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Folder ID: 1538482

Series: Operations Policy and procedures

Dates: 07/01/1971 - 12/31/1971

Fonds: Central Files

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA ADMCF-04

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

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RETURN TO
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The World Bank Group
Archives

1538482

A1994-049 Other # 197 Box # 210153B
Bank Administration and Policy - World Health Organization [WHO] - 1969
/ 1971 Correspondence - Volume 4

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THIS FILE IS CLOSED AS OF September, 30, 1971

FOR FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE PLEASE SEE World Health
Organization (WHO) 1969 V

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Date Rec'd. Oct 4/71 30 September 1971

Date Ack'd. No reply

Assigned to Shipman

MISC-1-247

Dear Ship,

...

I am attaching a copy of a letter from John Austin which will explain the background for my request. Would you please ask Geri to check at the World Bank and see if she can locate the volumes identified in the letter? Your subsequent forwarding of the documents to me in Geneva would be greatly appreciated.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

F. S. Kent
Sanitary Engineer
Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr H. R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

... ENCLS.

NOV 12 15 37 1971
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WHO

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tel. 34 60 61 Telex. 23332

Date Rec'd. Oct 4/71 30 September 1971
Date Ack'd. 10/20/71
Assigned to Shapiro

In reply please refer to:
Prêtez de répondre la référence:

4120-1-047

Dear Sir,

I am attaching a copy of a letter from John Austin which will explain the background for my request. Would you please ask Geri to check at the World Bank and see if she can locate the volumes identified in the letter? Your subsequent forwarding of the documents to me in Geneva would be greatly appreciated.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

F. S. Kent
Sanitary Engineer
Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr. H. R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

NOV 15 12 37 PM 1971
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ENCLOS.

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29631

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

TELEPHONE
803/656-3276

20 August 1971


Mr. Frederick S. Kent
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Fred:

Under separate cover I am sending Volumes I and II of our Two Year Post High School Wastewater Technology Training Programs. I hope you will have time to review these and send me comments at a later date. We are convinced that this is the approach to take for the training of operators, not only in the United States but also in the countries that WHO provides assistance to.

I hope you have a good trip to Geneva and I look forward to discussing these volumes with you in Geneva some day.

Sincerely,


John H. Austin
Professor
Environmental Systems Engineering

JHA/jk

This letter was sent to the above address and was returned. Volumes I and II were also sent to the same address. Perhaps you might notify International Bank to forward these volumes when they arrive. *CP*

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Operational Memorandum
✓ a WHO

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
B. Chadenet
B. Chadenet

September 30, 1971

Release of Operational Memoranda to WHO

My scribbled answer to Mr. Armstrong's query was expeditious, but failed to keep you informed of my positive reaction.

More generally, I think we should give agencies with whom we work copies of all our Operational Policy Memoranda and also, on an informal basis, relevant Operational Memoranda or extracts therefrom, relevant Director's Memoranda and departmental documents of interest to their work. In brief, we should release officially to U.S. agencies with whom we have cooperative agreements all policy and procedure documents distributed to the Board, and we should make available informally those of our internal documents that will improve the efficiency of our cooperation.

This is the basis on which I authorize the release of documents.
Do you agree?

BChadenet:mpd

World Health Org -

September 29, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

I am writing you to inquire if we can set up a working arrangement in respect of the UNDP project in Sao Paulo, Brazil for pollution control. Mario Espinosa of AMRO tells me that the Plan of Operations has been signed and they will be recruiting personnel for assignment in mid-1972 and have been in correspondence with you about this project.

This is the first UNDP project executed by WHO in the America in which we have expressed special interest. It is unusual because of this, it is different from the usual pre-investment study, and it will be carried out by staff rather than consultants.

As you know, we have made two loans in Sao Paulo for water distribution and water pollution control and we shall be having supervision missions to Sao Paulo quite frequently. It would be useful if these supervision missions would rather routinely stop by the project when they visit Sao Paulo and we rather easily fall into the habit of discussing the project directly with the AMRO-PAHO staff in Washington.

May I have your thoughts on the matter?

By the way, much as I would like, I simply won't be able to get to Geneva with Ship - but I'll give him full power of attorney.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Project Department

CM
CMorse:arar
IBRD

cc Mr. Mario Espinosa - AMRO
Mr. Shipman

Mr. Shepman

Telex from Geneva

September 28, 1971

Date Rec'd. 9-28

WHO
d/r

Date Ack'd. No reply

Assigned to ~~Shipman~~ d/r

~~Caltefa~~
~~Weiss~~
~~Anthony Morse~~

Distribution
P UWater Supply I
Public Utilities Projects

INTBAFRAD WSH/DC

MISC-1-237

5992 FOR SHIPMAN FOLLOWING CABLE SENT DEMUTH TODAY QUOTE
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Mr. Sherman

Telex from Geneva

September 28, 1971

WHO
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Date Rec'd. 9-28

Date Ack'd. 10/1/71

Assigned to ~~2~~

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P UWater Supply I

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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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Distribution

Mr. Demuth

Telex from Geneva

September 28, 1971

Cc: Sent to - Mrs. Weiner

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WHO

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: N55/348/2
Prière de rappeler la référence:

28 September 1971

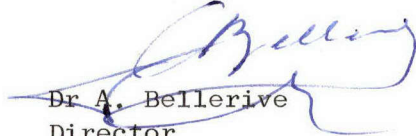
Dear Dick,

... Following my cable of today, I am sending you herewith two signed copies of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and WHO.

Will you please return one copy to my office after it has been signed by Mr McNamara.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,


Dr A. Bellerive
Director
Division of Co-ordination
and Evaluation

Mr Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

... ENCLS.

OCT 10 30 AM 1971
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ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Téléx. 23332

28 September 1971

In reply please refer to: N52/348/2
Prête de raporter la référence:

Dear Dick,

Following my cable of today, I am sending you herewith two signed copies of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and WHO.

Will you please return one copy to my office after it has been signed by Mr McNamara.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. A. Bellet
Director
Division of Co-ordination
and Evaluation

Mr Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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WHO

Telex from Geneva

September 28, 1971

25

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P UWater Supply I
Public Utilities Projects

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COL 5992

28/9/71

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Public Relations Projects
by RMVtel subby I

DISCUSSION

September 29, 1971

Telex from Geneva

25

MHO

WHO

Mr. K. Georg Gabriel

September 28, 1971

Mervyn L. Weiner *ML*

WHO Cooperative Agreement

You asked me to clarify the intent of paragraph 2(d) of Mr. Renlund's letter of September 15, 1971.

This paragraph results from my discussion with Mr. Hornett in Geneva of how termination payments would be allocated to the Cooperative Program for staff transferred to PIP from WHO, with accumulated termination benefits. Mr. Hornett confirmed to me that the problem of charging the Cooperative Program with benefits accumulated outside the Program, as experienced at the beginning of the FAO agreement, could not arise in WHO. Termination payments are not paid out of the regular budget but out of a special fund, built up on the basis of an annual charge on WHO's budget (equivalent to 8% of net salaries through 1971 and 6% hereafter). Termination benefits are thus charged to WHO's budget, and will be charged to the Cooperative Program, only as they are incurred.

During a telephone conversation with Mr. Reamy from Geneva, he asked me how WHO proposed to handle home leave benefits where WHO staff members were transferred to PIP and entitled to home leave shortly thereafter. He was told that it was proposed to let home leaves fall as they came, and that WHO would pay the full costs of home leave rights accumulated by PIP staff if transferred out of PIP. Mr. Reamy said this was acceptable.

MLWeiner:ls

cc: Mr. Reamy
Mr. Shipman

WHO

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: September 27, 1971

FROM: Mervyn L. Weiner *W*SUBJECT: IBRD/WHO Cooperative Program: Cost-Sharing

This note has been prepared for the guidance of the internal auditors.

As a result of Mr. Jones' (Controller's Department) visit to WHO in August to discuss administrative arrangements, it became clear that WHO was concerned that the Bank share the costs of the additional professional staff to be recruited for the program rather than share the cost of man-years of service, individually costed, as implied by the documents submitted to the Bank's Executive Directors.

WHO's concern about sharing the costs of specific posts rather than man-years of service is based on the fact that the new posts which they have undertaken to fill for the purposes of the Cooperative Program will be somewhat more expensive than the regular WHO staff already in the Pre-Investment Planning Unit. Since it is contemplated that we will be drawing man-years of service from the whole Unit and, therefore, that regular WHO staff may at times be working on Cooperative Program assignment and some of the new staff will be working on UNDP project supervision, sharing of man-years costed individually may result in WHO having to pay for slightly more than the 25% of the additional posts created specifically for the Program.

During our discussions of the draft Cooperative Agreement, we pressed WHO, and they agreed, that these additional posts should be so established as to be able to recruit the quality of staff required, even though this may mean that some of them will have to be recruited as consultants in order to permit remuneration at levels beyond the regular WHO ceilings.

Since the differences between the two bases for cost sharing under discussion are small, and since WHO's expectation that it will be reimbursed for the incremental costs incurred for the purposes of the Cooperative Program is a reasonable one, Messrs. Demuth, Gabriel and I have agreed that the cost of professional services to be shared will be those of the new posts to be recruited and not the actual costs of the specific man-months actually assigned to the Cooperative Program by WHO. Although the language of the Agreement refers to man-years of service, Mr. Ellsworth Clark confirmed that this basis for cost-sharing is consistent with the objective of the Agreement as presented to the Executive Directors.

MLWeiner:ls

cc: Messrs. Demuth
Gabriel
Ellsworth Clark
Chadenet
Armstrong/Shipman/Morse

WHO

September 27, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Re: Questionnaire 'National Data on Community
Water Supply'

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter dated 7 September addressed to Harold and enclosing two copies of the above questionnaire.

If, upon review of the questionnaire, we have any comments we will let you know.

Very truly yours,



Peter Callejas
Deputy Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Messrs. Morse with one copy of incoming questionnaire
Warford with copy of incoming letter only (on return)

PCallejas:gpl

Control No. MISC-1-221

WHO

September 27, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Mr. Bierstein:

Mervyn Weiner, the Director of Public Utilities Projects Department, has suggested that you may be interested in the attached summary of a paper which I intend reading at a working party chaired by Dr. Ansari of your Division of Communicable Diseases and which will deal with the economics of controlling diseases at specific levels. The techniques which I am proposing use a mixture of operations research, mathematical programming, model building and economics.

I would very much like to meet you whilst in Geneva for the meeting of the Working Party in order to discuss the more economic aspects of the Bank/WHO joint work. Perhaps you could indicate the most suitable dates during the week of October 18 through 22.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas W. Berrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enclosure

cc: Messrs: Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Berrie, Warford
Department Files, Central Files, Chron. File

TWB
TWBerrie: jr
IBRD

26 58 10 38 AM 1971

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September 27, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Mr. Bierstein:

Mervyn Weiner, the Director of Public Utilities Projects Department, has suggested that you may be interested in the attached summary of a paper which I intend reading at a working party chaired by Dr. Anasari of your Division of Communicable Diseases and which will deal with the economics of controlling diseases at specific levels. The techniques which I am proposing use a mixture of operations research, mathematical programming, model building and economics.

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Yours sincerely,

Thomas W. Berris
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enclosure

cc: Messrs: Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Berris, Warford

Department Files, Central Files, Chron. File

SEP 28 10 38 AM 1971

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TWBerris: jr
IBRD

WHO

September 27, 1971

Dr. Bernd Dietrich
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Dr. Dietrich:

Mervyn Weiner, the Director of Public Utilities Projects Department, has suggested that you may be interested in the attached summary of a paper which I intend reading at a working party chaired by Dr. Ansari of your Division of Communicable Diseases and which will deal with the economics of controlling diseases at specific levels. The techniques which I am proposing use a mixture of operations research, mathematical programming, model building and economics.

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Yours sincerely,

Thomas W. Berrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enclosure

CC: Messrs: Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Berrie, Warford

Dept. Files, Central Files, Chron. File

TWB
TWBerrie: jr
IBBB

SEP 28 10 38 AM 1971

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September 27, 1971

Dr. Bernd Dietrich
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Dr. Dietrich:

Mervyn Weiner, the Director of Public Utilities Projects Department, has suggested that you may be interested in the attached summary of a paper which I intend reading at a working party chaired by Dr. Ansari of your Division of Communicable Diseases and which will deal with the economics of controlling diseases at specific levels. The techniques which I am proposing use a mixture of operations research, mathematical programming, model building and economics.

I would very much like to meet you whilst in Geneva for the meeting of the Working Party in order to discuss the more economic aspects of the Bank/WHO joint work. Perhaps you could indicate the most suitable dates during the week of October 18 through 22.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas W. Barrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enclosure

CC: Messrs: Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Barrie, Warford

Dept. Files, Central Files, Chron. File

SEP 28 10 38 AM 1971

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TWBarrie:jr
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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

WHO

2688
Rusi

In reply please refer to: N55/348/2

24 September 1971

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Dear Ship,

Recently you were good enough to send us several copies of the reprint "The Project Cycle" by Warren C. Baum which were distributed to members of PIP unit and also to our Regional Offices. We have now received requests from four of our Regional Offices for a total of 60 copies of this reprint.

Would it be possible for you to supply us with, say, 70 more copies so that we may meet these requests and have a few spares in PIP?

Thanking you for your help in this matter.

Date Rec'd.

9-30

Yours sincerely,

Date Ack'd.

Oct 6

Assigned to

Shipman

R

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

MISC-1-239

Mr H.R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Oct 1
C. ...

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTÉ-Geneva

Tel. 3460 61 Télex 22333

24 September 1971

In reply please refer to: W5/348/2
Prise de rapport la référence

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Thanking you for your help in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Date Rec'd. 9-30
Date Ack'd. 10-6
Assigned to [Signature]

W5C-1-237

Mr. H.R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

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WHO

September 24, 1971

Mr. Bernd Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
Community Water Supply
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

This letter is to inform you that due to some internal management changes, the monthly reporting system on the Progress of Operations of the Department of Public Utilities ceased to be issued in its usual format, effective August 31. The new format (replacing the Progress of Operations Report) will consist of two parts, viz.,

- (i) The current Status of the Lending Program Report; and
- (ii) The monthly Report on Technical Assistance and Economic/Sector Work - (this latter report will include the last three sections of the old Progress of Operations Report).

All information previously received from the Progress of Operations Report will henceforth be contained in the new reports which will be forwarded to you in October 1971.

Very truly yours,

HR
 for Harold R. Shipman
 Chief, Water Supply Division I
 Public Utilities Projects Department

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W40

September 24, 1971

Mr. Bernd Metzdorf
Director
Division of Environmental Health
Community Water Supply
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

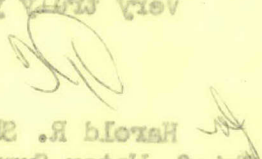
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- (i) The current status of the Land Use Program Report; and
- (ii) The monthly Report on Technical Assistance and Regional Sector Work - (this latter report will include the last three sections of the old Progress of Operations Report).

All information previously received from the Progress of Operations Report will henceforth be contained in the new reports which will be forwarded to you in October 1971.

Very truly yours,



Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

SEP 28 11 25 AM 1971

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TPBOMANI:21
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WHO

September 24, 1971

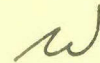
Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Preinvestment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

It was a pleasure to see you again, and especially to meet your family and enjoy such an excellent dinner and pleasant evening at the Bierstein home. When things get tough here, I will think of you tramping across your beautiful golf course before breakfast and be consoled that at least you are enjoying some of these better things in life.

Warmest regards to your family and colleagues.

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

MLWeiner:ls

SEP 25 11 13 AM 1971

WHO

September 24, 1971

Mr. Paul Birstein
Chief, Preinvestment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

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to meet your family and enjoy such an excellent dinner and
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Warmest regards to your family and colleagues.

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

M.L. Weiner:js

SEP 27 11 13 AM 1971

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES

WHO

September 24, 1971

Dr. Bernd H. Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Bernd:

It was good to see you again, and to know now that the Agreement is about to become effective.

I recall with particular pleasure the delightful lunch at the lakeside, and only lament that we cannot offer you comparable amenities when you come here.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

MLWeiner:ls

SEP 25 11 13 AM 1971

WHD

September 24, 1971

Dr. Bernd H. Deterlich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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the Agreement is about to become effective.

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you comparable amenities when you come here.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

M:Weiner

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WHO

September 24, 1971

Dr. A. Bellerive
Director II
Office of Director
Division of Coordination and Evaluation
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Dr. Bellerive:

I want to thank you again for your very kind reception,
and for the delightful lunch in your magnificent dining room.

I have informed Dick Demuth where things stand, and we
all now await word of Dr. Candau's return and early signing of
the Agreement.

With warm regards to Mike Sacks,

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

MLWeiner:ls

cc: Mr. Demuth

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BELLERIVE

WHY

September 24, 1971

Dr. A. Belletive
Director II
Office of Director
Division of Coordination and Evaluation
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Dr. Belletive:

I want to thank you again for your very kind reception,
and for the delightful lunch in your magnificent dining room.

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all now wait word of Dr. Candau's return and early signing of
the Agreement.

With warm regards to Mike Sacks,

Sincerely yours,



Mervyn L. Weiner
Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

MILWeiner:ls

cc: Mr. Demuth

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WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2
Prière de rappeler la référence:

22 September 1971

Dear Ship,

I am enclosing two copies of a document entitled "Pre-investment Planning Projects" which presents both in graphic and tabular form information on completed, ongoing and proposed projects.

It is intended that a similar document be prepared when, after the visit of Charlie and yourself to Geneva, we have the schedule of work under the Co-operative Programme.

We would be grateful if you would indicate any inaccuracies in this document and also for any suggestions for improving its presentation.

Best personal regards.

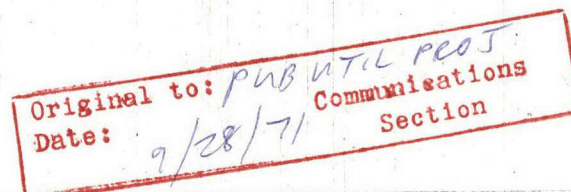
Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul".

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr H.R. Shipman
Chief Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

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SEP 23 1971

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File Title Bank Administration and Policy: World Health Organization (WHO) - 04		Barcode No. 1538482		
Document Date Sep 22, 1971	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants To: H. Shipman, Chief Water Supply Division I From: P. Bierstien, Chief Pre-Investment Planning, Division of Environmental Health, WHO				
Subject / Title Gerard Tenaille				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date Feb 21, 2013</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013			

W 110

September 22, 1971

Dr. N. Ansari
Chief, Parasitic Diseases
Division of Communicable Diseases
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Dr. Ansari,

Working Party Meeting in Geneva, October 18-22, 1971

You will recall from earlier letters, which you have received from Dr. Tigertt, that the discussions in Washington organized by our Dr. Jim Lee, with the intention of exposing your experts in the control of diseases to economists and those with ancillary disciplines, have crystalized around a suggestion from myself that the problems with which you are dealing are suited to solution by the mixed disciplines of economics, operational research and model building.

I attach a more refined version of the first draft summary of my ideas which you may care to distribute to members of the working party. I also enclose some excerpts from a book entitled "Introduction to Operations Research" by Churchman, Ackoff and Arnoff, published by John Wiley and Sons 1957 and a copy of a pamphlet "Operations Research: Decision Aid for Management" by G.W. Morgenthaler, published by Education-Industry Service, Chicago. You may like to draw the attention of the working party to the pamphlet and the relevant chapters of the book or to circulate copies of these, appropriately titled.*

I consider that this type of introductory reading would very much assist me in my task of describing the methods which I have in mind at the meetings in Geneva.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Berrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

* Although the subject matter dealt with in these publications is related to different types of decision making, the principles still apply.

Enclosures

Copies (with summary only) Dr. Tigertt (PAHO), Messrs. Lee, Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Berrie, Warford, Duloy (Economics), Miller (Economics), de Wilde (Western Africa)

Copies (without any attachments): Dept. Files, Central Files, Chron. File

TWBerrie:jr
IBRD

W410

September 22, 1971

Dr. H. Anstett
Chief, Parasitic Diseases
Division of Communicable Diseases
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland, Europe

Dear Dr. Anstett,

Working Party Meeting in Geneva, October 18-22, 1971

You will recall from earlier letters, which you have received from Dr. Tigeret, that the discussions in Washington organized by our Dr. Jim Lee, with the intention of exposing your experts in the control of diseases to economic and those with auxiliary disciplines, have organized around a suggestion from myself that the problems with which you are dealing are suited to solution by the mixed disciplines of economic, operational research and model building.

I attach a more refined version of the first draft summary of my ideas which you may care to distribute to members of the working party. I also enclose some excerpts from a book entitled "Introduction to Operations Research" by Gurnaman, Ackerly and Anstett, published by John Wiley and Sons 1967 and a copy of a pamphlet "Operations Research: Decision Aid for Management" by G.W. Morgenstern, published by Education Industry Service, Chicago. You may like to draw the attention of the working party to the pamphlet and the relevant chapters of the book or to circulate copies of these, appropriately titled.*

I consider that this type of introductory reading would very much assist me in my task of describing the methods which I have in mind at the meetings in Geneva.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Barnett
Economic Advisor
Public Utilities Projects Department

* Although the subject matter dealt with in these publications is related to different types of decision making, the principles still apply.

Enclosures

Copies (with summary only) Dr. Tigeret (WHO), Messrs. Lee, Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Dufay (Economics), Miller (Economics), de Witte (Western Africa)
Copies (without any attachments): Dept. Files, Central Files, Chron. File

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6410

September 22, 1971

Dr. W.D. Tigertt
2307 Two Charles Center
8 Charles Plaza
Baltimore
Maryland 21201

Dear Dr. Tigertt,

WHO - Working Party Meeting in Geneva
October 18-22, 1971

Thank you for your letters of September 4, 5, 7 and 14 and our all too brief meeting for lunch last week. I have written to Dr. Ansari, as you suggested, giving a revised version of the summary of my paper together with copies of extracts from the very few suitable books on operational research, mathematical programming and model building. I have suggested to Dr. Ansari that he might consider sending these extracts and my paper to the working party members before the meeting, in that such action will make my task at the meeting much easier.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Dr. Ansari plus a copy of the revised version of my paper. Please call me before you leave for Geneva. I expect to leave for Mexico on October 4, be back in the office on October 12 and leave for Geneva on October 15.

