

judice to their interest in repatriation or compensation) which would be based on development plans jointly agreed by UNWRA and individual Arab governments. As these were carried out the refugees would be progressively removed from the relief rolls.

In the latter part of 1952 it was found that schedules for reintegration programmes would have to be revised because of the length of time required to plan and negotiate the necessary agreements and to initiate the projects after the agreements were signed. During the Assembly's seventh session it was therefore resolved that the relief budget should be increased from \$18 million to \$23 million for 1952-53, the reintegration budget being correspondingly reduced. Further adjustments were authorized if these proved necessary to maintain adequate relief standards. The relief budget for 1953-54 was to be increased from \$5 million to \$18 million. These alterations in the three-year plan were approved on November 6, 1952 by 48 votes to none, the five members of the Soviet bloc and Iraq abstaining. Canada supported the changed schedules.

On March 30, 1953 UNRWA and Jordan concluded an agreement for power and irrigation projects in the Yarmuk and Jordan valleys which should make possible the gradual rehabilitation of 20,000 refugee families. UNRWA has pledged \$40 million toward these projects. On June 30 an agreement was signed with Egypt for projects in the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza area for which UNRWA will set aside \$30 million. In various localities refugee rehabilitation has already begun.

By March 1, 1953 United Nations members and others had contributed or pledged a total of \$145.3 million toward the realization of the \$250 million programme for 1951-54. This included a contribution of \$600,000 from Canada toward the Agency's 1952-53 budget.

Aid for Children

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) began its operations in 1947 as a relief organization administering emergency aid to children of war-devastated countries. The fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1950, decided that the Fund should continue for three years as an international welfare agency chiefly engaged in the promotion of long-range child-care programmes, particularly in the under-developed countries, and that its future would then be reconsidered "with the object of continuing the Fund on a permanent basis."¹

It is estimated that more than 60 million people in 84 countries have received help from UNICEF since its inception. During 1952 its activities included 5 million vaccinations against tuberculosis (out of a total of 13.5 million examinations); treatment of 1.3 million against yaws, bejel and prenatal venereal disease (out of 5 million examinations) and protection of 8.3 million against malaria and other insect-borne diseases. In addition, the average number of children who received food each month under UNICEF-aided programmes was 1.5 million.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1951-52*, pp. 66-68.