosy	89.2
Feeding	0.3 a/
Primary education	100.0
Freight	46.2
Total	<u>459.6</u> b/
<u>Zanzibar</u>	
MCH	10.5
Malaria	267.8 c/
Freight	29.4
Total	<u>307.7</u> c/
<u>Regional</u>	
Public health seminar	20.0
Nutrition seminar	42.0
Paediatric training (East Africa)	74.0 d/
Nutrition Training	1,345.0
Social Services/Community Development (East Africa)	25.0 e/
*TB Survey Team	38.5
Total	<u>1,544.5</u> d/e/

a/ Project includes powdered milk free of cost.

b/ An additional commitment of \$100,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

c/ An additional commitment of \$18,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

d/ An additional commitment of \$60,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

e/ An additional commitment of \$136,000 has been approved but not yet allocated.

* Assistance completed prior to mid-1961.

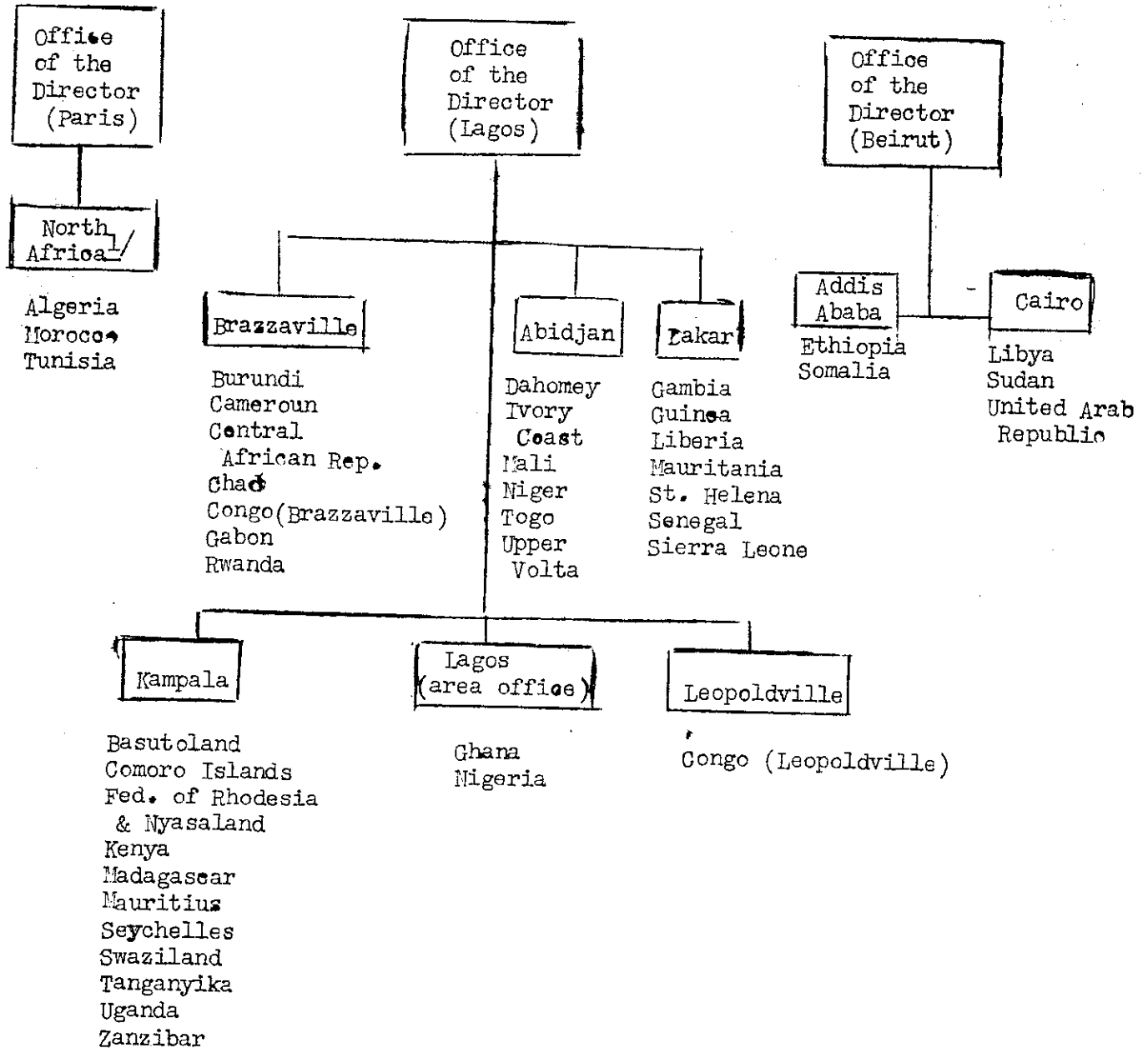
ANNEX II

Government Contributions to UNICEF
Continental Africa - December 1962

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Cameroun	-	8,163	8,163
Central African Republic	-	3,811	-
Chad	-	8,065	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,930	7,560	7,734
Congo (Leopoldville)	-	-	17,000
Dahomey	5,000	-	5,000
Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	18,000
Gabon	5,000	102	10,204
Gambia	1,680	560	560
Ghana	16,800	16,800	16,800
Guinea	8,097	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	10,204
Kenya	-	-	280
Liberia	5,000	5,000	-
Libya	7,000	4,500	4,500
Madagascar	-	5,102	5,102
Mali	-	5,000	5,000
Morocco	17,921	20,000	25,000
Niger	2,041	-	4,082
Nigeria	21,000	-	42,000
Sierra Leone	289	280	280
Somalia	-	3,000	-
South Africa	23,000	30,040	30,084
Sudan	9,969	9,978	10,000
Togo	-	-	4,500
Tunisia	8,160	9,460	11,346
Uganda	-	2,800	-
United Arab Republic	106,908	106,908	94,710
Upper Volta	3,061	3,061	3,061

ANNEX III

UNICEF Field Offices in Continental Africa
Showing Countries Currently Assisted



1/ Location to be determined