I would not want to alter one word in your own explanatory note which you sent to me on September 14.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Berrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

2 Enclosures

cc: Messrs: Lee, Weiner, Armstrong, Shipman, Morse, Berrie, Warford
J. de Wilde (Western Africa)
Dept, Files, Central Files, Chron. File

CONTROL NOS: Misc. - 1 - 217
Misc. - 1 - 213

TWB
TWBerrie: jr
IBRD

September 25, 1971

Dr. W.D. Tigert
2307 Two Charles Center
8 Charles Plaza
Baltimore
Maryland 21201

Dear Dr. Tigert,

WHO - Working Party Meeting in Geneva
October 18-22, 1971

Thank you for your letters of September 14, 21, 27 and 28 and our all too brief meeting for lunch last week. I have written to Dr. Anasari, as you suggested, giving a revised version of the summary of my paper together with copies of extracts from the very few suitable books on operational research, mathematical programming and model building. I have suggested to Dr. Anasari that he might consider sending these extracts and my paper to the working party members before the meeting, in that such action will make my task at the meeting much easier.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Dr. Anasari plus a copy of the revised version of my paper. Please call me before you leave for Geneva. I expect to leave for Mexico on October 14, be back in the office on October 18 and leave for Geneva on October 19.

I would not want to alter one word in your own explanatory note which you sent to me on September 14.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas W. Berrie
Economic Adviser
Public Utilities Projects Department

2 Enclosures

cc: Messrs: Lee, Weiner, Anderson, Morse, Berrie, Warford
J. de Witte (Western Africa)
Dept. Files, Central Files, Gen. Files
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Misc. - I - 213

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Mr. Demuth

Telex from Geneva

September 28, 1971

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Mr. DeMunn

Director

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MHO

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2

16 September 1971

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Dear Ship,

We have had the visit of Mr Mervyn Weiner during the past few days and this has been extremely helpful. It now appears that all of the obstacles to the signature of the Agreement have been removed and we expect that the Director-General will be signing the Agreement shortly. Unfortunately he is engaged in a series of visits to meetings of Regional Committees and we cannot accurately predict the date of signature.

We were told of your projected visit in October and I should mention that I shall be absent from Geneva during the period 23 September to 6 October 1971; however I am hopeful that you will be coming later than the 6th but not much later. I suggested to Mr Weiner that Charlie might also accompany you so that we might have a thorough going review of the plans of both Divisions and settle a lot of "nuts and bolts" questions.

We were given a copy of the new proposed work schedule for the WHO/IBRD Collaborative Agreement marked as Annex I. We would, of course, wish for more specific dates for the 1971 missions and some indication of the terms of reference of the missions.

Additionally we hope that Charlie and you will be prepared to give us, at least, for the first part of 1972 a little more exact indication of dates of proposed missions, their disciplinary composition etc.

We are all looking forward to your visit to Geneva. Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Paul

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Date Rec'd. 9-22

Date Ack'd. no reply

Shipman
Edwards

Mr H.R. Shipman
Chief Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

MISC-1-228

Copies given to:
Mr. Morse
Mr. Armstrong

BB/pw

B

A 343

WHO

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND

Tel. 34 60 61 Telex. 22332

16 September 1971

In reply please refer to: WS/372/2

Dear Sir,

We have had the visit of Mr Mervyn Weiner during the past few days and this has been extremely helpful. It now appears that all of the obstacles to the signature of the Agreement have been removed and we expect that the Director-General will be signing the Agreement shortly. Unfortunately he is engaged in a series of visits to meetings of Regional Committees and we cannot accurately predict the date of signature.

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Additionally we hope that Charlie and you will be prepared to give us, at least for the first part of 1972 a little more exact indication of dates of proposed missions, their disciplinary composition etc.

We are all looking forward to your visit to Geneva. Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Date rec'd. 9-22
Date Ack'd. 10-1-71
Assigned to [Signature]
[Signature]

Mr. H.R. Shipman
Chief Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

M/SC-1-328
Copy sent to:
Mr. [Signature]
Mr. [Signature]

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

15 September 1971

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Dear Mr Gabriel,

Thank you for your letter of 10 September 1971. I was very glad to meet Mr Weiner and to discuss with him the points raised in your letter of 10 September.

A number of points raised in your letter were clarified in a telephone conversation with Mr Reamy in Washington.

I would like now to reply to your letter in detail and to confirm the arrangements made between us.

- 1) Points 1, 2, 4 and 5 of your letter of 10 September are fully acceptable to us and we shall meet the conditions as set out therein.
- 2) As regards point 3 of your letter, we have agreed to the following:
 - a) At the end of each calendar quarter we will provide a statement of that quarter's expenditure. The statement will contain a single total for each month of the quarter covering the salary, allowances and other normal staff benefits. There will, however, be attached to the quarterly statement the monthly computer payroll sheet which will give the names in alphabetical order of the ten professional staff members within the Co-operative Programme and of the support staff and will show one total per person which will include salary plus allowances;

Mr K. Georg Gabriel
Controller
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America


.../

15 September 1971

- b) I have agreed to give you annually a breakdown of the staff costs as between salary and the allowances;
- c) The cost of individual staff benefits such as home leave, education grant, etc. will be identified separately in the quarterly statement, and it was agreed that the actual costs incurred by the ten professional staff members and the support staff will be charged to the Co-operative Programme account as and when they occur;
- d) I confirm that the Co-operative Programme account will be charged 8 per cent. of net salaries in 1971 and 6 per cent. of net salaries in 1972 to cover terminal payments. That will be the only charge to the Co-operative Programme account for terminal payments. Actual terminal payments will be charged to WHO's own Terminal Payments Account;
- e) I have agreed to provide you in the quarterly statement with details of the cost of transportation, per diem or subsistence costs and other costs on all travel undertaken by the ten professional staff and the support staff together with the same information for the six experts in the PIP Unit when utilised under Co-operative Programme assignments. It is also agreed that when an expert is required to carry out a programme assignment and a non programme assignment on the same mission the related expenditures would be apportioned between the two assignments;
- f) It was agreed that the name, post and service input per expert per mission by actual calendar dates showing time spent in country of assignment, in Geneva and in regional offices will be provided separately by Chief, PIP.

I was very pleased that we were able to settle the financial and administrative aspects of the Co-operative Programme between our Organizations so expeditiously and would thank Mr Weiner for his co-operation and understanding.

Sincerely yours,


Eric Renlund
Director, Division of
Budget and Finance

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0-3 52 8 24 1971

15 September 1971

Mr G. Gabriel

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Sincerely yours,

Eric Reinhard
Director, Division of
Budget and Finance

SEP 24 2 54 PM 1971

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GENERAL FILES

September 10, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

Please refer to your letter of August 30, 1971 regarding the qualifications of consulting firms to be invited to submit proposals in connection with the WHO/UNDP (SF) Projects in Madagascar and Mali.

After having reviewed the additional information you sent us on the qualifications of the four consulting firms, whose selection we questioned in our July 30, 1971 letter, we are still not convinced that these firms are acceptable.

Madagascar

S.T.I.P.E. (Italy)

According to its questionnaire, this firm has not made any reconnaissance studies, investigations and survey reports, pre-investment studies or management studies. Besides, its foreign experience is very limited. The annex of S.T.I.P.E.-Italconsult seems irrelevant, as it refers mostly to Italconsult.

SAUPI (Italy)

If you have any doubts about the extent of foreign experience of a firm, why not leave the burden of proof on the firm and include it even as an alternate, only when you are quite satisfied as to their competence and experience. There is nothing in their questionnaire that indicates foreign experience in water supply engineering.

VAN HASSELT EN DE KONING (Netherlands)

According to the annex of this firm's questionnaire, it has practically no experience in water supply engineering.

ВНЕШНЕПРЕСЬЯ ИЛИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ НЕ ПРИБИРАЮТ.

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

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АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

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ВНЕШНЕПРЕСЬЯ ИЛИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ НЕ ПРИБИРАЮТ.

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

ВНЕШНЕПРЕСЬЯ (1971)

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ВНЕШНЕПРЕСЬЯ ИЛИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ НЕ ПРИБИРАЮТ.

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

ВНЕШНЕПРЕСЬЯ ИЛИ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ НЕ ПРИБИРАЮТ.

УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕ ПО ДРУГОМУ АДРЕСУ ПРИМЕНИМО, ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ РАБОТЫ ИЛИ

АДРЕС НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ (1971)

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1110

Mr. Paul Bierstein

September 10, 1971

MLI

Louis Berger Inc. (USA)

According to this firm's questionnaire and annexes, it has very limited experience in water supply and sewerage engineering. In addition, we have consulted with AIDB and the experience shown in Latin America is misleading in part and seems to be exaggerated.

We continue to urge you to select only qualified consultants with proven technical, pre-investment and management experience in water supply, with early reconsideration of firms who have performed well for you in the past.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Mr. Shipman
Mr. Finne

Crietveld:ab

Control no. MLI-1-17

September 10, 1971

Mr. E. Renlund
Director, Division of
Budget and Finance
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Renlund:

This is in answer to your letter of September 1, 1971 concerning the working arrangements between the World Health Organization and this Bank for the Cooperative Program in the fields of water supply, wastes disposal, and storm drainage. I should like to thank you for your letter and particularly also for the informative organizational booklets attached to it.

The Bank's position relative to disbursing its funds is to seek reasonable documentation sufficient in detail to ensure the appropriateness of the payment. This procedure has been followed, not only in the Bank/FAO Cooperative Programme mentioned in your letter, but also in all other cases where the Bank has entered into a contractual arrangement with another organization or entity for the conduct of a project or study. In requesting this documentation from WHO, we are not implying a lack of confidence in the control and audit functions of your organization, but merely following our standard practice of seeking the minimum documentation necessary to meet our basic requirements.

After consideration of your objections to the requirements conveyed to you and your associates by Mr. Jones, we are prepared to work on the basis of the following modified procedures and documentation:

- (1) We agree that we shall meet 75% of the costs of the salaries and allowances of the five professional posts foreseen for 1971 and the ten professional posts foreseen for 1972 plus the costs of the supporting staff for the full period, provided that WHO provides an equivalent number of man-years of service under the agreement.
- (2) As your request, the Bank will deposit as an advance to WHO's designated account an agreed amount estimated to finance the Bank's share of the program's activities for a three-month period.
- (3) WHO will provide promptly after the end of each calendar quarter, a statement of that quarter's expenditures. Such statements should include:

September 10, 1971

- (a) The names, and cost, of the occupants of the ten professional posts within the PIP Unit, authorized on account of the Cooperative Program as the posts are filled and relevant costs are incurred. We would accept as appropriate documentation for these costs separate entries in the quarterly statements showing the salary, allowances and other normal staff benefits for each individual. The cost of individual staff benefits such as home leave, education grants, settling-in allowances, etc. should be identified separately. As the Program is presently agreed only through 1972, we would expect that the cost of such benefits chargeable to the Program will be equitably pro-rated.
- (b) The names and cost of the support staff, up to the agreed level, employed in that quarter under the Cooperative Program in the same detail as referenced in (a) above.
- (c) The name, post and service input per expert, per mission, including the following information for each individual:
 - (i) service by actual calendar dates to show time spent in country of assignment, in Geneva and in Regional Office;
 - (ii) transportation costs;
 - (iii) per diem or subsistence costs;
 - (iv) other associated costs.

This information should be provided for any of the 16 PIP experts utilized under Cooperative Program assignments. When an expert is required to carry out a Program and a non-Program assignment on the same mission the related expenditures should be apportioned between the two assignments.

- (4) The quarterly statements of expenditure should show 100% of the costs to the Program with a final calculation of 75% to indicate the Bank's share. We will audit the statements, arrange appropriate payment in settlement, and convey to WHO any questions and/or comments arising out of the audit.
- (5) As you requested, we attach the desired format of the annual certification by WHO's external auditor of the Cooperative Program's accounts.


We share your concern that the financial and administrative aspects of the Cooperative Program between our organizations be handled expeditiously and are confident that the above arrangements will lay the basis for a smooth working relationship in this regard.

cc: Messrs. Demuth
Weiner
E.E. Clark
Reamy/Jones

Attachment

KGGabriel/leo

Sincerely yours,


K. George Gabriel
Controller

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
International Development Association
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

The accompanying Statement of Expenditures relating to the
Cooperative Program between World Health Organization and Inter-
national Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International
Development Association for the period _____ to
_____ has been examined in accordance with my
directions. I have obtained all the information and explanations that
I have required, and I certify, as a result of the audit, that,* in
my opinion, the accompanying Statement of Expenditures is correct and
that the expenditures reported thereon are in accordance with the
Memorandum of Understanding dated _____.

Date

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

*Exceptions to be reported here.

w 110

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: BELLERIVE
UNISANTE
GENEVA

DATE: SEPTEMBER 9, 1971

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

Rco

TEXT:
Cable No.:

WEINER WILL BE CARRYING TO GENEVA THIS WEEKEND GABRIEL'S REPLY TO
RENLUND'S LETTER OF SEPTEMBER ONE. WE BELIEVE THIS LETTER WILL
RESOLVE YOUR RESERVATIONS ABOUT PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
AND PERMIT PROMPT SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT. REGARDS

DEMUTH
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Richard H. Demuth

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

MW/RHD:tf
ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

Agreed in principle with and cc:

Mr. Gabriel

cc: Mr. Weiner

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

Fo

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2

7 September 1971

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Dear Ship,

Although I am informed that a copy of the questionnaire on national data on community water supply was given to Jerry Warford on his recent visit to Geneva I am also sending you two copies.

You will recognize that this questionnaire, as is true of any questionnaire, represents an uneasy compromise between the data which we would like to get and that which we are likely to get. We have taken into account as far as possible the comments which you were good enough to provide us.

...
Copies of the questionnaire have been provided to all Regional Offices for onforwarding to Member Countries and we are keeping our fingers crossed as to the results.

It is, of course, the intention that as time goes on the questionnaire will be refined and extended in the hope that both the countries and assisting organizations will have as much of the available data as is practical.

We would, of course, be grateful for any additional comments which you would wish to make on the questionnaire.

Date Rec'd. 9-16 Best personal regards.

Date Ack'd. Sept 27/71

Assigned to Shipman

Marsel

Warford

MISC-1-221

Yours sincerely,

Paul

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

... ENCL

PB/pw

A 343

WHO

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVA 27 - SUISSE
Télégrammes: UNISANTÉ-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegrams: UNISANTÉ-Geneva

Tel. 34 60 61 Téléex. 22332

7 September 1971

In reply please refer to: W/372/2
Préciser le numéro de référence

Dear Sir,

Although I am informed that a copy of the questionnaire on national data on community water supply was given to Jerry Warford on his recent visit to Geneva I am also sending you two copies.

You will recognize that this questionnaire, as a true of any questionnaire, represents an uneasy compromise between the data which we would like to get and that which we are likely to get. We have taken into account as far as possible the comments which you were good enough to provide us.

Copies of the questionnaire have been provided to all Regional Offices for forwarding to Member Countries and we are keeping our fingers crossed as to the results.

It is, of course, the intention that as time goes on the questionnaire will be refined and extended in the hope that both the countries and assisting organizations will have as much of the available data as is practical.

We would, of course, be grateful for any additional comments which you would wish to make on the questionnaire.

Date Rec'd. 9-14
Date - Ack'd. 8/29/71
Assigned to [Signature]
M/372-221

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr. H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Development
1818 H Street N.W. CENTRAL FILES
Washington, D.C. 20036 RECEIVED
157 SEP 10 1971

ENCL

✓WHO
cc: U.N.

Mr. W.J. Armstrong

September 2, 1971

Harold R. Shipman

IBRD/WHO and IBRD/UN Relationships - Briefing Paper

You have asked for background information concerning the relationships between IBRD and a number of the UN agencies. The principal UN agencies with whom we have the most relationships are WHO and UN, Division of Water Resources and Transport. The background information is as follows:

IBRD/WHO

Since about 1961 when the Bank/IDA became involved in water we have maintained an informal relationship with the Division of Environmental Health of WHO and more particularly the Community Water Supply section, whose function has been primarily in the field of water and sewerage. Activities of the early days were primarily concerned with exchange of information and occasional stops by Bank staff in Geneva to discuss with WHO possible areas of assistance in water supply to certain of the member countries. As the UNDP project activity increased, a need developed for closer collaboration. As a result, a meeting was convened in Washington between the Bank and WHO which led to an exchange of letters. The sense of the exchange was that certain procedures would be followed on pre-investment activity involving water and sewer projects of possible interest to the Bank. The procedures agreed upon later served as a basis for a protocol on all UNDP projects where 'Special Interest' was expressed by the Bank. An average of one meeting a year was held, either to further clarify certain of the procedures or to discuss status of projects and programs.

On the occasion of the first meeting between WHO and the Bank, WHO raised the question of the Bank's interest in a formal relationship such as had then been created with FAO and UNESCO. The Bank's position was that it preferred to wait and assess the effectiveness of those two agreements before considering any others. This was the IBRD position until the Fall of 1970 when the work involved in carrying out the sector studies came under review and when it became apparent that either a substantial increase in Bank staff would be required or more of the sector work would have to be farmed out to WHO. A meeting with WHO was proposed to discuss the situation. At the meeting convened in February 1971 preliminary steps were taken to enter into a formal agreement between the two organizations. IBRD Executive Directors approved the proposal in June 1971 and the Director General of WHO expressed his general agreement with the arrangements during the same month. At the time of writing this briefing paper the Bank is still waiting for WHO to sign the agreement.

Because of the long history of collaboration between IBRD and WHO it is expected that no major changes in the approach taken for the collaboration will occur nor is it expected that the final agreement will in any way lead to fractionation of WHO, as suggested by Denmark at the time the agreement was submitted to the Bank's Governors for ratification.

By way of possible background on the Danish concern it is speculated that because WHO has a Regional Office in Copenhagen and because the Government is currently engaged in construction of a rather expensive new building for it, a qualified vote might have been given in fear that in some way the new agreement could adversely effect WHO's operations. There is obviously no reason to fear this result.

Working arrangements with WHO

As visualized under the new agreement when signed, the two organisations will meet periodically to agree on a work plan for the next period. The new Pre-Investment Planning unit (PIP) is the responsible office of WHO and Water Divisions I and II of the Utilities Projects Department the operational units for the Bank.

The staff of the PIP unit, Headquartered at Geneva, Switzerland will do the work agreed upon and requested by the Bank. In addition the same staff, will be responsible for supervision of UNDP water and sewer projects on which WHO is the administrative agency.

For the first year, the PIP unit will have 16 professional staff of whom 10 will be paid from the Cooperative Program. The Bank will pay 75% of the cost of these 10 staff members for which it will receive up to 10 man years of service per year supplied from the pool of 16 professionals.

Reporting, accounting and similar details have still to be worked out.

IBRD/UN (Division of Water Resources and Transport)

Our relations with the Division of Water Resources and Transport is primarily with the section dealing with Water Resources. These relationships have been good although not extensive. They have developed over a period of time as a result of Bank participation in the UN ACC Sub-Committee meetings of which the Water Resources and Transport Division have provided the Secretariat. We have on several occasions provided assistance to this Division in connection with offering comments and suggestions on some of the activities with which we are engaged. Our relationships with the Division, however, are not based either on formal or informal understandings and consequently it is believed outside of the concern of the particular request.

09/01/71 1122 EST@

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WHO

Telex from Geneva, September 1, 1971

Distribution

Mr. Demuth

INTBAFRAD WSH/DC

5275 FOR DEMUTH FURTHER MY RECENT CABLE AND VISIT JONES TO
GENEVA WE ARE SENDING CONTROLLER LETTER WITH PROPOSALS FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS HOPING THESE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE

BELLERIVE UNISANTE

COL 5275

1/9/71

111111

001 2532

REGULATIVE ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS HOPEING THESE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE
GENERAL WE ARE SENDING CONTROLLER LETTER WITH PROPOSALS FOR
2532 FOR DEMONSTRATION MAY BESENT CABLE AND VISIT JONES TO

INVESTIGATION WASHDC

Mr. Demuth

Director

Telex from General, September 1, 1971

55332X ON2 CH

40008 1860 NI

0123 5511 111111 2532

SEP 2 12 29 PM 1971

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FILES

WHO

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

9-004

1 September 1971

Dear Mr Gabriel,

I write with reference to the working arrangements between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and this Organization, for a Co-operative Programme in the fields of Water Supply, Wastes Disposal and Storm Drainage, with respect to which a Memorandum of Understanding has been drawn up.

I was very glad to have the opportunity of discussing with Mr Jones during his recent visit to this office the arrangements for payment of the funds by the Bank and for the accounting of these funds by WHO.

While the Director-General now foresees that funds will become available to allow him to sign the Memorandum of Understanding, he wishes to be assured before doing so, that the administrative procedures to be applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4(d) of the Memorandum are satisfactory to both parties.

With this end in view I have thought it expedient, following the discussions with Mr Jones, to set out below our procedures as applied to similar arrangements with other organizations in the UN system or with our Member States as well as our views concerning various aspects of the arrangements. These are all stated in the context of paragraph 3 of the Memorandum, stipulating that all services to be performed under the Co-operative Programme will be agreed in advance by WHO and the Bank. The format for programme reporting is being worked out between our technical people and that of the Bank.

