

In December, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly decided to continue UNAC for another year, but on the basis that all contributions should be for the sole benefit of UNICEF, with UNICEF acting as the co-ordinating body for national campaigns.

(f) *The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)*

Since UNICEF began operations in September, 1947, its financial resources have totalled approximately \$120 million, but for the task in hand UNICEF has found these resources limited. To spread its funds further, UNICEF has encouraged measures of self-help, UNICEF's part being to supplement the efforts of Governments and voluntary agencies in their own child health and welfare programmes. The result is that UNICEF's supplies are matched with complementary supplies by the Government of the assisted country and, in addition, the Government and local agencies bear the cost of operating the programme within the country.

In the supplementary feeding programme in Europe, for example, UNICEF supplies certain protective foods which those countries lack—milk, meat, fish, fats, and cod-liver oil. These are matched from local supplies of fruit and vegetables and together make a well-balanced supplementary meal. Again, UNICEF distributes raw materials for clothing; the cost of manufacture is borne by the recipient country and the finished products are distributed free. Moreover, in co-operation with FAO, UNICEF has promoted a milk-conservation campaign in every European country where it operates: UNICEF has helped with technical assistance and in providing certain essential parts for milk-conservation plants, while Governments supply buildings, labour, and raw materials, the objective being to spread the distribution of local supplies evenly throughout the year. Again, UNICEF's programme is so devised that practically all recipient countries are also contributors: Poland, one of the most devastated countries, has given large quantities of sugar, while Czechoslovakia has supplied vehicles and undertaken the printing of documents.

The supplementary feeding programme in Europe reaches over 4 million children out of a total child population of about 69 million in the twelve assisted countries. Selection is made on the basis of need without discrimination as to race, creed, nationality, or political belief. In Germany, where the children receive supplementary meals from the occupation authorities, UNICEF provides cod-liver oil daily for a million children. Wool and leather to the value of \$500,000 has also been sent to Germany to be processed by German manufacturers into children's clothing and footwear. These supplies move freely into all four zones of Germany.