Mr K. Georg Gabriel
Controller
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C., 20433
United States of America

Original to: *Mr Gabriel H700*
Date: *9-6-71*
Communications
Section

1 September 1971

1. As WHO has no source of unearmarked funds for financing the Co-operative Programme, we need an advance deposit which we in similar arrangements request and obtain in an amount to cover our estimated disbursements for three months. This advance could be treated as an imprest, if preferable to you.
2. While Mr Jones gave it as his understanding that the Bank will be contracting for man years of service rather than for specific posts, we maintain that the costs of the salaries and allowances of the five professional posts foreseen for 1971 and the ten professional posts and supporting staff foreseen for 1972 (referred to in paragraph 2(b) of the Memorandum) are intended to be covered by the funds to be contributed by the two parties under the provisions of the Memorandum and thus be charged to a joint account inconformity with the terms of paragraph 4(a)(i) together with their identifiable travel costs. In addition, the identifiable travel costs of staff funded from our regular budget incurred for the purposes of the Co-operative Programme would be charged to the joint account inconformity with the terms of paragraph 4(a)(ii).
3. Mr Jones showed to us the type of documentation you receive from FAO in connection with a similar joint programme you have with them. He intimated that the Bank would require similar documentation. The Bank's requirements in this respect would not only present a formidable workload, but would in some respects indicate a lack of confidence in the control and audit functions of this Organization, quite apart from duplicating in certain instances the supporting evidence in our accounts.
4. It would thus appear that the Bank's requirements do not take into account our own internal controls and those exercised by our Internal Audit in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of WHO. Moreover, the accounts for the Co-operative Programme would be subject, in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Regulations established by the World Health Assembly, to the control and audit by the External Auditor (presently the Auditor-General of Norway) appointed by the World Health Assembly to whom his report is submitted annually after examination by the Executive Board.


.../

1 September 1971

5. In order to familiarise you with these functions in WHO, we attach copies of our Financial Regulations and Rules, our Staff Regulations and Rules and a copy of our latest Financial Report (1 January - 31 December 1970) which includes the report of the External Auditor to the World Health Assembly. We hope that your review of these documents will assure you of the strict controls that must be exercised in the use of the funds for the Co-operative Programme whether originating from the Bank or from WHO.
6. We have many similar joint schemes. One, for instance, is that of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) of the USA. From the attached copy of our recent invoice to them you will see that we show simply our disbursements by main objects of expenditure for the period 1 January to 31 July 1971. We also attach a report on expenditure submitted to NIH in respect of another grant. We believe that the second paragraph of the accompanying letter enclosing these accounts dated 25 August 1971 is relevant in this context.
7. We hope, therefore, that you will accept that we render similar accounts to the Bank on a quarterly basis by main purpose of expenditure with travel costs being identified and specified by staff member and by project. All other documentation would be retained in our accounts for internal and external audit purposes.

We trust that these proposals will meet with your approval and would appreciate your early reply in order that the least possible delay may occur in starting the Co-operative Programme, which I understand will be of great value in our common concern for pre-investment activities in the fields chosen.

Yours sincerely,



E. Renlund
Director, Division of
Budget and Finance

WHO



who international reference centre for community water supply

the hague, the netherlands
13 parkweg, telephone 070 - 514441

A 343

to: International Development
Association
1818 H-Street N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

date August 31, 1971
our reference B1/1496
your reference -
enclosure 1
subject Technical Paper Nr. 1

Date Rec'd. 10-1

Date Ack'd. Oct 8

Assigned to Shipman
Callya

please acknowledge
offer to our Div.
Library of the
circulation
to

MISC-1-240

Dear Sirs,

Please find enclosed our Technical Paper Nr. 1, entitled:
"Plastic Pipe in Drinking Water Distribution Practice".

Within the activity in research coordination, the W.H.O. International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply has taken up the study on plastic water pipe. To introduce the subject and to initiate the collection of data this Technical Paper was issued by the Centre.

The I.R.C. requests information and data on research projects, performance, standards, specifications, test methods and production of plastic water pipe, and design, installation and maintenance of plastic water mains from any institution, body or individual who is or was engaged in problems of plastic pipe, and would be most grateful if the information could be communicated to:

W.H.O. International Reference Centre
for Community Water Supply
13, Parkweg
The Hague
The Netherlands

We would be much obliged to have your cooperation in this subject.

Very truly yours,

for Ir. Th.G. Martijn,
Manager,
W.H.O. International Reference Centre
for Community Water Supply.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO : SAC, NEW YORK
FROM : SAC, PHOENIX
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re Phoenix letter to New York dated 10/15/57.
Enclosed for New York are two copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated 10/15/57 and captioned as above.

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

SECTION 5
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1957 OCT -1 AM 10:45

RECEIVED

OCT 15 3 03 PM 1957
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

✓ WHO
cc: UN.

Mr. W.J. Armstrong

August 31, 1971

Harold R. Shipman *RS*

IBRD/WHO and IBRD/UN Relationships - Briefing Paper

IBRD/WHO

Noting that during the recent voting on the WHO Cooperative Agreement the Danes cast a qualified affirmative vote along the lines "so long as it did not lead to a fractionation of the UN agencies" I might make the point that because WHO has a Regional Office in Copenhagen the Danes might be a bit sensitive to any arrangements which would reduce the role of this office. I believe this is probably particularly true since the Danes are engaged in constructing a new building for WHO in Copenhagen which will be additional to the one already provided.

It will be recalled that IBRD and WHO have been involved in collaborative work over almost the entire period of the Bank's involvement in water supply investment and dates back to 1961. The arrangements which have now been formally established between the two organizations actually only formalizes to a considerable extent the actions which have previously been going on and which will, in effect, strengthen considerably WHO's position through its ability to not only employ more personnel but to do this outside the normal resources which it has had available in the past.

It is known that one of the most vocal opponents of the centralization of WHO power in Geneva comes from the Regional Engineer of WHO stationed in Copenhagen. Whether this is reflected in any way in the Danish concern I do not know. His position has been that WHO should have direct contact with countries only through the Regional Offices, and that WHO Headquarters should not have a direct channel to projects. The Bank has supported the Headquarters to Project approach in certain instances because of problems encountered in the past. Typical of these problems are those found in projects for Turkey and Morocco, both in the Copenhagen (EURO) Region. Part of the problems of course are due to the countries themselves, but the difficult channels of communication from the Bank to Headquarters to Regional Office to country and back again has led to many problems. We have felt that these could have been avoided had we been able to deal only with WHO Headquarters and they in turn directly with the field. The modus operandi which has now been set up between the Bank and WHO will ensure the maximum intervention on the part of Headquarters with the countries and with a by-passing of the Regional Offices whenever that action appears necessary. This approach has not been fully confirmed but it has been sufficiently discussed and affirmed that we believe it will be the means of operation. It is unlikely that IBRD could have gone forward with the present Agreement if reasonable assurances did not exist.

August 31, 1971

Aside from the foregoing there does not seem to be any basis for Danish concern in the means by which the Cooperative Agreement will operate. It is, I believe, reasonable to say that insofar as FAO and UNESCO are concerned they have not experienced fractionation as a result of the previous agreements. Therefore, it would seem highly remote that the present agreement would do anything more than to strengthen WHO's role.

IBRD/UN (Division of Water Resources and Transport)

Our relations with the Division of Water Resources and Transport is primarily with the section dealing with Water Resources. These relationships have been good although not extensive. They have developed over a period of time as a result of Bank participation in the UNACC Sub-Committee meetings of which the Water Resources and Transport Division have provided the Secretariat. We have on several occasions provided assistance to this Division in connection with offering comments and suggestions on some of the activities with which we are engaged. Our relationships with the Division, however, are not based either on formal or informal understandings and consequently it is believed outside of the concern of the particular request.

HRShipman:gal

IBRD / WHO - Cooperative
Agreement.
WHO

Mr. Marvin L. Weiner

August 31, 1971

Harold R. Shipman

Your forthcoming meeting with WHO - Aid memoir

The following notes are provided as a guide for possible discussions which you may have with WHO during your forthcoming visit to Geneva:

1. Present Status of the Agreement

On 24 August Mr. Bierstein called me from Geneva saying that the Cooperative Agreement was about to be signed and that we would be hearing officially from WHO in the next few days. He felt that a meeting at an early date was desirable in order to clarify a number of outstanding points. Among other things, he was rather concerned about the meeting which Mr. Jones of our Controller's Department had had with the WHO finance people, the result of which was to require, according to Mr. Bierstein, an elaborate reporting system which he felt would greatly complicate their life. He also wished to discuss the work program, general reports and procedures to be employed.

Since I have scheduled my leave for the month of September it will not be possible for me to take up any of the foregoing matters at the working level before October. I would propose, however, in October to go to Geneva for a period of approximately 2 or 3 days. This would likely be sometime between the 10th and 15th.

2. Conversation with Mr. Dieterich

On 31 August in a telephone conversation with Mr. Prescott Stevens of the PIP unit, WHO Geneva, I took the opportunity of enquiring when the letter or cable announcing signature of the Agreement was to arrive. Mr. Stevens said he thought it best that Mr. Dieterich answer the question and he transferred the call.

Mr. Dieterich said that a minor difficulty had arisen and that the Agreement had not as yet been signed. He said a letter was being sent to our Controller's office from their Finance Department setting forth WHO's position on the accounting aspects of the Agreement. Apparently at the meeting between WHO's Finance Office and Mr. Jones, the latter had proposed that expenditures be recorded and accounted for on the PIP staff in the same manner as worked out for FAO and UNESCO. WHO has taken the position that (a) WHO's accounts are audited both by interior and independent auditors which should satisfy the Bank's requirements, and (b) the Agreement between IBRD and WHO is substantially different than those between IBRD and FAO/UNESCO.

August 31, 1971

Mr. Dieterich said that although this matter seemed a rather small detail which he expected would be worked out, it apparently was of sufficient importance that WHO believes it ought to be resolved at once. While he hesitated to say this stood in the way of the signing, he felt that it is having this effect.

I told Mr. Dieterich that I would discuss the matter with Mr. Weiner. We would also talk with Mr. Reay as soon as Mr. Jones has completed his report on his mission. Since Mr. Weiner would be going to Geneva the week of September 12, he would no doubt be able to convey to WHO some of our general conclusions on WHO's position.

3. Work Program

Attached herewith is a draft of a work program which reflects Division I and Division II estimates of the activities scheduled for the balance of this year and for all of calendar 1972. Obviously a number of these items will be subject to change after plans become more specific. Among the items which will have to be discussed in connection with the work program are the following:

- (a) Content, timing and man hour requirements; these will have to reflect WHO's views as to whether the schedule is realistic in terms of their recruitment and commitments;
- (b) Procedures to be employed for change of the work schedule; frequency by which the work schedules are reviewed and changed and the reporting procedures to be employed in formally scheduling activities;
- (c) Missions; procedures for clearance of departure dates, terms of reference, timing of reports and details such as composition of missions need to be clarified.

4. Training

A brief discussion needs to take place with WHO in connection with the training of the new people that they are recruiting; ^{and} the means by which this will be done.

5. Interim Arrangements to Accommodate WHO

In a brief discussion with Mr. Demuth, I asked for clarification of the understanding that he had following his meeting with WHO to find an accommodation for WHO's immediate funding problem. Mr. Demuth indicated that there had been an understanding reached between himself and Dr. Bellerive that for a few minor activities, WHO could count on using the PIP staff of

August 31, 1971

the Cooperative Program. However, contrary to what I had understood Mr. Bierstein to say during my meeting with him in late July, Mr. Demath indicated that the amount of the use of such time would be very minimal. Mr. Bierstein, on the other hand, had indicated that all of the panel work on UNDP projects had to be picked up from his staff and that he was therefore concerned that it would be feasible to do all of the work that we had in mind and at the same time cover the UNDP work. Since the man hours of time which are now scheduled for this Fall and for next year appear to be less than the full time required in the field by Bank requests, it seems reasonable to expect that WHO will be able to manage on the staff that it will have. This, however, raises the interesting question of what the basis for Bank payments to WHO may be in connection with the ten people who are to make up the PIP unit if they are doing work outside of the agreed work plan. This question directly bears on the accounting arrangements previously mentioned and an agreement on how these arrangements are to work should be obtained as early as possible.

6. Suggestions

It seems to me that there is no need for you to take time for discussions on the work plan and training, items 3 and 4 above. The important issue which requires immediate resolution is that of the use of PIP staff and how to account and pay for their time.

Before you go I believe you should:

- (a) Meet with Mr. Reesy and Mr. Jones; and
- (b) Meet with Mr. Demath.

cc: Messrs. Armstrong
Morse

HRShipman:gpl

WHO-IBRD COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENTWORK SCHEDULEDivisions I and II

<u>Division I</u>			<u>Man Months</u>
Sept 1 - Dec 31, 1971:			
Tanzania	Sector Study	Sept 28	6
Israel	Appraisal	Oct - Nov	2
Indonesia	Pre-investment	Dec	1
1972 - Calendar Year:			
Nigeria	Sector Study	Sept	10
Turkey	Sector Study	Sept	9
China	Sector Study	April	4
Indonesia	Pre-investment		3
Uganda	Pre-investment		1
Nigeria	Pre-investment		2
Tanzania	Pre-investment		2
			<u>49</u>
<u>Division II</u>			
1972 Calendar Year:			
India		Summer	12
Peru		Fall	6
Brazil		April	3
Columbia		Jan	4
Dominican Republic		Summer	6
Philippines		Fall	12
Ivory Coast		Summer	6
Congo - K		Fall	6
			<u>55</u>
GRAND TOTAL			<u>95</u>

HRS

August 30, 1971

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

WHO
Date Rec'd. 9-8
Date Ass'd.
Assigned
ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTE
Morse
Sept. 10, 71
MLL-1-17
1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: S10/372/2 Madagascar (6)
Prière de rappeler la référence: S10/372/2 Mali (5)

30 August 1971

Dear Charlie,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 30 July 1971 on the consulting firms under consideration to be invited to submit proposals in connexion with the WHO/UNDP (Special Fund) projects in Mali and Madagascar.

As regards the questions you have raised concerning the qualifications of several of the consulting firms, we would like to offer the following information:

MADAGASCAR

S.T.I.P.E. (Italy)

Our records indicate that this firm has had considerable experience in water supply, sewerage and drainage projects throughout Italy and their foreign experience in this field far from being limited, includes projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania during the last ten years. A copy of the consultant firm questionnaire, as completed by S.T.I.P.E. on 12 August 1971, as well as a copy of their questionnaire dated 1966 is enclosed for your information.

SAUTI (Italy)

This consulting firm has been included on the short-list as an alternate firm. In the event of a firm being eliminated from the short-list SAUTI will be asked to complete a new questionnaire form and its foreign experience will be reviewed prior to their inclusion on the short-list. Nevertheless you will note from the attached copy of the WHO questionnaire for this firm that they have had extensive experience in water supply and sewerage projects throughout Italy.

v/hj van Hasselt en de Koning (Netherlands)

Please find attached a copy of the Organization's consulting firm questionnaire for this firm.

Mr C. Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

ENCL: (sent under separate cover)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex 22322

W 470
Date Rec'd. 9-8
Assigned
Date de l'v. 10-11
Date de l'v. 10-11
1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

In reply please refer to: SIO\372\2 Madagascar (d)
Prête de rapport la référence: SIO\372\2 Mali (5)

30 August 1971

Dear Charlie,

I wish to thank you for your letter of 30 July 1971 on the consulting firms under consideration to be invited to submit proposals in connexion with the WHO\UNDP (Special Fund) projects in Mali and Madagascar.

As regards the questions you have raised concerning the qualifications of several of the consulting firms, we would like to offer the following information:

MADAGASCAR

S.T.I.P.E. (Italy)

Our records indicate that this firm has had considerable experience in water supply, sewerage and drainage projects throughout Italy and their foreign experience in this field far from being limited, includes projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania during the last ten years. A copy of the consultant firm questionnaire, as completed by S.T.I.P.E. on 12 August 1971, as well as a copy of their questionnaire dated 1968 is enclosed for your information.

SAUTI (Italy)

This consulting firm has been included on the short-list as an alternate firm in the event of a firm being eliminated from the short-list SAUTI will be asked to complete a new questionnaire form and its foreign experience will be reviewed prior to their inclusion on the short-list. Nevertheless you will note from the attached copy of the WHO questionnaire for this firm that they have had extensive experience in water supply and sewerage projects throughout Italy.

v/h van Hasselt en de Koning (Netherlands)

Please find attached a copy of the organization's consulting firm questionnaire for this firm.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. O. Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

1971 SEP 11 11 47 AM 1971

RECEIVED

ENCL: (sent under separate cover)

Mr C. Morse
S10/372/2 Mali (5)
S10/372/2 Madagascar (6)

Page2.....

30 August 1971

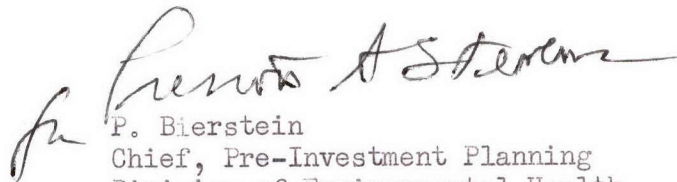
MALI

Louis Berger (United States of America)

...

Please likewise find attached a copy of this firm's questionnaire from which you will note their broad experience in sanitation projects, both in the United States and abroad.

Yours sincerely,

for 
P. Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Date Rec'd. Sept 3/71

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télegr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Date Ack'd Nobody
Tél. 34 60.61. Télex. 92235

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Assigned to Shipman

26 August 1971

Dear Ship,

During the recent visit of Mr Robert Jones of the Controller's Department, World Bank to Geneva extensive discussions were held with the Director, Budget and Finance and his staff on financial arrangements for the proposed collaborative agreement of WHO and the World Bank.

I attended some of these meetings in the course of which the question of the periodic reporting for the purpose of the transfer of funds was **discussed** in some detail. It became apparent that the Bank wish a periodic reporting of man-days of activity relating to the co-operative programme to the project people in the Bank which presumably would present evidence that the input in the co-operative programme from the Pre-investment Planning unit would equal or exceed over the months of the programme the man-months of professional staff provided for under the Agreement.

It has already been agreed in principle that the professional staff members of the PIP unit should be inter-changeable; that is, that we should have the flexibility to allow assignment, for example on specific missions, of any of the staff within the unit.

This would mean, in effect, that should a member of PIP who is not one of the ten staff members in 1972 provided on a cost sharing basis with the Bank be assigned to a mission his travel costs would be borne from the budget provided under the co-operative agreement. The total costs, of course, would never exceed the budget nor the ceiling funding figures specified in the Agreement.

I have prepared a hypothetical staff report on the co-operative programme for the period March 1972. The staff listed on the left hand column includes staff members "A - J" which would be provided under the co-operative agreement. Twenty-four working days are assumed for this month. According to the Agreement we should provide an input to the co-operative programme of 240 man-days for the month; actually this hypothetical case shows 221 man-days from the staff provided under the co-operative agreement and 60 man-days from other staff under the co-operative programme.

Mr H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

MISC-1-201

Copied

To PC for Information Only - Ready to contact w/ A today. Wain will handle when visits Geneva meeting Sept 9 at 10:00 AM with Controller's in Wain's office

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télex: UNISANTE-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telex: UNISANTE-Geneva

Date Rec'd.

Handwritten notes:
Hogben
2/2/52
10/1/52

Handwritten notes:
To go to
Chm - Bank of
contact today
will handle
when visit
meeting
10 to 11
with
Continental
in
1/1/52

26 August 1951

In reply please refer to: WS/372/2
Prérez de rappelez la référence:

MS-1-201

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I have prepared a hypothetical staff report on the co-operative programme for the period March 1952. The staff listed on the left hand column includes staff members "A - 7" which would be provided under the co-operative agreement. Twenty-four working days are assumed for this month. According to the Agreement we should provide an input to the co-operative programme of 240 man-days for the month; actually this hypothetical case shows 221 man-days from the staff provided under the co-operative agreement and 60 man-days from other staff under the co-operative programme.

Mr. H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Mr H. Shipman
W2/372/2

Page2

I hope reporting of this nature will serve the needs of the Project Department and would welcome yours and Charlie's comments on this matter.

As I told you on the telephone I shall be absent from Geneva from 29 August to 5 September and sincerely hope that you will be able to make a visit to Geneva early in September in order to discuss programming and other matters relating to the Co-operative Programme.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

NOV 31 5 23 PM 1961
CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

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Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FILES
NOV 31 2 53 PM 1971

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME
STAFF REPORT - MARCH 1972

	Field	Days	Report Writing	Review of reports and other documents	Staff orientation & training	Conferences and other meetings	Leave		Total	Remarks
	Mission						Annual	Sick		
Dieterich						2 (a)			2	
Bierstein				16		2 (a)			18	
Suleiman	Sector study - Turkey 16 - 31 March	14				2 (a)			16	
Stevens						2 (a)			2	
Pinto										Annual leave
Robinson	Prep UNDP/SF request - Syria 6 - 20 March	12	4			2 (a)			18	
Hudgins						2 (a)			2	
He						2 (a)			2	
A	WB appraisal - Tanzania 1 - 15 March	14	6	2					22	
B			4		4	2 (a)	14		24	
C	Prep UNDP Request - Syria 6 - 20 March	12	4	2	2	2 (a)		2	24	
D	Pre-investment study - Indonesia 1 - 31 March	24							24	
E	Sector study - Turkey 1 - 31 March	24							24	
F	Pre-investment study - Indonesia 1 - 31 March	24							24	
G	Prep UNDP/SF Request - Syria 6 - 20 March	12	5			2 (a)		1	20	
H	Economic mission - Guyana 20 - 31 March	9				2 (a)			11	
I	Sector study - Turkey 1 - 31 March	24							24	
J	Pre-investment study - Indonesia 1 - 31 March	24							24	
Totals		193	23	20	6	22	14	3	281	

(a) Review meeting with IBRD staff in WHO HQ 1 & 2 March

* Includes preparation draft plans of operations and project descriptions

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



*adobrened
President + IBRD*
ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Téi. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: E 11/87/4(49)
Prière de rappeler la référence:

WMO

The Director-General of the World Health Organization has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency that the forty-ninth session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization is to be convened on Tuesday, 18 January 1972, at the Organization's headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, and that the provisional agenda for this session will be drawn up in accordance with Rules 8 and 9 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board and dispatched to members of the Board and to Members and Associate Members of the Organization not later than 26 November 1971.

GENEVA, 26 August 1971

Original to: *Mr. Denmark*
Date: *8-30-71*
Communications
Section

EB/71.6

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: UNISANTE

DATE: AUGUST 26, 1971

GENEVA

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

Re

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:

Cable No.: FOR DIETERICH WEINER WILL MEET YOU SEPTEMBER 16 AND HE WILL CALL YOU
ON ARRIVAL TO FIX TIME REGARDS

ARMSTRONG
~~INTBAFRAD~~

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME W. J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
DEPT. Public Utilities Projects

SIGNATURE *W. J. Armstrong*
SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

WJArmstrong:lp
REFERENCE:

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Weiner

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *✓*

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2
Prière de rappeler la référence:

26 August 1971

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Mr H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

Original to: Pub Util Proj
Date: 9/2/71 Communications
Section

I hope reporting of this nature will serve the needs of the Project Department and would welcome yours and Charlie's comments on this matter.

As I told you on the telephone I shall be absent from Geneva from 29 August to 5 September and sincerely hope that you will be able to make a visit to Geneva early in September in order to discuss programming and other matters relating to the Co-operative Programme.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



P. Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health



Record Removal Notice

File Title Bank Administration and Policy: World Health Organization (WHO) - 04		Barcode No. 1538482		
Document Date Aug 26, 1971	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants To: P. Bierstien, Chief Pre-Investment Planning, Division of Environmental Health, WHO From: Harold Shipman, Chief Water Supply Division I				
Subject / Title Candidates for post in the PIP Unit				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date Feb 21, 2013</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013			

WHO

RECEIVED

AUG 25 12 08 PM 1971

Telex from Geneva, August 25, 1971

INTBAFRAD WSH/DC

Distribution

Public Utilities Projects

5131 FOR ARMSTRONG PROPOSED VISIT WEINER CONVENIENT AND WELCOME
STOP CANDAU UNLIKELY TO BE IN GENEVA STOP BELLERIVE AND EYE
AVAILABLE EITHER FOURTEEN OR SIXTEEN SEPTEMBER REGARDS

DIETERICH UNISANTE

COL 5131

AUG 28 3 30 PM 1971

CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

25/8/71

82/8/11

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FILES

COG 2131

AUG 26 3 30 PM 1971

DIETERICH UNISANTE

AVAILABLE EITHER FOURTEEN OR SIXTEEN SEPTEMBER REGARDING
STOP SANDAR UNIKERLY TO BE IN GENEVA STOP BELLEVUE AND EYE
2131 FOR ARMSTRONG PROPOSED VISIT WHETHER CONVENIENT AND WELCOME

INTBAERAD MSH/DC

Public Relations Director
Directorate

Telex from Geneva, August 22, 1971

200 13 11 1971

PHO

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: BERND DIETERICH

DATE: AUGUST 24, 1971

UNISANTE

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

Telex
Rc

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:

Cable No.: WEINER VISITING GENEVA WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13 ON OTHER BUSINESS STOP HE
WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU FOR GENERAL DISCUSSIONS AND TO MEET BELLERIVE ~~STOP~~
AND CANDAU IF CONVENIENT STOP TENTATIVELY IT APPEARS 14TH OR 16TH WOULD
BE AVAILABLE BUT WE SHALL HAVE TO CONFIRM TIME ONCE PRIMARY COMMITMENTS
ARE ARRANGED STOP IS THIS TIMING LIKELY TO BE CONVENIENT STOP REGARDS

ARMSTRONG
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME W. J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
DEPT. Public Utilities Projects

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Weiner

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

WJArmstrong:lp
REFERENCE

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Telegr.: UNISANTÉ-Geneva

Date Rec'd Aug 26/71

Date Ack'd. non reply

20 August 1971

Assigned to Shipman

Warford

In reply please refer to: W2/372/2

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Dear Ship,

Thank you for your letter of 6 August 1971, commenting on the "Basic Data" Questionnaire on Community Water Supplies.

The thoroughness with which you and your staff have reviewed this document is very much appreciated.

We have taken into account all of the comments and suggestions made, which fortunately arrived in time for revision of the final draft of this document.

We are looking forward to Jerry Warford's arrival to participate in the meeting.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Paul

P. Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Section
Projects Department - Public
Utilities
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

lat 10

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télégrammes: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél.: 34 60 61 Téléx: 23332

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Date l'envoi

Handwritten notes:
Date l'envoi
Date Arriv. 5
20 August 1971
Assigned to
[Signature]

In reply please refer to: WS/372/2
Prérez de raporter la référence:

Dear Sir,

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Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

P. Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Section
Projects Department - Public
Utilities
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

SEP 3 11 28 AM 1971

[Faint handwritten notes]

*World Meteorological Org.
UN/ACC Funct. group on the Environment*

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL



ORGANISATION MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE MONDIALE
BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL

ВСЕМИРНАЯ МЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
Бюро Генерального секретаря

ORGANIZACION METEOROLOGICA MUNDIAL
OFICINA DEL SECRETARIO GENERAL

No. 20.510/S/ACC

GENÈVE, 18 August 1971

Annexes : 2

Dear Mr. McNamara,

As you may recall, three meetings at the technical level of the ACC Functional Group on the Human Environment have been held to prepare a consolidated document on the activities of the United Nations system for presentation to the UN Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm. The reports of the first and second meetings, held during the periods 24-25 March 1971 and 16-17 June 1971 respectively, were forwarded to you under cover of my letters 8.689/S/ACC dated 29 March 1971 and 17.180/S/ACC dated 8 July 1971. A provisional report of the third meeting, held on 12 and 13 July, was sent to you with my letter 18.015/S/ACC dated 19 July 1971. The final report of the third meeting, which has now been approved by participants, is attached (Annex I).

As requested in the report of the third meeting and as promised in my letter dated 19 July, I also have pleasure in forwarding herewith (Annex II) the draft of the consolidated document for the Stockholm Conference. This draft represents the result of the discussions which took place at the above meetings on the basis of earlier drafts, and subsequently edited in the Secretariats of WHO and WMO.

I should be grateful if you would kindly forward to me any comments which you may wish to make on the draft consolidated document contained in Annex II to the present letter. Your comments on Chapter III entitled "Final Remarks" would be particularly welcome. In this connexion, it would also be useful if you would advise whether you feel that the Functional Group could go further with proposals for future arrangements than is suggested by the technical level meetings.

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Original to: *Demuth*
Date: *8-31-71* Communications
Section

It would be much appreciated if I could receive your comments as requested above by 20 September 1971. In view of the fact that the document has already been considered in detail at the technical level, it is hoped that it will be possible for you to send me your comments by this date.

As regards the subsequent course of action, it is suggested that a meeting of the Functional Group on Human Environment be held in conjunction with the forthcoming ACC session in October to consider the draft and the comments received and thereafter the final text of the document be considered by the ACC itself. I would like to propose that the Functional Group may meet for this purpose in New York on 19 October 1971. If, as I hope, the document is thereafter approved by the ACC at its meeting on 21 October, it can then be formally transmitted to Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, by 1 November, to enable him to distribute it in good time (around 1 February 1972) as a document for the Stockholm Conference.

In order to follow up another recommendation of the third technical meeting (reference Section 3 of the enclosed report) I would also like to seek your agreement to forward a copy of the draft consolidated document in its present form (Annex II to the present letter) to Mr. Strong, to comply with a request received from him. The provisional nature of the document will of course be stressed while forwarding it to him.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the members of the ACC for their collaboration in carrying out the task of the Functional Group. I wish also to acknowledge with appreciation the contribution made by their representatives at the technical level meetings of the Group.

If, as I hope, a meeting of the Functional Group takes place on 19 October, I believe it would be useful to

take the opportunity to discuss other items besides the draft document for the Stockholm Conference. One such item would evidently be the further work of the Group prior to and after the Conference. Your views on the agenda for the next meeting would therefore also be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D.A. Davies", written over a horizontal line.

(D.A. Davies)
Secretary-General

WHO Central Files
[Handwritten signature]

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: AUGUST 18, 1971

LOG NO.: ITT TELEX/18

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: GENEVA

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. DEMUTH
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

5000 DEMUTH
REUR CABLE 16 AUGUST REFERRING SIGNATURE COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT
WE ARE AWAITING ON DAY TO DAY BASIS CONFIRMATION AVAILABILITY CERTAIN
FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO COVER WHO COMMITMENT. WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO
BELIEVE THAT SIGNATURE WILL BE APPROVED NEXT FEW DAYS WILL COMMUNICATE
WITH YOU IMMEDIATELY

BELLERIVE

22335X OMS CH

MC

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING BOARDING CARRIAGE SERVICE VISIT THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION EXT. 5051

RECEIVED TYPED
CENTRAL FILES

AUG 20 12 15 PM 1971
AUG 20 1 14 PM 1971

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

MC

5533PM ONE CH

URGENT

WITH AOB IMMEDIATELY

REQUIRE LINE ESTABLISHMENT MUST BE REMOVED FROM LINE DURING COMMUNICATIONS
LIMITED RESOURCES TO SOLAR AND COMMUNICATIONS. WE HAVE TAKEN MEASURES TO
BE THE UNWILLING ON THE TO OUR BEST COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITY. SERVICE
LINE SERVICE TO VARIOUS OPERATING STATIONS COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS
2000 DEDUCTION

TEXT

FROM: GENERAL

TO: DIRECTOR

FOR INFO: ALL STATIONS

OF COURSE: VARIOUS TO: TACT
DATE AND TIME

DECLASSIFIED BY:	
CLASSIFICATION:	
DECLASSIFY ON:	NO. DEDUCTION
CONFIDENTIAL	

TELEPHONE SERVICE

REGISTRATION
INTERVIEWING DELEGATION

REGISTRATION AND DELEGATION
INTERVIEWING BUREAU FOR

REGISTRATION
INTERVIEWING SERVICE

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

08/18/71 1415 GMT

440098 18RD UI

22335X OMS CH

WHO

PP

RECEIVED

AUG 18 10 19 AM 1971

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

TELEX: FROM GENEVA
August 18, 1971

Distribution

Population Projects

Z A I D A N

I N T B A F R A D W S H / D C

4985 - REYUR CABLE 13 AUGUST

SUGGEST ROGERS BEASLEY FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE WENDOVER
KENTUCKY COMMA MARIA BORIA NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FLOWER
AND FIFTH AVENUE DEPT OBSTETRICS OR ALFERT NEUMANN INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH UCLA ALL HAVE MCH FP AND INDIAN EXPERIENCE STOP PLEASE
CLARIFY WHETHER NURSE RECOMMENDATION ALSO REQUIRED

ZAHRA UNISANTE

COL 4985 13

18/8/71

W 10

Aug 18 71

Dr. Jim Lee

Thomas W. Berrie

WHO Meeting of Working Party on the Economics of Control of Parasitic Diseases in Geneva - October 18-21.

1. Following your conversation with Mr. Weiner, I have jotted down the main points of my thesis for concentrating on the control of these diseases at a particular economic level as distinct from the "eradication or nothing" argument.

2. I also outline how a model complex can be built up by normal statistical and operational-research techniques, economics only playing a part in the final (but in the end essential) control part of the model whereby opportunity costs can be traded off for economic benefits. The model complex can either be of the input-output form for "indicative" planning, simulation form for testing out applications or, finally, in optimisation form by mathematical programming.

3. I think we* proceed stage by stage, constructing what we can of the model complex when we can; the main thing is to decide on a policy and forward from there, engaging the necessary consultants, etc. to do the organisation. I am sorry I have not been able to devote any more time to this subject than the notes attached (3 copies).

*The use of this pronoun is not to be interpreted to mean the Bank. It refers to the Working Party, should they decide to accept my methodology.

Copies (without attachment) to: Weiner, Armstrong, Howell, Shipman, Morse, Warford
Central Files
Department Files

Copy with attachment: 3 08 Berrie

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Dr. Jim Lee

Thomas W. Davis

The Working Party on the Question of Control of Investment
Minutes of the 13th Meeting - October 15-17, 1961

1. Following your conversation with Mr. Weiner, I have jotted down the main points of my remarks for comment on the control of these decisions at a particular economic level as distinct from the "evolution or nothing" argument.

2. I also outline how a model system can be built up by normal statistical and operational methods, economic only being a part in the final (but in the end essential) control part of the model. The theory of opportunity costs can be treated as a separate benefit. The model system can either be of the input-output form for "indicative" planning, elimination from the list of applications or, finally, in operation form by institutional programming.

3. I think we proceed stage by stage, considering what we can do the model system as well as the main thing is to decide on a policy and forward from there, giving the necessary comments, etc. to do the organization. I am sorry I have not been able to devote my own time to this subject than the notes attached (3 copies).

The use of this program is not to be interpreted as being the best. It refers to the Working Party, which they decide to accept by methodology.

(Copies (without attachments) for: Weiner, Henderson, Howell, Wilson, Morse, Welford, Central Files, Department Files)

Copy with attachments: Aug 13 3 08 PM '71

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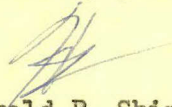
August 17, 1971

Mr. Bernd Dieterich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
Community Water Supply
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the section covering water and
sewerage projects from the "Progress of Operations" report
as at July 31, 1971.

Sincerely yours,



Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Encl.

IBRD/dc

Aug 17 1971

W410

August 17, 1971

Mr. Bernd Dietrich
Director
Division of Environmental Health
Community Water Supply
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the section covering water and
sewerage projects from the "Progress of Operations" report
as at July 31, 1971.

Sincerely yours,

Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Encl.

IBRD\9c

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Record Removal Notice

File Title Bank Administration and Policy: World Health Organization (WHO) - 04		Barcode No. 1538482		
Document Date Aug 16, 1971	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants To: Harold Shipman, Chief Water Supply Division I From: P. Bierstien, Chief Pre-Investment Planning, Division of Environmental Health, WHO				
Subject / Title Candidates for post of Sanitary Engineer, Financial Analyst and Economist				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date Feb 21, 2013</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013			

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

In reply please refer to:

N55/348/2

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Date Rec'd. Aug 20/16 16 August 1971

Date Ack'd. No reply

Assigned to: S. Shipman

Kent 73K

File - WHO

Misc - 1 - 188

Dear Ship,

Thank you for your letter of 6 August 1971, together with copy number 151 of the Operational Policy Manual of the World Bank.

The restrictions regarding use of the Manual in the forward and at the bottom of each page have been read and understood.

It is noted that the copy of the Manual will be periodically updated by the provision of amendments and additions directly to me.

We also note that if at some future time the Manual is turned over to the custody of some other officer of the World Health Organization we should inform Chief, Organization and Procedures Division, Administration Department of the Bank of this fact.

Your action in providing this Manual is very much appreciated, and I am sure it will be of considerable value to the staff of the Pre-investment Planning Unit in their collaborative efforts with the World Bank.

We will let you have any questions concerning the Manual at a later date when we have had an opportunity to study it.

Yours sincerely,

Paul

Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America



1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tel. 3460 61 Télex. 22332

Date Rec'd. Aug 20/1971
Date Ack'd. 19/8/71

Assigned to 2/19/71

10/19/71

19/8/71

1971-1-188

In reply please refer to:
Préciser de s'il s'agit d'une référence

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 6 August 1971, together with copy number 151 of the Operational Policy Manual of the World Bank.

The restrictions regarding use of the Manual in the forward and at the bottom of each page have been read and understood.

It is noted that the copy of the Manual will be periodically updated by the provision of amendments and additions directly to me.

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We will let you have any questions concerning the Manual at a later date when we have had an opportunity to study it.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Blaserstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

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WHO

August 16, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

During my recent short stopover in Geneva you gave me descriptions on the posts of Financial Analyst, Sanitary Engineer and Economist which are to be filled in the PIP unit and paid for out of the Cooperative Program budget. We have reviewed these post descriptions and offer the following comments:

Financial Analyst

Under no. 13, Skills, it is suggested that the second paragraph of this box be made to read as follows, "Knowledge of utility finance and rate structures, organization and management problems, public utility regulation, investment criteria, basic accounting and economics, as well as a broad understanding of the financial aspects of economic development and its problems."

Economist

We believe that the candidates for a position as economist should be graduates of a recognized university with a post-graduate degree in economics.

Sanitary Engineer

In connection with this post description we are inclined to think that the description is too broad for the specialized type of personnel which will be recruited for the PIP unit. We are not entirely certain how you ought to deal with this and of course the general description as it now stands would be satisfactory as a general broad base. However, since as previously discussed, there is need for specialists in such matters as water treatment, distribution, water resources and resource economics, as well as general project development and design, we think that consideration might be given to individual post descriptions for the specialities

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August 16, 1971

Mr. Paul Blawie
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
121 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

During my recent short stopover in Geneva you gave me descriptions on the posts of Financial Analyst, Sanitary Engineer and Economist which are to be filled in the PIP unit and paid for out of the Cooperative Program budget. We have reviewed these post descriptions and offer the following comments:

Financial Analyst

Under no. 13, 2411a, it is suggested that the second paragraph of this box be made to read as follows, "Knowledge of utility finance and rate structures, organization and management problems, public utility regulation, investment criteria, basic accounting and economics, as well as a broad understanding of the financial aspects of economic development and its problems."

Economist

We believe that the candidates for a position as economist should be graduates of a recognized university with a post-graduate degree in economics.

Sanitary Engineer

In connection with this post description we are inclined to think that the description is too broad for the specialized type of personnel which will be recruited for the PIP unit. We are not entirely certain how you ought to deal with this and of course the general description as it now stands would be satisfactory as a general broad base. However, since as previously discussed, there is need for specialists in such matters as water treatment, distribution, water resources and resource economics, as well as general project development and design, we think that consideration might be given to individual post descriptions for the specialists

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August 16, 1971

required. In the event that this does not appear feasible, and you propose to handle it by using the present description as a first screening device, we would suggest only a few minor changes:

- a) under no. 13, Skills, indicate in the first paragraph that some knowledge of other major languages would be desirable;
- b) under no. 15, Experience, it would appear that the requirement for four years of successful experience in the general field of pre-investment planning may be misunderstood by some and it might weed-out some otherwise qualified people.

If the foregoing general comments are taken into account, there is no reason why you should not proceed with recruitment. However, one question of procedure for appointments arises on which there is need for clarification. The Bank always interviews applicants before reaching a decision. We understand that you do not interview but that you have a Selection Board which decides among several applicants, which is best. There appear to be problems associated with reconciling these procedures and we wonder how you would propose to proceed in those cases where neither one of us knows the applicant. Your views will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Messrs. Jennings
Morse
Warford

HRShipman:gpl

WMO

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: UNISANTE
GENEVA

DATE: AUGUST 16, 1971

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

LT

Handwritten initials and scribbles

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FOR BELLERIVE AND SACKS
WOULD APPRECIATE ADVICE WHETHER WHO READY PROCEED WITH PROPOSED
COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT WITH BANK. IN VIEW OF APPROACHING
SEPTEMBER ONE EFFECTIVE DATE, BELIEVE WE MUST ADVISE OUR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS IF FOR ANY REASON DIRECTOR GENERAL UNABLE
SIGN AGREEMENT. PLEASE CABLE STATUS MATTER. REGARDS

DEMUTH
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME

Richard H. Demuth

DEPT.

Development Services

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

RHD:tf

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. Shipman

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

Handwritten signature

ORIGINATOR (RUC COPY)
KID: EE

18

REFERENCE

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SIGNATURE

AUG 13 1 15 PM 1971

DEPT

DEVELOPMENT RELATIONS

NAME

KENNETH H. DENNIS

CC: Mr. Sullivan

APPROVED BY

CLASSIFICATION AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION OF A CONFIDENTIAL NATURE AND IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC OR TO ANY OTHER PERSON WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ACT.

Series No:
TEXT

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TO: GENERAL
DISPATCH

DATE: AUGUST 1971

ORGANIC UNIT

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR	CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
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WMO

13 August 1971

Mr Harold Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Dept.
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N W
Washington D.C. 20433
U S A

Date Rec'd. Aug 17/71
Date Ack'd. Aug. 19/71
Assigned to Shipman
Hayden
Callahan or
Green
MISC-1-184

8-665-71

Dear Harold,

This is to thank you for your letter of 6 August which arrived today and crossed with my previous letter of 10 August to you.

As far as a decision on the Bosphorus Crossing is concerned, the Government fully agrees that, in the light of the revised schedule, from an economical point of view, construction starting 1972, for 1973 completion, is not justified. Their arguments for an early crossing are more subjective. You will be interested to learn that presently the possibility of an early, smaller sized, temporary crossing is being studied by the new Director General of ISI. If such a temporary crossing should prove feasible, the Government would surely agree to postpone the permanent one.

As far as the optimum timing for a permanent crossing is concerned, (excluding the flow from a possible temporary crossing) this matter is dependent on future consumption increases on the European side. Thus, it might perhaps be justifiable to have a crossing completed for the summer of 1977 (construction would then have to start in 1975, i.e. late-Phase I) or, it might be deferred for construction during, say, 1977 and 1978, i.e. within Phase II. Of course, with an early temporary crossing, the permanent crossing could definitely be deferred to Phase II.

•/••

cc: Mr G Ponghis - WHO, Copenhagen
Mr P Bierstein, WHO, Geneva

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SECTION

Mr Harold Shipman

8-665-71

13 August 1971

When performing the economic studies for the Princes Islands Crossing, consideration was also given to higher rates for that area, namely TL 4.68 per m³ vs. the TL 1.73 per m³ normal rate. However, even with such a high surcharge, a crossing during Phase I would not appear to be economical. Moreover, it is highly questionable whether relevant authorities would agree with such a surcharge.

I should also like to inform you that the new Director General of ISI is now giving urgent attention to the matter of unaccounted for water which, during 1970 increased to 38.7% of water produced on the European side.

Sincerely,



Adalbert J. Vogel
Project Manager
World Health Organization

AJV/oh

M. Shyman

WHO

Central files

WHO File

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

AUGUST 13, 1971

LOG NO.:

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TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

GENEVA

<i>WHO File</i>	
ACTION COPY:	PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

U R G E N T

4922 - FOR ARMSTRONG

INFORMED BY YOUR LONDON OFFICE THAT JONES OF CONTROLLERS OFFICE PROPOSES VISIT GENEVA 16 TO 18 AUGUST FOR DISCUSSIONS ACCOUNTING AND PROCEDURES COOPERATION AGREEMENT. HIS VISIT CONVENIENT AND WELCOME.

BIERSTEIN UNISANTE

INCOMING CABLE

Handwritten: Mr. [unclear]
[unclear] files

ACTIVE COPY: PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:
RECORDED BY:

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: AUGUST 13, 1971
LOG NO.: IIT WELX/13
TO: INTERRAD
FROM: GENEVA
TEXT:

U R G E N T

1922 - FOR ARMSTRONG

INFORMED BY YOUR LONDON OFFICE THAT JONES OF CONTROLLERS OFFICE PROPOSES VISIT GENEVA 16 TO 18 AUGUST FOR DISCUSSIONS ACCOUNTING AND PROCEDURES COOPERATION AGREEMENT. HIS VISIT CONVENIENT AND WELCOME.

BIERSTEIN UNISWATE

Aug 16 2 55 PM 1971

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: August 12, 1971

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay SUBJECT: Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on the Establishment
of a World Population Institute; Final Report

1. The meeting on August 9 was over by lunchtime. It was devoted to editing and, in part, redrafting a suggested final report which the UN had prepared over the weekend.
2. As previewed in my interim report, the Working Group recommends the establishment of a United Nations World Population Training Institute concerned with the provision and promotion of interdisciplinary training and supporting research for the development and implementation of population policies and family planning programs.
3. The training will be for individuals with leadership or senior level responsibilities and who could immediately apply their new knowledge. It is also meant to have a multiplier effect through the training of trainers. The Institute will support and supplement the capacities of regional and national training institutions in the multidisciplinary approach to population policies and family planning programs.
4. The following disciplines will be represented at the Institute either on the core staff or through guest lecturers:

Demography; Population Policies; Economics; Sociology; Political Science; Human Resource Development; Ecology; Development Planning; Health Aspects of Population; Human Reproduction and Family Planning; Public Administration; Communication; Population, Family Life and Sex Education; Biostatistics (records and data Processing); Survey Methodology; Operational Research; Cost-Benefit Analysis.
5. There would be regular core and specialized courses (3 to 6 months duration), ad hoc advanced and refresher courses, training seminars, round table meetings and symposia.
6. The size of the Institute, at full working capacity (at the 3rd year) would be: 600 to 700 persons per annum to be trained (of which 50% in regular core or specialized courses); 25 staff at professional and directorial level plus about 30 other staff.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 12, 1971

FILE:

Dr. Peter Obst

Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on the Establishment of a World Population Institute; Final Report

1. The meeting on August 9 was over by lunchtime. It was devoted to editing and in part, redrafting a suggested final report which the WG had prepared over the weekend.

2. As presented in my interim report, the Working Group recommends the establishment of a United Nations World Population Training Institute concerned with the provision and promotion of interdisciplinary training and supporting research for the development and implementation of population policies and family planning programs.

3. The training will be for individuals with leadership or senior level responsibilities and who could immediately apply their new knowledge. It is also meant to have a multiplier effect through the training of trainers. The Institute will support and supplement the capacities of regional and national training institutions in the interdisciplinary approach to population policies and family planning programs.

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5. There would be regular core and specialized courses (3 to 6 months duration), ad hoc advanced and refresher courses, training seminars, round table meetings and symposia.

6. The size of the Institute, at full working capacity (at the end year) would be: 600 to 700 persons per annum to be trained (of which 20% at regular core or specialized courses); 25 staff at professional and directorial level plus about 30 other staff.

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7. The nature of the Institute was left rather unclear in the text. In fact, it will be a project with an initial 5 year life span, to be financed from UNFPA and by the host government essentially, with additional backing hopefully from governmental, international and IPPF-type sources. The Bank is not mentioned specifically in the section on financing. The meeting felt the Institute would probably be located in the United Kingdom.
8. A Governing Board composed of experts, representatives of the UN system, representatives of non-governmental bodies and of the host government would guide the Institute, establish its policies and approve the work program and budget. Its members, and the Director of the Institute would be nominated and appointed by the Secretary-General.
9. The Institute as now proposed is far more specialized and restricted than the World Population Institute envisaged in the Feasibility Report. From what the expert members of the Working Group said, it is now tailored to meet a clear need on the international level. It was obvious from the opening bell of the session that WHO and UNESCO, with UN backing, were agreed on the format the Institute should take. Our role, in the discussion, was to bring up practical considerations, e.g., why 600 to 700 trainees per annum? In most instances, the final report is supposed to provide the answers to such questions.
10. To repeat what I said in the interim report: whereas the Bank may have been hoping earlier that a World Population Institute could be created to provide leadership and coordination over the whole of the field, we find that the agencies most directly concerned were willing to see a new star born in the constellation of organizations, but only as long as their own activities were in no way limited thereby. The positive side is that the new Institute will correspond to a felt need. The negative angle is that there has been no advance towards concentration and leadership.
11. As a newcomer to meetings of this type and in this field, I would suggest that if the Bank considers that it must do something about the need for leadership and concentration of effort, its approach to the other agencies will have to be at a level considerably above that of this recent Working Group.
12. I should add that in the meeting I raised the question whether, as a Training Institute, the new body should not come within the orbit of UNITAR or have some functional link with UNITAR. Mr. Macura replied that UNITAR had indicated earlier they were not interested. The young and ineffectual UNITAR representative tried to object but was cut off short. I have a handwritten note from him which asserts that their only reservation was financial. Perhaps, when we are asked to comment on the Working Group's report (which ought to reach us in a week or so), we might raise this question of UNITAR once again, at least for good order.

cc: Messrs. Hoffman, Baldwin, Hawkins and Rath

LPC:mmcd

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Aug 12 3 12 PM 1971

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cc: water

August 11, 1971

Professor Daniel A. Glan
The School of Public Health
Department of Environmental Sciences
and Engineering
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
North Carolina 27514

Dear Dan:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 30 in which you refer to the sheet entitled "anatomy of a Project" which was prepared by Mr. Jennings of our staff for use in a three-day session that we had with some of the WHO engineers the year before last. I am attaching a copy of this sheet for your reference.

The original concept was to have a brief checklist which could be used by WHO people and consultants as a reminder of the kinds of things that should be considered in preparing a project for possible Bank financing. If such a list were to be prepared today, we would make mention of the environmental aspects, and probably add a bit more on economics.

You enquire whether I believe it would be useful to include this outline in your book or if there are some changes that should be made before incorporation. I would like to call your attention to two or three points in the sheet which I believe need amplification or change. The first of these occurs under Item 1, Technical, under the feasibility study category. It seems to me that some additional headings should be included which refer to the general feasibility decision which needs to be made before the detailed work proceeds. For example, add "Preliminary Financing Plan" and "General Feasibility Decision".

The item on description of the project could perhaps be dropped. The other items which are shown under Organization and Management, Finance, Economic Factors and Special Features are probably useful and you will have to determine whether or not these are sufficiently coherent in terms of the presentation to justify inclusion in a book. Mr. Jennings would have no objection to your using the sheet if you feel that it has merit.

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August 11, 1971

Professor Daniel A. Gann
The School of Public Health
Department of Environmental Sciences
and Engineering
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
North Carolina 27515

Dear Dan:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 30 in which you refer to the abstract "Analysis of a Project" which was prepared by Mr. Jennings of our staff for use in a three-day session that we had at the home of the WHO engineers the year before last. I am attaching a copy of this abstract for your reference.

The original concept was to have a brief abstract which could be used by WHO people and consultants as a starting point for things that should be considered in preparing a project for possible bank financing. It was a list was to be prepared today, we would make mention of the environmental aspects, and probably add a bit more on economics.

You inquire whether I believe it would be useful to include this outline in your book or if there are any changes that should be made before incorporation. I would like to call your attention to two or three points in the abstract which I believe need modification or change. The first of these concerns the list of technical, water, the feasibility study category. It seems to me that some additional headings should be included which refer to the general feasibility studies which needs to be made before the detailed work proceeds. For example, the "Preliminary Planning Plan" and "General Feasibility Studies".

The list on description of the project could perhaps be dropped. The other items which we show under Organization and Management, Planning, Economic Factors and Special Features are probably useful and you will have to determine whether or not these are sufficiently coherent in terms of the presentation to justify inclusion in a book. Mr. Jennings would have no objection to your making the abstract if you feel that it has merit.

Aug 13 10 15 AM 1971

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Professor D.A. Okun

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August 11, 1971

I have heard a substantial number of complimentary comments made on the session held in Denver. One of the principle ones being that it was too short and that many would have liked to have both commented from the floor and had further amplification on a number of items from the Panel. I had the feeling that it served a useful purpose. My major concern was that the meeting of our committee was too short since I felt that there were a number of other items that ought to have been discussed.

Please accept my best regards,

Very truly yours,

Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enclosure:

cc: Mr. Jennings

HRShipman:gpl

ANATOMY OF A PROJECT

1 TECHNICAL

◆ BACKGROUND ◆

- Sector (National and Regional)
- Existing System
 - Location, area, population
 - Present consumption and evidence of shortage
 - Physical description of system
 - Operating statistics
- Sewerage and Drainage
- Present Expansion Program (if any)

◆ CONCEPT OF THE PROJECT ◆

- Long-Range Goal
- Near-Term Goal
- Present Service Upgrading
- Additional Areas and Population To Be Served
- Demand Projections

◆ FEASIBILITY STUDY ◆

- Functional Objectives of Components
- Least Cost Solution
- Benefits of Incremental Extensions to System
- Design Criteria
- Unusual Technical Problems
- Preliminary Cost Estimates
- Preliminary Construction Plan

◆ DESIGN ◆

- Review Preliminary Study
- Detailed Design
- Construction Drawings and Specifications

◆ DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ◆

- General Description
- By Component (sizes, lengths, capacities, etc.)

◆ PROJECT COST ESTIMATES ◆

- Basis for Estimates, Amount of Contingencies, Etc.
- Foreign, Local, Total Cost by Component
- Cost (in same detail) of Any Works Outside Project
- Project and Program Expenditures Over Time (foreign, local, total)

◆ PROCUREMENT ◆

- Bidding Policy and Procedures
- Import License, Duties, Taxes, Local Regulations or Customs That May Affect Bidding
- Preparation of Bidding Documents
- Analysis of Bids
 - Basis of comparison
 - Local preference
- Administration of Bidding (role of consultants and owner)
- Procurement Schedule by Component

◆ CONSTRUCTION ◆

- Role of Owner, Consultants, Contractors, Etc.
- Method of Financial and Technical Scheduling and Control (including procurement phase)
- Detailed Construction Schedules by Component
- Supervision of Construction
- Reporting

◆ OPERATIONS ◆

- Quantity and Quality of Staff Required To Operate the Project and System
- Staff Training and/or Consultant Assistance for Special Needs
- Maintenance of Old and New Systems
- Meter Program
- Statistics
- Permanent Organization of Planning and Studies for Future Expansion

2 ORGANIZATION & MANAGEMENT

◆ STRUCTURE ◆

- Kind of Organization and Relationships
- Important Provisions of Legislative or Other Legal Basis
- Organization Chart and Job Descriptions

◆ PEOPLE ◆

- Number and Qualifications of Engineers and Technicians
- Number and Qualifications of Financial Men and Accountants
- Qualifications of Top Two or Three Levels of Managers
- Special Problems (overstaffing, gaps, training, union, salary levels, etc.)

◆ SYSTEMS ◆

- Accounting System
 - General - describe
 - Cost - describe
 - Evaluate
- Audit Arrangements
- Billing and Collecting System
- Budget System
- Long-Term Financial Planning and Financial Analysis (coordinated with technical planning)
- Internal Information and Control (internal audit, inventory control, management reports, purchasing)
- Operating Regulations and By-Laws
- Special Needs (management assistance, public relations)

4 ECONOMIC FACTORS

- Priority of Project in National Plan
- Economic Justification
- Effect of Rate Policies and Structure

5 SPECIAL FEATURES

◆ SECTOR RELATIONSHIPS ◆

- Short- and Long-Term Conflicts of Interest
- With Other Projects or Sectors
- Related Projects

◆ GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ◆

◆ SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS ◆

◆ OTHERS ◆

- Land Acquisition
- Water Rights
- Urban Planning
- Sewerage and Drainage
- WHO/UNDP

3 FINANCE

◆ PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION ◆

- Analysis of Income Statements with Emphasis on Operating Costs, Including Depreciation Policy
- Analysis of Rate Level and Structure, Other Charges and Fees
- Analysis of Balance Sheets with Emphasis on Value of Assets, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Outstanding Debt, Inventories
- Terms and Conditions of Outstanding Debt
- Analyze Cash Flow Statements with Emphasis on Outside Sources of Finance and Capital Investments
- Taxes and Similar Charges

◆ FINANCING PLAN ◆

- For Project
 - Summary project cost
 - All sources of finance
- For Program
 - Project plus all capital investment during construction period (including working capital)
 - All sources for program and project
- Terms and Conditions of All Loans and Other Sources of Capital
- Disbursement Arrangements
 - Bank
 - All other sources

◆ FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS ◆

- Projected Income Statements (construction period plus five years)
 - Detailed assumptions (especially rates and operating expenses)
 - Analysis
- Projected Cash Flow Statements (same period)
 - Detailed assumptions
 - Analysis
- Projected Balance Sheets (same period)
 - Detailed assumptions
 - Analysis
- Effect of Inflation
- Financial Performance Criteria and Other Covenants

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Regional Office
for Africa



WHO
ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Bureau Régional
de l'Afrique

Tel. 3072-73-74 - Telex 217

P.O.B. 6 BRAZZAVILLE
People's Republic of the Congo
Telegr.: UNISANTE, Brazzaville

B.P. 6 BRAZZAVILLE
République populaire du Congo
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ, Brazzaville

*With the compliments
of the Director
Regional Office for Africa
(Copy for information)*

*Avec les compliments
du Directeur
du Bureau Régional de l'Afrique*

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street, N. W.
Washington D.C., 20433
United States of America

Original to: Mr. Demm
Date: 8/10/71
Communications
Section

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Aug 10 2 07 PM 1971

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Téléc. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

The Director-General of the World Health Organization has the honour to inform the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme of the dates and places of the 1971 sessions of the WHO Regional Committees and to invite them to appoint representatives at these meetings if they so wish:

Regional Committee for Africa, twenty-first session
Brazzaville, 8-15 September

Regional Committee for the Americas, twenty-third session
XX meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization
Washington, D.C., 27 September - 8 October

Regional Committee for South-East Asia, twenty-fourth session
Rangoon, Burma, 28 September - 5 October

Regional Committee for Europe, twenty-first session
Madrid, 14-18 September

Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean, 1971 session
Sub-Committee A: Monastir, Tunisia, 20-24 September
Sub-Committee B: (subject to further notification)

Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, twenty-second session
Manila, 21-29 September

It would be appreciated if the names and addresses of representatives appointed to attend these meetings were communicated to the regional directors concerned, who will, on request, supply copies of the provisional agenda and relevant documentation as well as any additional information regarding these meetings which might be required. Special attention is drawn to the fact that representatives appointed to attend the twenty-fourth session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia should communicate their names and addresses, together with their national passport or UNLP numbers, to the Regional Director for South-East Asia by 1 September 1971 at the latest, in order to ensure that valid entry visas into Burma may be issued in good time.

GENEVA, 21 July 1971

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MAY 26 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

August 6, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

This is in reply to the two enquiries which you have previously made concerning the possibility of the Bank making available to your unit a copy of its Operational Policy Manual. I have been officially authorized and hereby make available to you copy No. 151 of the Manual on the understanding that you and the staff of the World Health Organization will observe the same restrictions regarding use of the Manual as do the staff of the World Bank. These are stated in the Foreward and at the bottom of each page.


We will keep your copy of the Manual up-to-date by sending amendments and additions directly to you. If at some future time the Manual is turned over to the custody of some other officer of the World Health Organization please let us know either by informing this Division or by communicating directly with the following address:

Chief, Organization & Procedures Division
Administration Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, NW, Washington DC 20433

I have also been authorized to make available certain of our Director's Memoranda which will be most appropriate for the activities of your unit.

Please let me know if you have any questions in connection with the Manual. A letter acknowledging receipt will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,


Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enc:
cc: Messrs. Messenger (Administration)

Kent

HRShipman:gpl

DECLASSIFIED

MAY 28 2025

WBG ARCHIVES

WHL

August 6, 1971

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Mr. Paul Binstock
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

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Chief, Organization & Procedures Division
Administration Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, NW, Washington DC 20037

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Very truly yours,

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cc: Messrs. Mansoury (Administration)

Kent

HRShipman:cpj

WMO

Ref: W2/522/6

August 10, 1971

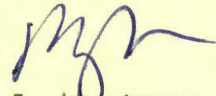
Mr. W. E. Wood
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Wood:

Thank you for your letter of August 4, 1971. Mr. Jeremy Warford, an Economist in the Public Utilities Projects Department, will be our observer to the Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply.

Our Travel Office has already made a reservation for Mr. Warford at the Intercontinental Hotel. He is away from Washington at present and I believe it best to let his reservation stand. He therefore will not need the reservation at the Hotel Exelsior.

Very truly yours,



W. J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Mr. Chatenay (w/incoming)
Mr. Shipman
Mr. Morse
Mr. Warford

WJArmstrong:lp

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August 10, 1971

Ref: WJ/522/6

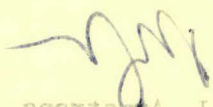
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W. J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Mr. Chateray (w/incoming)
Mr. Shipman
Mr. Morse
Mr. Warford

WJArmstrong:lp

AUG 12 3 13 PM 1971

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: August 9, 1971

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay

SUBJECT: Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on the Establishment of a World Population Institute; Interim Report

1. The Group has met on August 5 and 6 and will conclude its work on August 9. This is simply meant to record how the discussion started and where we stand before the last day and before final conclusions are reached.
2. From the very start, all speakers including the UN Population Division representative (who was also in the chair), but more particularly the WHO and UNESCO representatives, stated that they saw the Institute solely as an interdisciplinary training centre on population policies and family planning programs. What research the Institute might do would be related specifically to its training function. By the end of the first morning, the Institute as outlined in the Feasibility report by Morse and Co. was a "dead duck" to use the words of the WHO delegate who pronounced them with glee.
3. Mr. Rath and I took the position that since the Bank's basic questions of early 1971 had never been answered (we had asked essentially whether a greater concentration of effort might not require either expanding the functions of an existing body or creating a new body entrusted with some of the existing responsibilities of UN, WHO and the resources of UNFPA), and since WHO openly and UNESCO more softly rejected all attempts at handing over any of their work to a new organ, we could only insist on being shown the need and advantages of the new sort of institute which the other delegates had in mind. By late Friday evening, except for verbal assistances from all sides (UN, IPPF, WHO, ILO, etc.) that a multidisciplinary training centre was indeed needed, we had seen nothing on paper which would support those statements.
4. Obviously, the Working Group has paid no attention to the Bank's plea for a greater concentration of existing efforts. What is emerging is a new facility which reduces in no way the established provinces of the agencies and which is said to meet a need which none of them (not even UN - we put that question very specifically), they assert, could possibly satisfy. The only reason given by Macura for this inability to develop UN activities was that if UN carried out interdisciplinary training it would be accused of stepping into areas which belong to others!!!
5. One of the questions for Monday, August 9, is Financing. I will be asked point blank whether the Bank will agree to support this Institute financially. Unless I am told from Washington otherwise, by telephone Monday morning, I intend to answer as follows:

a) this being a new bird entirely and no longer what the Feasibility report recommended, we cannot give a meaningful answer. First, we must see in Washington whether it is agreed that this new Institute in its reduced state would need any financial support outside UNFPA. I will, therefore, oppose any mention of Bank financing in the Working Party's report;

b) the new Institute does not get us closer to what the Bank thought was required - i.e., an attempt at concentration of effort. On the contrary, we are adding a new member to the family without taking anything away from anyone. In the circumstances, we are not persuaded that we are moving in the right direction: we are not providing for a head to lead the international efforts;

c) the Bank continues to feel that the population field is of major importance and will want to give any new proposal, including the Working Party's new training centre, a most careful examination. (This, so as not to sound totally negative.)

6. To finish. One of the problems in drafting the report on Monday will be to explain how the earlier proposal by Morse, Fobes et al (a proposal known to all governments) has been given the kiss of death. The report will probably go to the Population Commission directly, as a Secretary-General proposal, rather than via ACC.

cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Baldwin
Mr. Rath

LPC:mmcd
(Typed in Mr. Chatenay's absence)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ROBERT JONES

DATE: AUGUST 9, 1971

1 FRIARAGE GARDENS

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LTR

HARTLEPOOL, CO. CURHAM

COUNTRY: ENGLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

IBRD/WHO ~~XXXXXXXX~~ AGREEMENT CONFIRMED AS CLOSELY PARALLELLING FAO AND
UNESCO AGREEMENTS STOP WHO SUGGEST VISIT BY MEMBER CONTROLLERS BETWEEN
PERIOD AUGUST 15 - SEPTEMBER 1 STOP DUE VACATION SCHEDULE DIFFICULT ANYONE
THIS OFFICE GO STOP IF FEASIBLE SUGGEST YOU TRAVEL GENEVA CONCLUSION YOUR
HOME LEAVE STOP WE COULD MAIL REQUIRED DATA STOP PLEASE ADVISE SOONEST

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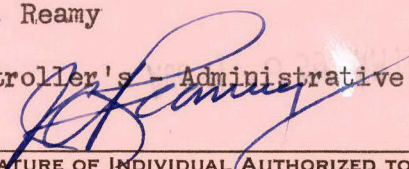
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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME J.C. Reamy

DEPT. Controller's - Administrative Expense

SIGNATURE 
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)


REFERENCE: JCreamy:pq

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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TELEX: FROM GENEVA - August 9, 1971

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Public Utilities Projects

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RE ACCOUNTING AND PROCEDURES WILL IN PRINCIPLE BE CONVENIENT
ANY TIME AFTER SIXTEEN AUGUST HOWEVER WE SHALL CONFIRM
DURING NEXT WEEK

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TELEX: FROM GENEVA - August 9, 1971

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DURING NEXT WEEK

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✓ WHO
W:water

August 6, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Re: National Data on Community Water Supplies
"Basic Data" Questionnaire

Dear Paul:

I have briefly reviewed the "Basic Data" Questionnaire, a copy of which you gave me during my recent stop in Geneva. Since there are a few points in the Questionnaire which I think deserve comment I take this means of calling them to your attention for whatever consideration you feel they warrant during the forthcoming meeting related to the topic. I have discussed these with Jerry Warford who will be at the meeting to represent us. My comments are as follows:

1. Question 3 relates to populations supplied with water as of 31 December, 1970 and is broken down between urban populations with house connections, urban populations without house connections, and rural populations having access to safe water. In your explanation of populations supplied by house connections you state in the second paragraph of the explanation on Question 3 that in the case of over-loaded supplies, the figures given should be for those who could be actually supplied from the present installation. I am inclined to believe that this will result in meaningless figures when comparisons are attempted between systems. It seems to me that the total number of service connections broken down between 'Domestic' and 'Other' where possible, with an estimate of the total number of people served should be the figures to be recorded. An additional item should then be added which indicates the hours per day of service that customers are receiving. This will then permit an assessment of the capacity of the system to serve the present customers.

Unless the foregoing approach is taken it will be virtually impossible to determine what is or is not the capacity of systems since a number will be operating on overload and some would have the capacity to operate under overload if certain changes were made. The figures will in any event not reflect number of people served if the item is worded as now.

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15-10000
10/10

August 6, 1971

Mr. Paul Binstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Re: National Data on Community Water Supplies
"Basic Data" Questionnaire

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Unless the foregoing approach is taken it will be virtually impossible to determine what is or is not the capacity of systems since a number will be operating on overload and the capacity to operate under overload is certain to vary. The figures will in any event not reflect number of people served if the item is worded as now.

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2. In Question 4, which relates to the present rate of water supply improvement, the comments made under 1 come clearly into focus. If one takes the capacity of the system as the criteria for determining number of people actually served, then the figures which will relate to the present rate of water supply improvement, as measured by the number of additional customers picked up each year will not reconcile.
3. Question 5 relates to Water Quality Control and the last two paragraphs at the top of page 2 concern laboratory services and regularity of sampling on urban supplies. I believe that both of these questions will result in information of little value. The question of what is an adequate laboratory service for water analysis will finally boil down not so much to facilities as to personnel available and their ability to not only use the existing equipment but the organization which surrounds the whole program in the country. Similarly, the question of regularity of sampling on all urban supplies will not be too meaningful because no mention is made of what kind of sampling is meant. Water treatment plants, for example, are rather frequently running tests for operational control, although it is likely that this is not what you have in mind in terms of quality control. Nevertheless, those people filling out the Questionnaire will undoubtedly confuse the two and it will be difficult to interpret the results obtained from this question.
4. In Question 6, the last part asks for the total annual budget for construction and improvement in urban and rural water systems. Since funds frequently come from not only national but local sources on urban systems, you may wish to either clarify this question or run the chance that you will be unable to obtain total figures in most countries.
5. In Question 8, External Sources of Finance, it is suggested that the first sentence read as follows, "Please name any international or bilateral agencies assisting with water supply planning, construction or operation in the country".
6. Under Question 9, Basic Data, the second part of the question relates to estimating on a national scale what the approximate cost is per head of constructing urban water supplies with house connections and urban supplies with street fountains. This question is likely to be misleading in that the cost of house connections will likely be incorporated in the figure for the urban systems with house connections. It is my understanding that you probably wish to draw the distinction between the cost of systems which have been designed specifically to cover only street hydrants and those designed to cover primarily house connections but with some street hydrants. For this reason I believe this question might be clarified.

Mr. Paul Bierstein

- 3 -

August 6, 1971

7. On Question 10, Training, it is suggested that under Professional (A) an additional classification of 'Accountant' and 'Financial Analyst' be included.
8. I believe other questions on which answers can be obtained and which are of use could be added, while some now included might well be deleted.

I hope the foregoing comments will be of some value.

Very truly yours,



Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

cc: Mr. Warford

HRShipman:gpl

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Date Recd *Aug 9/71*
Date *Aug. 18/71*
Assigned to *Armstrong*
Tél. 34 60 61 Téléx. 22335



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

4 August 1971

In reply please refer to: **W2/522/6**
Prière de rappeler la référence:

MISC-1-178

Dear Mr Armstrong,

I am writing in connexion with Mr Chatenay's letter of 27 July 1971, addressed to the Director-General, and advising us that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will be sending an observer to the Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply which is to be held in Geneva from 24 to 30 August 1971.

Under separate cover, I am sending to you a copy of each of the following:

- Draft Agenda ✓
 - Tentative Programme and Notes ✓
 - Background Information prepared by ✓
 - Mr C.S. Pineo, WHO Consultant.
- } sent to Mr. Warford 8/9/71*

As soon as the list of participants in this Scientific Group meeting has been finalized, we will send you details of the names of those who will be taking part.

Mr Chatenay informed us that we will be advised of the name of your representative as soon as he has been designated. We are in the meantime making a tentative reservation for a single room at the Hotel Exelsior where all the other participants will be staying. This hotel is very comfortable but quite modest. Accommodation is rather difficult to find at this time of year and although we made early reservations in anticipation, our choice of hotels was very limited. Please advise us if your representative will be accompanied by his wife, in which case we will need to seek alternative accommodation.

Yours sincerely,

W.E. Wood
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health

Mr. Armstrong

Mr W.J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
Public Utilities Projects Dept
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

REC 15 3 13 6 11 21

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

4 August 1971



Date
Date

*Copy of
Aug. 1971
Assigned: Community
Tel. 34 60 61 Telex 22332*

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

In reply please refer to: WS/222/d
Prise de rapport la référence

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Tentative Programme and Notes
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Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health

Aug 12 3 13 PM 1971

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Mr W.J. Armstrong
Deputy Director
Public Utilities Projects Dept
International Bank for Reconstruction
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1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

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August 3, 1971

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Mr. Mendels

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MR M M MENDELS SECRETARY INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

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Mr. Mendels

August 3, 1971

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MR. M. MENDELS SECRETARY INTERAD WASHINGTON DC

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 FINANCES ET DES AFFAIRES ECONOMIQUES SECRETAIRE EXECUTIF

DU COMANDER GOUVERNEUR DE LA BIRD POUR HAITI 11M1971
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W H O

August 4, 1971

Dear Dr. Candau:

I refer to the invitation which you kindly addressed to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on July 21, 1971 to send representatives to the 1971 WHO Regional Committees, meeting at various dates in September.

Because of the pressure of operational activities and considering that the Bank's Annual Meeting will take place in September we find, with regret, that the Bank will not be in a position to be represented at these Regional Committees. However, we would be pleased if you could arrange for documentation pertinent to the World Bank sphere of work to be sent to the attention of the Director, Public Utilities Projects Department, at this address.

Yours sincerely,

L. Peter Chatenay
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Dr. M.G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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August 14, 1971

Dear Dr. Candan:

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Yours sincerely,

J. Peter Chatenay
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Dr. M.G. Candan
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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DEPT. Public Utilities Projects

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INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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Public Utilities Projects

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CHAPEL HILL

THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING

Date Rec'd. Aug. 5/71
Date Ack'd. _____
Assigned to Shipman
July 30, 1971

Chapel Hill 27514
919: 966-1171

Mr. Harold Shipman
Water Supply Division
World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Harold:

I am only now getting to revising the draft of my book for WHO. One of the suggestions made by a reviewer was that I include the World Bank outline "Anatomy of a Project" in Chapter 3. I feel that this is a useful outline, but would like to have your opinion on this. If you feel it is appropriate, please send me a copy. If there are some changes that should be made for incorporation in the book, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With very best personal regards,

Sincerely



Daniel A. Okun
Professor of Environmental Engineering

DAO:p

July 22, 1971

Mr. Harold Johnson
Labor Control Division
West Room
1st Floor
Tribunal Court, 1000

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am very pleased to receive your letter of the 15th of July. One of the suggestions made by a reviewer was that I should include the fact that I am a member of the American Bar Association. I feel that this is a matter of fact, but would like to have your opinion on this. I feel that it is appropriate, please send me a copy. If there are some other things I can do to help your organization in the future, please let me know.

With very best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold A. Johnson

Professor of Environmental Engineering

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Your Ref. S10/372/2 Mali (5)
S10/372/2 Madagascar (6)

W110
July 30, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

We like to refer to your letter of July 16, 1971 on the selection of consulting firms to be invited to submit proposals in connection with the WHO/UNDP(SF) projects in Madagascar and Mali.

The information in our files, which is not complete, leads up to question whether the following consultants have adequate experience in designing water supply and sewerage projects in developing countries:

Madagascar

STIPE (Italy) - Has little experience in sanitation projects and no foreign experience in this field at all.

SAUTI (Italy) - Has a large experience in transportation projects in developing countries. It has some experience in sanitation projects in Italy, but none in developing countries.

v/h J. van Hasselt en de Koning (Netherlands) - We have no information on this firm, except that it is a member of the Nedeco group.

Mali

Louis Berger (USA) - Has a large experience in transportation projects in developing countries, but little in sanitation projects in the US or abroad.

The Bank is interested in the selection of consulting firms specialized in sanitary engineering and with a good foreign experience. Often firms doing the feasibility study are retained for final design and construction supervision. We would not like to repeat the experience in Morocco, where the selected firm did not have the necessary experience.

We have no objections to the other firms and, in respect of the above-mentioned ones, if your files indicate they have adequate overseas experience in water supply/sewerage, we would yield to your judgement.

Yours sincerely,

CM
Charles Morse

Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department

CRietveld:aca
IBRD

Control No. MLI-1-14

July 30, 1971

Your Ref. SIO/372/2 Mail (2)
SIO/372/2 Madagascar (6)

Mr. Paul Blarstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

We like to refer to your letter of July 16, 1971 on the selection of consulting firms to be invited to submit proposals in connection with the WHO/UNDP(SW) projects in Madagascar and Mali.

The information in our files, which is not complete, leads up to question whether the following consultants have adequate experience in designing water supply and sewerage projects in developing countries:

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SAUTI (Italy) - Has a large experience in transportation projects in developing countries. It has some experience in sanitation projects in Italy, but none in developing countries.

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The Bank is interested in the selection of consulting firms specialized in sanitary engineering and with a good foreign experience. Often firms doing the feasibility study are retained for final design and construction supervision. We would like to repeat the experience in Morocco where the selected firm did not have the necessary experience.

We have no objections to the other firms and, in respect of the above-mentioned ones, if your files show that they have adequate overseas experience in water supply/sewerage, we would yield to your judgment.

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Charles Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department

IBRD
Chief: d:scs

Tanzania
Water Supply
✓ cc W+G

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold R. Shipman

DATE: July 30, 1971

FROM: J. Warford

SUBJECT: TANZANIA - Preliminary Reconnaissance of Water
Supply and Sewerage Sector
SWITZERLAND - Discussion with WHO
Back-to-Office and Full Report

1. In accordance with terms of reference dated July 1, 1971, I visited Tanzania from July 13-23, 1971.
2. The objective of the mission was to acquire information and initiate work that will be of assistance to the forthcoming sector review mission which is to be carried out jointly by IBRD and WHO. Discussions in Dar es Salaam and Arusha were held with members of the Ministry of Water Development and Power, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, Canadian and Swedish International Development Agencies, WHO, UNDP, and the Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning of the University of Dar es Salaam. On July 26 I met with WHO officials in Geneva to discuss the mission, returning to Washington on July 27. No action is called for at the present time.
3. Although much lip service is paid to regional planning in Tanzania, it is apparent that the most elementary principles are ignored. In particular, little or no attempt is made to determine systematically the implications for water supply of regional development programs, and because of this serious locational errors have been made. Officials of the Ministry of Water Development of Power, which has complete responsibility for the construction, maintenance and operation of public water supplies, were therefore asked to assist in the acquisition of data that would permit making a reasonable estimation of costs of supply in various parts of the country. They were asked to determine what could be accomplished with various budgetary allocations in terms of numbers of people served with adequate supplies in urban and rural regions. Where data were absolutely unobtainable or estimation impracticable, this was to be stated explicitly. Agreement was reached on these points. There are at present no WHO sanitary engineers in Tanzania who could help in this task, but one is expected to arrive shortly.
4. In Geneva, I discussed with a group of WHO officials what was normally involved in a sector review, and also the particular approach that would be employed in Tanzania. WHO will probably supply two engineers for the forthcoming mission.

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Mr. Harold R. Shipman

- 2 -

July 30, 1971

5. A good deal of factual information that could be used in the sector report was acquired. This will be incorporated in a memorandum to files, which will be sent to the appropriate departments and to WHO.

JWarford:pjk
IBRD

cc: Mr. Bierstein (WHO)

cc: Messrs. Chadenet, Baum, Rovani, John King, Engelmann, Lee, Lithgow, Weiner, Armstrong, Howell, Berrie, Jennings, White, Saeed, Bomani, Lind (Information and Public Affairs), Clements (Eastern Africa)(4), Bennett (Controller's), Eigen (Legal), Hansen (Eastern Africa)

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AUTHORIZED BY:

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[Signature]

NAME

Harold E. Dyer

DEPT.

Administration

SIGNATURE

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cc: Mr. Chatenay #D-1116

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WHO

July 30, 1971

Dear Dr. Candau:

I refer to our letter of July 27, 1971 concerning the forthcoming Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply.

We will be sending as an observer at the meeting Mr. Jeremy J. Warford, an economist in our Public Utilities Projects Department. Thank you once more for extending the invitation to us.

Sincerely yours,

L. Peter Chatenay
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

e

Dr. M.G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Cleared with & cc: Mr. Armstrong
cc: Mr. Warford

JUL 31 11 59 AM '71
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY
DIRECTOR GENERAL

JWarford:mmcd

July 30, 1971

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Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Dr. M.G. Gandau
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Cleared with & cc: Mr. Armstrong
cc: Mr. Warford

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Warford:mmcd


10

WHO

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Henderson

DATE: July 28, 1971

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay 

SUBJECT: WHO; "The contribution of health programmes
to socio-economic development"

I imagine the attached from WHO is more for you than for Public Utilities. WHO asks for observations not later than mid-December.

Would your Department have any comments to put forward?

Att.

LPC:mmcd



SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR USE BY COUNTRIES
 IN DISCUSSING "THE CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH
 PROGRAMMES TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"
 AS PREPARATION FOR THE TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS
 AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY 1972

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
Section I: Interpretation and definitions	3
Section II: Discrete health programmes and the totality of health services	7
Section III: Health programmes in comprehensive planning	10
Section IV: The analytical approach as a basis for deciding priorities	12
Section V: Suggested guidelines for comments by governments	13
Annex 1: Short annotated bibliography and references to WHO publications	16

INTRODUCTION

The choice of "The Contribution of Health Programmes to Socio-economic Development" as a subject of the technical discussions at the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly reflects a growing interest in health economics and the increasing concern in many places about the inadequacy of health provisions and safeguards in many major areas of development. The subject is also especially important in relation to the Second Development Decade of the United Nations. The aim of development is the improvement of living standards of populations which include health standards. The improvement of levels of health is a primary objective of the United Nations Second Development Decade.

In the final analysis the goal of all organized human endeavour is to improve the quality of human life. Health is not only an important factor - perhaps the most important single factor - in the situation, it is also with few exceptions a component of all human activities.

Development planners, economists and health administrators, though doubtless agreeing on ultimate objectives, may still disagree about the amount that can be spent on health services. It is, indeed, a common conviction of health administrators that the proportion of national resources devoted to disease control and other health services is insufficient and, in particular, that much more will have to be invested in health in the developing countries of the world if real progress is to be made.

As expenditure in health cannot always be expressed in terms of economic benefits the approaches of development planners (biased towards economic considerations) and health planners are probably, to some extent, at variance. Their differences can, however, be narrowed. It is now accepted that major planning decisions cannot be taken on the sole consideration of economic benefits, in the narrow sense of this term. Their full evaluation should take into consideration their direct and indirect effects. It is also now accepted that most health programmes are not only consumption expenses. They improve the productivity of human labour and in this way the efficiency of other investments. On any interpretation they are even real investment because it is often less expensive to prevent the adverse side-effects - including health hazards - of development than to remedy their uncontrolled consequences.

The forthcoming technical discussions will be an occasion for an exchange of views on premises such as these. They will provide a good opportunity for reviewing the feasibility of utilizing and measuring the influence of personal health care and other health programmes on socio-economic development and the place of health in the comprehensive development planning process. They will also be a vehicle for suggesting areas for further study.

The five sections of this outline paper refer briefly to issues which can be expected to arise in the course of the discussions. They have been prepared as a basis for discussions at country level and are intended to assist governments in making such comments as they wish before the background paper for the discussions is prepared. Some of the questions which appear to be raised at this stage are set out for convenience in Section V.

Many Member States will be in a position to refer to contributions within their own experience made by health programmes to socio-economic development and also to relevant general and special problems they have encountered. It is hoped that they will do so for the benefit of fellow Member States participating in the discussions and for the benefit of the Organization. It would be especially useful if Member States would provide information about quantitative studies made in this field in their respective countries.

A short annotated bibliography is appended and attention is drawn to a number of WHO publications which have a bearing on the subject.

SECTION I

Interpretation and definitions

1. In order to clear the ground for a fruitful, focussed debate on the wide and somewhat amorphous subject for discussion, it is useful first of all to draw attention to certain assumptions implicit in the title, to consider the connotations of its terms and to ask what purposes the discussions are intended to serve and to consider the kind of question that might be expected to be raised.

Health programmes

2. In the context of the proposed discussions a liberal interpretation of "health programmes" is proposed. They should be understood to refer both to the co-ordinated aggregate of all programmes within the domain of health and to coherent groups of projects directed towards limited, well-defined aims.

3. They should also include not only personal health care services and community health care services (disease control, environmental health, mass health education) but also medical information systems (including health statistics), biomedical research, and the education and training of health personnel.

4. Less than justice would be done to the subject if the vital contributions to socio-economic development of the non-operational components of a total health programme were entirely disregarded. Health statistics, for instance, are needed not only for the planning of health services but as one of the information bases for demographic projections and more generally in the comprehensive planning process. Long-term development and progress are hard to visualize without some investment in research; there have been far-reaching consequences from the application of the results of biomedical researches and their effect in the foreseeable future could certainly be even more significant.

5. It is also suggested that the discussions should not be limited to the less developed countries, since the highly industrialized, affluent countries also have problems which are no less serious although they are often of a fundamentally different character.

6. There are zones of poverty in the highly industrialized countries. The adverse side-effects of industrialization and rapid social change already constitute a major problem in these countries. They will increasingly do so in many less-developed countries unless measures of control are instituted on a sufficient scale. Pollution, for instance, has adverse consequences which can be as serious in developing as in developed countries.

7. On the other hand, to include all the programmes which are prerequisites of satisfactory levels of health would probably enlarge the discussions beyond manageable limits. It is therefore proposed that health programmes should be taken to refer either to services or projects which primarily have health objectives, such as communicable diseases control or maternal and child health, or to the health aspects of programmes such as water supply, refuse disposal, housing, etc., e.g., the control of water-borne disease, rodent control, health standards for dwellings.

Socio-economic development

8. Socio-economic development describes a highly complex concept which relates to a holistic human system embracing a multiplicity of interacting subsystems. It is not easy to define but it can be said that all development comprises three fundamental components:

- (1) the qualitative and quantitative growth of productive agencies, material and human;
- (2) the restructuring of the means of production and changing the attitudes and behaviour of individuals and groups which, in turn, are not independent of the milieu of social structure and the means of production; and
- (3) raising the level of the satisfaction of needs - improved nutrition, better standards of health, improved education. This is at one and the same time a precondition and consequence of the developmental process. It is the recognizable beneficial consequence of development for most people.

9. By its nature, development is a cumulative phenomenon which, like all social phenomena, cannot be described in mechanistic terms. Moreover, it is not simply the aggregate of the changes occurring in the course of historical evolution, but relates also to planned or directed change geared to a stated objective.

10. In the present context it relates especially to developments in compliance with or in accordance with governmental policy, whether or not expressed in the form of a national plan. Since, however, in all countries a large volume of planned development, whose economic and social consequences are often significant, is extra-governmental, the contributions of health programmes in the private sector should not be excluded from consideration.

11. It is now recognized that all development must be seen within an economic and social framework conceived as a single whole. Because massive economic changes are fundamental to its success, development has often been conceived in primarily economic terms. But the objectives of development in every country are to secure social goals - improved life chances and living standards, increased opportunity, equalization of access to the benefit of modern science and technology, etc. Economic changes themselves can be seen as instruments for achieving these broader goals. It might be said that from the social perspective, the objective of development is similar to the constitutional objective of WHO: to attain in so far as possible "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being" for a population. The contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development also require an assessment of the effectiveness of these programmes in reaching their overall objective. The notion that economic development can be considered as something apart from social development is no longer seriously entertained. Economists now recognize that the distinction between economic development and social development is no longer tenable, as if the first were concerned solely with the growth of the apparatus of production and the second with raising the level of satisfaction of social needs. They now accept that even within the strict logic of profit, productivity cannot be raised without limit unless account is taken of human needs.

12. Of particular relevance in the present context, health cannot be considered in isolation from other elements of the developmental process. Socio-economic development includes the development of health programmes, and there is no sector of the economy - industry, agriculture, education, manpower - which has not a health component. Just as health cannot be isolated from other socio-economic, institutional and policy factors in the developmental process, so these factors cannot disregard the health component.

13. Whilst, therefore, it is unavoidable for purposes of discussions and in the early stages of planning to treat health programmes and other sectors of the economy as separate entities or abstract isolates, the reality requires that the artificial character of the dichotomy should not be lost sight of. It is also clearly the case that, whilst the preoccupation in the present discussions is with the uni-directional transfer of benefit from health programmes to the remainder of the developmental process, the health component and other components of the total system are in reality reciprocally related and interacting. Health not only affects socio-economic circumstances but is affected by them, sometimes favourably, sometimes unfavourably.

14. Economic development can make contributions to raising standards of living and to the solution of many medical and sanitary problems. It can do so not only in the achievement of primary objectives but also by its side-effects or "spin-off". But in reality sufficient attention is not always paid to the human factors and there are unintended secondary consequences, some foreseen, some unforeseen, of economic development which are often adverse. They not only create specific hazards to health; they create a range of new human needs, individual or collective which, if unsatisfied, lead to a deterioration in standards of health. Some of the major problems of our time have their origin in this type of economic evolution and it is open to question if this is true economic development.

15. It is probably a colourful exaggeration to say that in every sphere of activity man seems bent on self-destruction. However, on his present course it seems clear that noise, pollution, a world full of machines and the ever accelerating pace of change can bring to nought the potentially advantageous effects of economic innovation and development and even undermine, from time to time, the global standards of human well-being. Similarly, there is little doubt that unless the unwanted deleterious consequences of development are brought under control, their potential advantages cannot be fully realized.

From this follows the absolute necessity of including in the socio-economic development effort, the health actions and health programmes needed to prevent their adverse consequences and to assure their full efficiency.

Although not strictly within the scope of the present discussions, the imperativeness of acting in the health field through the intermediary of specific economic improvements should not be lost sight of.

The modalities of "contributions"

16. The fact that the provision and extension of health services is itself a segment of socio-economic development is not the only intractable difficulty encountered in making an assessment of the contributions made by health programmes to the developmental process.

17. Both socio-economic development and health services development proceed on a broad front. The pervasive, often diffused, character of the outputs of many health programmes renders their definition and identification virtually impossible. Even programmes whose direct results are concrete and definable usually have a variety of secondary consequences, in some instances of considerable social and economic importance, which are less readily discernable. Benefits from health programmes are sometimes short-term, sometimes long-term and it is rarely possible to itemize all the consequences of a health programme within a given time span.

18. Contributions to socio-economic development are not usually made by health programmes in isolation but by an interacting combination of programmes of which health is only one, e.g. in matters such as nutrition, housing, water supply, occupational health; contributions by a particular programme in isolation have been limited in most instances.

19. Finally, many of the acknowledged benefits accruing from health programmes are not only difficult to demonstrate, but a fortiori, they elude the application of scales and measurement to represent their magnitude in quantitative terms. Human feelings, peace of mind, adequacy, fulfilment - the raison d'être of many health programmes and the ultimate goal of the entire socio-economic effort - should not be excluded from the balance sheet merely on the ground that they cannot be measured or given a ranking order.

20. The grounds on which health programmes are established afford a clue to the kind of contributions they can be expected to make. For the most part health programmes are established for the sufficient reason that they play a part in satisfying primary human needs. The only cost considerations are that they can be afforded and that they are provided economically. Health is a social service, essential to the life of the community and its development. We do not ask if schools, libraries and public parks pay their way, and health programmes are, and should be, mainly on the same footing.

21. Some health programmes, on the other hand, might be introduced primarily because they contribute to productivity within industry, agriculture, etc., or because they are necessary in the control of the adverse consequences of technical and unbalanced social development. In such cases it may be relevant to show that the gain resulting from their introduction exceeds their cost, or that the cost of the consequences of not introducing them would exceed the cost of providing them.

22. Any classification of particular contributions made by health programmes to the developmental process is likely to be arbitrary and incomplete. It is however useful for the purpose of discussion to distinguish four main categories of contributions which though often generated together and for the most part by health programmes, follow the lines of the foregoing argument:

(1) contributions whose primary purpose is to maintain and improve health standards of the population;

(2) measurable contributions for the purposes of increasing productivity, e.g. by reducing manpower wastage, increasing the productive capacity of manpower and improving performance by adjustments to the working environment;

(3) contributions which play a part in the prevention and control of health hazards and environmental deterioration; and

(4) contributions of an intangible character. Contributions under this heading play a supporting role or exert a beneficent influence in a wide field of human activities. Thus, for example, an adequate health care programme is one of the necessary foundations of a social security scheme; the international control of diseases, standards and drug quality increases the flow of trade and commerce; inter-country exchanges of biomedical knowledge promotes international understanding; the level of health in a country is a factor in attracting investment and tourism; the health sciences and practices are a necessary part of the culture and technology of all societies.

The purpose of the discussions

23. Without inconsistency with the title, the discussions could assume a variety of forms. The approach might be descriptive and historical and either based on conclusions to be drawn from published studies of a general character, or based exclusively on quantified studies which have either demonstrated contributions made by health services to the developmental process or which exemplify a methodology.

24. Whatever the approach however a question which cannot for long be avoided, a question which lies at the heart of the discussions, is whether the potentialities of health programmes as contributors to the developmental process have hitherto been fully exploited. The question is one of universal relevance and is especially important in the developing world.

25. This question leads naturally to the problem of the proportion of national resources which should be devoted to health and to the achievement of a rational balance between the various components of the health sector: disease control and prevention, care of the sick, and between short-term and long-term objectives; and thus to asking how priorities are decided within the total economy and within the health sector and to considering how effective existing organizations and procedures are in ensuring that due weight is given to the health sector in comprehensive planning.

26. Finally, the feasibility of assigning a monetary value to the results of health programmes is a question which will influence in no small measure the lines along which the discussions evolve. This question, theoretically speaking, is a subsidiary one since, as already suggested, it is quite impossible to give such a value to all the components of the socio-economic impact of health programmes. From a practical point of view, however, the question

is important because ministries of health must justify the expenditure which programmes will involve. This practice is neither harmful nor misleading if it is frankly recognized that an evaluation of health programmes always underrates their socio-economic impact.

SECTION II

Discrete health programmes and the totality of health services

Discrete health programmes

27. The volume of published reports on the cost to the community of a wide range of disease categories is considerable. There is an extensive literature relating the estimated costs of various preventive and curative programmes to identifiable socio-economic benefits.

28. There have also been many studies which, though falling short of adducing rigorous proofs, have demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt the economic soundness of a wide range of health programmes in the particular circumstances in which the studies were made, but because of the wide variations in circumstances from one country to another and often in different parts of the same country - the ecological situation, the levels of incidence and prevalence, educational levels, cultural background, standard of living, level of industrialization - the extended validity of the case-study approach cannot be assumed.

29. Attention is however drawn to certain general conclusions for which there is strong presumptive evidence.

Disease control and prevention

30. Programmes for the control of diseases whose prevention is technically feasible have often been shown to yield a socio-economic benefit - often an economic benefit - out of all proportion to their cost. This is especially true in the developing countries for certain microbial and parasitic diseases of high prevalence.

31. Malnutrition - One-half to two-thirds of the world's population are undernourished and there is little doubt that in countries where it exists widespread malnutrition is a serious impediment to national economic growth. An overall quantitative estimation of the economic cost of nutritional inadequacies has not been made but there is sufficient evidence to show beyond reasonable doubt that the social and economic gains from programmes to improve the nutritional status of the undernourished would be enormous. Malnutrition occurring in specific periods of biological growth in childhood has especially serious consequences since its effects are felt throughout life and even in the next generation.

32. Social development in many countries is gravely impeded by the inability of large numbers of children to profit from the education provided either because their learning capacity is impaired or because they drop out after only one or two years of school attendance. The underlying causes are of course multiple but malnutrition appears to be a highly important factor.

33. Another area in which the importance of nutritional status is self-evident is in relation to productivity. Especially in developing countries, where projects depend heavily on manual labour, the nutritional status of large numbers of workers is such that their working capacity is seriously impaired.

34. Occupational health services - Wherever studies have been made it has been shown that the economic gain from providing occupational health services far exceeds their cost. Because of the world-wide character of occupational health programmes and their obvious and direct relationship with productivity, these services have a place of special importance in the present context.

35. The working population of the world constitutes more than one-third of the total population and the proportion is increasing. In general the state of health of large numbers of workers throughout the world is poor. In the developing countries the working populations suffer from a wide spectrum of communicable, endemic and nutritional diseases. Accident rates are high and occupational injuries frequent, and in addition the workers are not uncommonly exposed to uncontrolled physical hazards and an adverse working environment. In many industrialized countries the state of affairs is little better. Occupational injuries and diseases in industrialized countries are actually increasing in spite of the improved knowledge of preventive methods and techniques. Exposure to new hazards arises at an increasing rate with the introduction of new industrial processes and types of product.

36. The losses attributable to workers' disabilities are considerable - the cost of health care, loss of working time and reduced working capacity from sickness and disability, damage to valuable machines and equipment, faulty products due to human error. In the United States of America, for example, more than eight billion dollars was paid in compensation for occupational disabilities in 1968 which were technically, to a large extent, preventable. This problem affects not only private enterprises but also economic development as a whole in as much as enhanced output will help bring about profitable investments and thus more opportunities for employment.

37. Many of the contributions of occupational health programmes - multidisciplinary programmes dependent not only on the health sciences and health personnel but also on the skills and resources of chemistry, physics, engineering, sociology, psychology, to socio-economic development are of course not confined to increasing productivity. Their broad social aim is to ensure that the interaction between work of all kinds and human health and well-being is as free from hazard and generally as favourable as possible.

38. In relation to productivity the contributions of occupational health services include the promotion and maintenance of health of workers by controlling the working environment and conditions of work, reducing to a minimum lost time and impaired working capacity from accidents and sickness and, finally, the application of ergometric sciences in matching man and job.

39. Health programmes are particularly important in labour intensive projects such, for instance, as dam construction which require large task forces at the site and often create considerable health hazards.

40. The major man-made problems of our time - It may well be that the most significant contemporary contribution that health programmes, widely conceived, have to make to socio-economic development, albeit as handmaids to other social services or in partnership with them, is in relation to the interacting complex of man-made problems which at the present time confront mankind - population growth, environmental pollution, industrialization, urbanization and the individual and social stresses which show signs of disturbing the cohesion of modern societies.

41. Family planning programmes can be justified on health grounds alone as part of comprehensive MCH services; their establishment or expansion however is often not unrelated to a demographic objective concerned with social well-being. Whatever the objective, however, safe and effective family limitation depend on biomedical researches and trials, and on medical controls. Attitudes towards family planning are influenced in large measure by health considerations; and in many countries family planning is most conveniently and effectively offered through MCH and other personal health care services.

42. There appears also to be general agreement that the harmful secondary consequences of economic development - the smoking chimney, the noisy jet plane, the factory which pours waste into rivers - have to be prevented or controlled on economic no less than social grounds or,

in other words, that by any sensible measure of economic growth, the regulation of harmful externalities raises the rate of economic growth as well as raising socio-economic standards. In relation to this problem the limited role of health programmes is to identify, measure and monitor health hazards and to assist in preparing technical proposals for their control.¹

43. The character and magnitude of these problems is common knowledge and it would go beyond the purpose of an outline paper to discuss them further. Brief reference is however made to the problem of urbanization.

Health problems of urbanization

44. The accelerated urbanization which is occurring in all parts of the world and seems likely to continue has already raised complex health and other problems requiring action on a broad front. Cities in some parts of the world have been doubled, trebled or even quadrupled within the last 20 years without adequate forethought or plans.

45. The general rate of population growth, progressive industrialization and the consequent unplanned movement from rural areas to towns and cities are an extreme example of the grave, sometimes catastrophic, side-effects of lopsided development which hitherto has failed to take adequate account of human needs. The problems which have arisen present a dismal catalogue of human inadequacy and adversity.

46. To the lack of adequate community water supplies and sanitation, inadequacies of social and educational facilities, housing deficiencies and consequent overcrowding must be added shack and squatter occurrence, pollution of air, water and land, rodent and vector problems, and a wide spectrum of health problems including tuberculosis, vector-borne diseases, schistosomiasis, helminthic infestation and the sexually transmitted diseases. Traffic noise, unaccustomed conditions of work and other urban stresses contribute to the breakdown of family life, bewilderment, loneliness, a sense of inadequacy, a sense of not belonging, depersonalization and a weakening of social cohesion. Delinquency, illegitimacy, child-abandonment, alcoholism, drug dependence, hooliganism and violence, disaffection and the rejection of accepted values by large numbers must be added to the sorry list.

47. The problem was reviewed at the technical discussions held in 1967² when the conclusions reached included the following:

- (1) A better understanding is needed of the mental and social aspects of urbanization.
- (2) Social and economic improvements including attention to health in rural development are closely associated with reducing urbanization problems.
- (3) Well-planned urbanization can contribute to a balanced social/economic development and cities properly guided and controlled can provide a healthy happy environment for man.

48. The contribution which health programmes can make include playing their due part in detecting and correcting the adverse effects of existing unplanned urbanization, helping guide and control the progressive urbanization which appears inevitable in the future providing in the health field a scientific basis for supporting programmes to minimize the ill-effects of noise, congestion, crowding, tensions, etc., and perhaps above all helping to achieve a perspective in which the human consequences of the changes, and the rate of change, inherent in development are as far as possible foreseen and in which planning takes account of human life as a whole.

¹ See reference to WHO publications Annex 1, page 24.

² A20/ Technical Discussions/6, report of the Technical Discussions at the Twentieth World Health Assembly on "The Challenge to Public Health of Urbanization".

49. It is significant that the technical discussions of 1967 also concluded that "acceptance of the 'challenge' necessitates further training and development of common understandings and vocabularies so that health administrators, planners, economists, and others concerned can properly communicate and collaborate".

The totality of health services

50. The statistical wisdom does not exist to measure the economic benefits of health programmes in their totality and a fortiori to make any precise assessment of their socio-economic consequences.

51. In countries with adequate accounting systems the cost of health services can be estimated; the identification and costing of the health benefits unambiguously accruing from them is not a feasible exercise.

52. This is so for the sufficient reason that improvements in the general level of health, though by general consent partly a result of health services, are also a consequence of ecological changes, improved standards of living, better education, etc., factors which are no more independent of each other for analytical purposes than they are in fact. A strict analytical approach is thus precluded because of the difficulty of separating the effects of health programmes from a variety of other influences. This is the case when the benefits considered are restricted to increases in the working life span, reduction in working time lost from sickness and other such items which lend themselves to numerical representation. It is more evidently so if account is taken of the quality of human life and the associated social and psychological incommensurables.

53. It is doubtful, in any event, if there is much point in pursuing the question. An aggregated financial model, representing a sum of health actions and an output of health and other socio-economic benefits, though useful in certain circumstances may have little value in guiding planners on the central problem of priorities either in the health sector or other sectors of the economy.

SECTION III

Health programmes in comprehensive planning

54. It is often said that health has a low priority in government and that generally speaking ministries of health are not yet exerting the influence that they should in national development planning with the consequence that the health aspects of national planning tend to be relatively neglected.

55. Among the reasons given for this state of affairs are that ministries of health are relatively weak, often do not have a planning division, are not always effectively represented on national planning bodies and fail to present their cases convincingly when they are.

56. Information on the manner in which national priorities are established was assembled in connexion with the technical discussions on health planning in 1965¹ from which it appears that in determining priorities in the socio-economic field governments were influenced by the following considerations:-

- (1) the availability of funds;
- (2) the satisfaction of immediate needs and urgent situations;

¹ See A.18/Technical Discussions/1, Background document based on Summary reports received from countries and other material for reference and use at the Technical Discussions on "Health Planning", March 1965, page 17.

(3) the extent to which the sector (i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, etc.) was likely to be a "leading" sector, in that its development would create opportunities for advance in other sectors, and

(4) the likelihood of the sector producing an early increase in national income.

57. Generally speaking, the application of these criteria resulted in giving a lower order of priority to the social sector (including health and education) in the general economic and social plan than to increase in production (agriculture, industry), improving transport and communications, and individual programmes for water supply, irrigation and the modernization of existing services.

58. Among the motives influencing governments in their choice of priorities within the health sector, the expectation of speedy results, the aim of helping rural communities and the constraint of serious deficiencies in health manpower are cited. High priority was given to preventive services (including MCH, immunization procedures and environmental improvement), the control of certain communicable diseases and the recruitment and training of health personnel. There followed personal health care services, nutrition and mental health.

59. It is significant that in these technical discussions there is no mention of relating health priorities to priorities in the general socio-economic sector and in particular, of any consideration of health programmes from the point of view of their essentiality for effective and safe development in other sectors.

60. It appears indeed that the proportion of national resources devoted to health (running as a rule at some five per cent. of national budgets and reported to be increasing) is decided somewhat arbitrarily. It also seems fairly clear that whilst economic reasoning was one of the bases on which decisions were made, there is little to suggest that economic factors dominated the issue. In practice, the proportion of total resources allocated to the health sector seems to be largely the outcome of a working compromise based on grounds which are neither objective nor closely reasoned.

61. Especially in the less developed countries it would appear that the task of reconciling health programmes with the requirements of comprehensive planning is complicated by the following unresolved dilemma:

Below a certain fairly well-defined material level, human wellbeing cannot be realized, and adequate health services can neither be supported nor in some instances operated effectively. In such circumstances there is a strong case for giving the highest priority to improving material standards of living - the development of industry, agriculture, roads, communications, etc. These developments have to take precedence over general health services not only in the greater national interest, but in the interest of health itself, since it might be argued that this order of development offers the best prospect of achieving an economy capable of supporting adequate health services. In these circumstances economic decisions relating to the objectives of production have to take into consideration not only questions of international trade but the imperative need to raise living standards at home, to ensure for example that agricultural production concentrates on meeting the needs of the home population as a first priority. Unless the commercialization of foodstuffs is organized, not exclusively in relation to trade profits, but primarily from the point of view of ensuring adequate nutrition of the population, agricultural development cannot be considered to be achieving its primary objective.

62. However the problem may differ from country to country, it is clear once again that vis à vis health programmes and other sectors of the economy the establishment of priorities requires a dialogue between development planners and health administrators. The more the health planner and the development planner speak each other's language and have a sufficient understanding of the basic assumptions, approaches and methods of the other, the greater the likelihood of a reasoned balanced compromise. The implications for the postgraduate and advanced education and training of senior health administrators and planners will doubtless receive attention in the discussions.

SECTION IV

The analytical approach as a basis for deciding priorities

63. The complex chain of interactions between economic, social, political and cultural components in the comprehensive dynamic system they comprise have increasingly engaged attention and been the subject of studies by sociologists and social economists in recent years.

64. The social problems created by developments, and the health and other social actions required to maintain an acceptable balance in terms of the satisfaction of individual and collective human needs, have been the subjects of many studies.

65. Systems models have been constructed to represent the complex interactions occurring in comprehensive organizational systems and their component subsystems. Many such models, though often taking only the form of elaborate flow-charts, can be of substantial help in clarifying issues raised in the policy decision-making process. In some instances they can also provide an indication of the general direction in which events might be expected to move. What they cannot do, and what they cannot be expected to do in the foreseeable future, is to furnish the quantified projections and other facts required to enable a substantial objectivization of priority decision-making to be made and a corresponding reduction of the value element in policy decisions.

66. Thus, although considerable progress has been made in the use of a range of sophisticated analytical techniques, the comparison of cost and benefits - time limited inputs and outputs - still remains the main effective tool for the objectivization of policy decisions. It is a method of demonstrated value when it is feasible and provided its limitations are understood.

67. The background paper to be prepared later will provide an opportunity of examining the fundamental and hitherto unsolved problem of finding a common yardstick or standard, monetary or other, for measuring the widely different categories of social and economic benefits ascribable to health programmes. At this stage it will be sufficient to comment briefly in this regard as a basis for discussions at country level and it is proposed in the light of what has been said above, to restrict the comments to the cost benefit method.

68. A clear distinction has to be made between the use of analytical methods for choosing between alternative programmes for achieving an agreed objective as economically as possible in implementation of a policy decision already taken (cost/effectiveness) or for increasing the efficiency of an existing service (cost/efficiency) and, on the other hand, the introduction of economic reasoning as a basis for accepting, postponing or rejecting programme proposals (cost/benefit).

69. The first mentioned methods and other accounting procedures are as essential for the good administration and management of health services as they are elsewhere and they are not in question.

70. What is in question here is the feasibility of and the justification for the use of cost/benefit methods in the policy-making decision process in relation to health services - in effect procedures which compare the cost of providing a service with the gain (or savings) expected to accrue from it, i.e., the net estimated gain from providing the service. It is noteworthy that WHO has conducted a number of methodological studies in this area.¹

71. Cost/benefit procedures are not always practicable either because the necessary data are not available or because the analytical methods required have not been developed.

¹See Annex 1, page 24.

72. Even when they are feasible they are sometime not worthwhile because the work involved in collecting and processing the data is prohibitive and the results not commensurate with the efforts.

73. As stated earlier no estimate of the benefits from a health programme can ever be complete. Health programmes have consequences of unquestioned value for which the concept of measurement has no meaning e.g. the relief of human suffering, the total value of a human life as distinct from its estimated economic value. Also, almost without exception, cost/benefit estimates are restricted to some specified aspect of a given situation whereas, in reality, there are usually many obvious or hidden gains which are not taken into account. For example, estimates have been made of the reduced prevalence of typhoid fever resulting from improved sanitation and thus to a cost/benefit estimate. It is obvious however that the benefits from improved sanitation are not restricted to typhoid fever; improved sanitation also contributes to the reduction of other gastro-intestinal and parasitic diseases and to the amelioration of living standards - a contribution which does not lend itself readily to measurement.

74. Most health proposals do not need analytical support or are of such a character that they cannot be supported by these means e.g. much of the health care of the aged and subnormal, and many costly therapeutic procedures, cannot be supported on purely economic grounds.

75. Cost/benefit arguments in the health field might prove to be a two-edged weapon. There are certain risks in introducing such arguments even when the measurable external benefit of a programme can be shown to exceed its cost or when a programme to control the adverse side-effects of an enterprise would cost less than the consequences of not intervening.

76. Thus, for instance, it is not logical to use cost/benefit arguments when all circumstances are favourable:

feasible computations
acceptable cost of the procedures involved vis a vis the results
results substantially favourable even if all aspects are not measurable

and to resist its use when some circumstances are less favourable:

computations not feasible
unacceptable cost of the procedures involved
inconclusive results because it is not possible to measure some aspects.

The proper solution is to give quantitative information and figures when this is possible and qualitative information for other components. A socio-economic planner is aware that it is necessary so to proceed in a great number of strictly economic cases.

SECTION V

Suggested guidelines for comments by governments



The following questions are suggested for particular consideration only in order to provide guidelines which will enable the collation of replies to be made in a structured manner. However, they should be considered as examples only, and Member States should feel free to comment in any way and to raise any additional questions which, in their opinion, are relevant for the discussions.

It is considered that the main purposes of the discussions could be to furnish health planners with arguments to justify expenditure on health programmes; to review the evidence which might be used in support of such arguments; to propose future studies; to identify deficiencies in the health planning process in relation to health programmes and to propose remedies. It would be valuable to have your views concerning the possibility of attempting to discuss the contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development without discussing at the same time the effects of socio-economic development on health in both developing countries and highly developed countries.

1. If a distinction is made between economic and social development, what specifically is included under the term "Social development"? What are the action implications of this distinction? For example, is economic development seen as more fundamental and hence as of deserving higher priority than social development? Or do broad social objectives place effective directives upon the designed execution of plans for economic development?
2. How are the overall goals of the health programmes of the country related to national development objectives as defined by responsible authorities? Is a closer integration of health programmes within the total development plan indicated, and, if so, how is the achievement of this being approached?
3. For what purposes is it necessary to define the interrelationships between health programmes and socio-economic development - as a basis for deciding allocations between the health sector and other sectors of the economy in order to ensure the inclusion of the health component in economic development projects, or for the more limited purpose of providing a general guide for health planners in programming and evaluation?
4. What criteria and procedures are used by the national decision-making body in deciding the apportionment of resources as between the health sector and other sectors of the country's economy, e.g. as a proportion of the national budget or the gross national product? How are priority decisions made within the health sector? Are cost-benefit ratios a significant factor in this process and, if so, how are these ratios assessed?
5. Can you describe particular programmes in your country, such as rural health, occupational health, health problems of urbanization or of migration, to which special attention has been given because of their particular relevance for socio-economic development?
6. In addition to traditional health indicators, such as life expectancy and infant mortality rate, have other indicators such as nutritional status been used in your country for relating health status to socio-economic levels? Have differences been discerned between rural and urban populations? Has it been possible to establish a significant cause-effect relationship between changes in health status and socio-economic levels and, if so, has this relationship varied according to the level of development?
7. How is the Ministry of Health represented on the national planning body? What is the mechanism for co-ordination between health planners and development planners? What has been your experience in stating proposals for health programmes in terms acceptable to development planners?
8. In the strategy now adopted for developmental planning, including allocations to the health sector and for the determination of priorities within the health sector, how far is it the practice to rely on (a) economic arguments, (b) social arguments, (c) demands for services? Has there been any significant change towards criteria and approaches in this regard by the national planning authority in recent years?
9. Member States are requested to provide examples from their own country, based wherever possible on quantified studies, which might serve to justify increased allocations to health services in view of the short-term or long-term economic and/or social benefits which could accrue. The following list serves to illustrate some of the examples which could be considered:
 - (1) The effect of communicable disease control, e.g. malaria and trypanosomiasis, on land development in areas previously too unhealthy for habitation.
 - (2) The use of nutritional norms as a basis for agricultural planning.

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

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REMARKS

Mr. Henderson would like Mr. Weiss to comment on the attached.

From

Haruko Inoue

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sp interest sp. Much people have
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heuristic, but non mystical.

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- if put cant wait for def ans.

P 74 - dont do us
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- (3) The contribution of pesticides to agricultural development made possible by the prevention of their toxic hazards.
- (4) The contribution to the success of development projects, such as irrigation schemes and artificial lakes, by the prevention or elimination of associated health hazards.
- (5) The effect of improved sanitation on the development of the tourist industry.
- (6) The relationship between nutritional status and industrial output.
- (7) The effect of occupational health programmes on industrial output.
- (8) The influence of family health programmes on reducing economic problems created by adverse population growths and dependency ratios.
- (9) The relationship between the degree of adequacy of health care and absenteeism from work or school on account of illness or accidents.
- (10) The occurrence of preventable illness, or disabilities with rehabilitation potential, as factors in the causation of unemployment.

ANNEX 1

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Annex 1

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WHO

Mr. Henderson

July 28, 1971

L. Peter Chatenay *C*

WHO; "The contribution of health programmes
to socio-economic development"

I imagine the attached from WHO is more for you than for Public
Utilities. WHO asks for observations not later than mid-December.

Would your Department have any comments to put forward?

Att.

LPC:mmcd

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WHO

July 28, 1971

Mr. Henderson

J. Peter Christy

WHO: "The contribution of health programmes
to socio-economic development"

I imagine the attached from WHO is more for you than for Public
Utilities. WHO asks for observations not later than mid-December.
Would your Department have any comments to put forward?
Att.

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W+10

July 27, 1971

Dear Dr. Candau:

On behalf of Mr. McNamara, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 13, 1971 (Ref: W2/522/6 and W2/372/2) inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send an observer to the Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply which is to meet in Geneva from August 24 to 30, 1971.

We are most grateful for the invitation since the subject matter is of importance for the Bank and its borrowers, as you suggest. We do plan to attend but cannot, at this time, give you the name of our representative. As soon as he is designated, we will let you know. In the meanwhile, it would be appreciated if the background documents mentioned in your letter could be sent to the attention of Mr. Walter J. Armstrong, Deputy Director, Public Utilities Projects Department, at this address.

Sincerely yours,

L. Peter Chatenay
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Dr. M.G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Armstrong (w/copy of incoming letter)
Central Files with incoming letter

LPC:mmcd

July 27, 1971

Dear Dr. Gandau:

On behalf of Mr. McNamara, I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 13, 1971 (Ref: WS\22\6 and WS\32\2) inviting the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send an observer to the Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply which is to meet in Geneva from August 24 to 30, 1971.

We are most grateful for the invitation since the subject matter is of importance for the Bank and its borrowers, as you suggest. We do plan to attend but cannot, at this time, give you the name of our representative. As soon as he is designated, we will let you know. In the meanwhile, it would be appreciated if the background documents mentioned in your letter could be sent to the attention of Mr. Walter J. Armstrong, Deputy Director, Public Utilities Projects Department, at this address.

Sincerely yours,

L. Peter Chateaux
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Dr. M.G. Gandau
Director-General
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Central Files with incoming letter
Cleared with and cc: M. McNamara (copy of incoming letter)

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WHO

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: JULY 26, 1971

LOG NO.: WUI TELEX/26

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: GENEVA

R O U T I N G	
ACTION COPY:	P.U. WATER SUPPLY I
INFORMATION COPY:	PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

FOR SHIPMAN

4493 - FOLLOWING FIRMS PROPOSED FOR SHORTLISTING IRAQ RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

1. DWARS, HEEDERIK AND VERHEY NETHERLANDS
2. STANLEY AND ASSOCIATES CANADA
3. KITTELBERGER FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
4. VIAK SWEDEN
5. WAKUTI SWITZERLAND
6. WARD ASHCROFT AND PARKMAN UK

FOLLOWING FIRMS ALTERNATES

7. CAMP DRESSER AND MCKEE USA
8. STANLEY INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS USA

APPRECIATE YOUR CABLED COMMENTS

BIERSTEIN

22335Z OMS GH

bm

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION****ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Téléc. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:

W 3/87/10(25)

Geneva, 23 July 1971

Prière de rappeler la référence:

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Board at its forty-sixth session, in its resolution EB46.R13, the subject for the Technical Discussions to take place during the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly in May 1972 will be "The contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development".

The Tenth World Health Assembly, in its resolution WHA10.33 established the procedure for the Technical Discussions, which includes the preparation of appropriate background papers by the Secretariat and their distribution in advance to Members and Associate Members in order to allow preparatory discussions at the national level. Accordingly, the Secretariat has prepared, as a preliminary document, the attached suggested "outline" for use by countries in considering "The contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development". Additional copies are available on request from WHO headquarters.

It is suggested that your organization, if it is interested in the subject, may wish to consider the topics listed in the "outline". If so, I should be grateful to receive your observations not later than 15 December 1971, in order that they may be taken into account in the preparation of further papers which will be distributed in advance of the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C., 20433
United States of America

ENCL: As mentioned

L/71.71

The objective of these Technical Discussions is to review the impact of health programmes on socio-economic development; they will not be concerned with the social factors as such but with health as one of the social components of socio-economic development, the latter encompassing all programmes contributing to economic development with all their social elements and components.

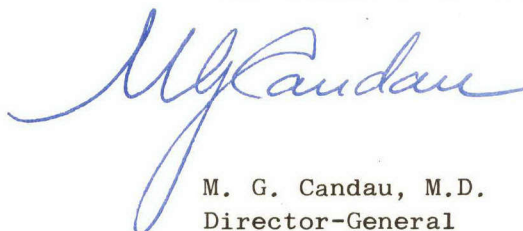
Participation in the preparatory discussions at the national level by a broad variety of professional workers concerned with the many aspects of the subject of the forthcoming Technical Discussions will, I believe, be very useful.

I look forward to as comprehensive an exchange of views as possible by the participation in these Technical Discussions of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations invited to the Assembly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,



M. G. Candau, M.D.
Director-General

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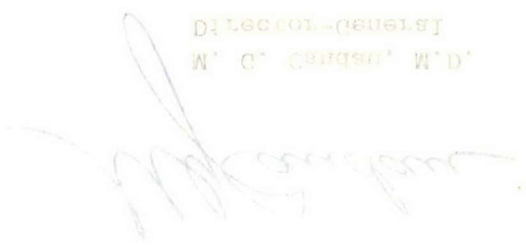
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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

DIRECTOR-GENERAL
M. C. SANDERSON, M.D.



Your obedient servant,

MCS

I have the honor to re-

Governmental organizations invited to the assembly, specialized agencies and other international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in these technical discussions of the United Nations.

I look forward to as comprehensive an exchange of views as possible on the subject of the following technical discussions which I believe will be held by a broad variety of professional workers concerned with the many aspects of the participation in the preparatory discussions at the national level of a

and components:

Programs contributing to economic development with all their social elements components of socio-economic development, the latter encompassing all with the social factors as well as with health as one of the social health programs on socio-economic development. They will not be concerned

The objective of these technical discussions is to review the impact of



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR USE BY COUNTRIES
IN DISCUSSING "THE CONTRIBUTION OF HEALTH
PROGRAMMES TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"
AS PREPARATION FOR THE TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS
AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY 1972

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
Section I: Interpretation and definitions	3
Section II: Discrete health programmes and the totality of health services	7
Section III: Health programmes in comprehensive planning	10
Section IV: The analytical approach as a basis for deciding priorities	12
Section V: Suggested guidelines for comments by governments	13
Annex 1: Short annotated bibliography and references to WHO publications	16

INTRODUCTION

The choice of "The Contribution of Health Programmes to Socio-economic Development" as a subject of the technical discussions at the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly reflects a growing interest in health economics and the increasing concern in many places about the inadequacy of health provisions and safeguards in many major areas of development. The subject is also especially important in relation to the Second Development Decade of the United Nations. The aim of development is the improvement of living standards of populations which include health standards. The improvement of levels of health is a primary objective of the United Nations Second Development Decade.

In the final analysis the goal of all organized human endeavour is to improve the quality of human life. Health is not only an important factor - perhaps the most important single factor - in the situation, it is also with few exceptions a component of all human activities.

Development planners, economists and health administrators, though doubtless agreeing on ultimate objectives, may still disagree about the amount that can be spent on health services. It is, indeed, a common conviction of health administrators that the proportion of national resources devoted to disease control and other health services is insufficient and, in particular, that much more will have to be invested in health in the developing countries of the world if real progress is to be made.

As expenditure in health cannot always be expressed in terms of economic benefits the approaches of development planners (biased towards economic considerations) and health planners are probably, to some extent, at variance. Their differences can, however, be narrowed. It is now accepted that major planning decisions cannot be taken on the sole consideration of economic benefits, in the narrow sense of this term. Their full evaluation should take into consideration their direct and indirect effects. It is also now accepted that most health programmes are not only consumption expenses. They improve the productivity of human labour and in this way the efficiency of other investments. On any interpretation they are even real investment because it is often less expensive to prevent the adverse side-effects - including health hazards - of development than to remedy their uncontrolled consequences.

The forthcoming technical discussions will be an occasion for an exchange of views on premises such as these. They will provide a good opportunity for reviewing the feasibility of utilizing and measuring the influence of personal health care and other health programmes on socio-economic development and the place of health in the comprehensive development planning process. They will also be a vehicle for suggesting areas for further study.

The five sections of this outline paper refer briefly to issues which can be expected to arise in the course of the discussions. They have been prepared as a basis for discussions at country level and are intended to assist governments in making such comments as they wish before the background paper for the discussions is prepared. Some of the questions which appear to be raised at this stage are set out for convenience in Section V.

Many Member States will be in a position to refer to contributions within their own experience made by health programmes to socio-economic development and also to relevant general and special problems they have encountered. It is hoped that they will do so for the benefit of fellow Member States participating in the discussions and for the benefit of the Organization. It would be especially useful if Member States would provide information about quantitative studies made in this field in their respective countries.

A short annotated bibliography is appended and attention is drawn to a number of WHO publications which have a bearing on the subject.

SECTION I

Interpretation and definitions

1. In order to clear the ground for a fruitful, focussed debate on the wide and somewhat amorphous subject for discussion, it is useful first of all to draw attention to certain assumptions implicit in the title, to consider the connotations of its terms and to ask what purposes the discussions are intended to serve and to consider the kind of question that might be expected to be raised.

Health programmes

2. In the context of the proposed discussions a liberal interpretation of "health programmes" is proposed. They should be understood to refer both to the co-ordinated aggregate of all programmes within the domain of health and to coherent groups of projects directed towards limited, well-defined aims.

3. They should also include not only personal health care services and community health care services (disease control, environmental health, mass health education) but also medical information systems (including health statistics), biomedical research, and the education and training of health personnel.

4. Less than justice would be done to the subject if the vital contributions to socio-economic development of the non-operational components of a total health programme were entirely disregarded. Health statistics, for instance, are needed not only for the planning of health services but as one of the information bases for demographic projections and more generally in the comprehensive planning process. Long-term development and progress are hard to visualize without some investment in research; there have been far-reaching consequences from the application of the results of biomedical researches and their effect in the foreseeable future could certainly be even more significant.

5. It is also suggested that the discussions should not be limited to the less developed countries, since the highly industrialized, affluent countries also have problems which are no less serious although they are often of a fundamentally different character.

6. There are zones of poverty in the highly industrialized countries. The adverse side-effects of industrialization and rapid social change already constitute a major problem in these countries. They will increasingly do so in many less-developed countries unless measures of control are instituted on a sufficient scale. Pollution, for instance, has adverse consequences which can be as serious in developing as in developed countries.

7. On the other hand, to include all the programmes which are prerequisites of satisfactory levels of health would probably enlarge the discussions beyond manageable limits. It is therefore proposed that health programmes should be taken to refer either to services or projects which primarily have health objectives, such as communicable diseases control or maternal and child health, or to the health aspects of programmes such as water supply, refuse disposal, housing, etc., e.g., the control of water-borne disease, rodent control, health standards for dwellings.

Socio-economic development

8. Socio-economic development describes a highly complex concept which relates to a holistic human system embracing a multiplicity of interacting subsystems. It is not easy to define but it can be said that all development comprises three fundamental components:

- (1) the qualitative and quantitative growth of productive agencies, material and human;
- (2) the restructuring of the means of production and changing the attitudes and behaviour of individuals and groups which, in turn, are not independent of the milieu of social structure and the means of production; and
- (3) raising the level of the satisfaction of needs - improved nutrition, better standards of health, improved education. This is at one and the same time a precondition and consequence of the developmental process. It is the recognizable beneficial consequence of development for most people.

9. By its nature, development is a cumulative phenomenon which, like all social phenomena, cannot be described in mechanistic terms. Moreover, it is not simply the aggregate of the changes occurring in the course of historical evolution, but relates also to planned or directed change geared to a stated objective.

10. In the present context it relates especially to developments in compliance with or in accordance with governmental policy, whether or not expressed in the form of a national plan. Since, however, in all countries a large volume of planned development, whose economic and social consequences are often significant, is extra-governmental, the contributions of health programmes in the private sector should not be excluded from consideration.

It is now recognized that all development must be seen within an economic and social framework conceived as a single whole. Because massive economic changes are fundamental to its success, development has often been conceived in primarily economic terms. But the objectives of development in every country are to secure social goals - improved life chances and living standards, increased opportunity, equalization of access to the benefit of modern science and technology, etc. Economic changes themselves can be seen as instruments for achieving these broader goals. It might be said that from the social perspective, the objective of development is similar to the constitutional objective of WHO: to attain in so far as possible "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being" for a population. The contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development also require an assessment of the effectiveness of these programmes in reaching their overall objective. The notion that economic development can be considered as something apart from social development is no longer seriously entertained. Economists now recognize that the distinction between economic development and social development is no longer tenable, as if the first were concerned solely with the growth of the apparatus of production and the second with raising the level of satisfaction of social needs. They now accept that even within the strict logic of profit, productivity cannot be raised without limit unless account is taken of human needs.

12. Of particular relevance in the present context, health cannot be considered in isolation from other elements of the developmental process. Socio-economic development includes the development of health programmes, and there is no sector of the economy - industry, agriculture, education, manpower - which has not a health component. Just as health cannot be isolated from other socio-economic, institutional and policy factors in the developmental process, so these factors cannot disregard the health component.

13. Whilst, therefore, it is unavoidable for purposes of discussions and in the early stages of planning to treat health programmes and other sectors of the economy as separate entities or abstract isolates, the reality requires that the artificial character of the dichotomy should not be lost sight of. It is also clearly the case that, whilst the preoccupation in the present discussions is with the uni-directional transfer of benefit from health programmes to the remainder of the developmental process, the health component and other components of the total system are in reality reciprocally related and interacting. Health not only affects socio-economic circumstances but is affected by them, sometimes favourably, sometimes unfavourably.

14. Economic development can make contributions to raising standards of living and to the solution of many medical and sanitary problems. It can do so not only in the achievement of primary objectives but also by its side-effects or "spin-off". But in reality sufficient attention is not always paid to the human factors and there are unintended secondary consequences, some foreseen, some unforeseen, of economic development which are often adverse. They not only create specific hazards to health; they create a range of new human needs, individual or collective which, if unsatisfied, lead to a deterioration in standards of health. Some of the major problems of our time have their origin in this type of economic evolution and it is open to question if this is true economic development.

15. It is probably a colourful exaggeration to say that in every sphere of activity man seems bent on self-destruction. However, on his present course it seems clear that noise, pollution, a world full of machines and the ever accelerating pace of change can bring to nought the potentially advantageous effects of economic innovation and development and even undermine, from time to time, the global standards of human well-being. Similarly, there is little doubt that unless the unwanted deleterious consequences of development are brought under control, their potential advantages cannot be fully realized.

From this follows the absolute necessity of including in the socio-economic development effort, the health actions and health programmes needed to prevent their adverse consequences and to assure their full efficiency.

Although not strictly within the scope of the present discussions, the imperativeness of acting in the health field through the intermediary of specific economic improvements should not be lost sight of.

The modalities of "contributions"

16. The fact that the provision and extension of health services is itself a segment of socio-economic development is not the only intractable difficulty encountered in making an assessment of the contributions made by health programmes to the developmental process.

17. Both socio-economic development and health services development proceed on a broad front. The pervasive, often diffused, character of the outputs of many health programmes renders their definition and identification virtually impossible. Even programmes whose direct results are concrete and definable usually have a variety of secondary consequences, in some instances of considerable social and economic importance, which are less readily discernable. Benefits from health programmes are sometimes short-term, sometimes long-term and it is rarely possible to itemize all the consequences of a health programme within a given time span.

18. Contributions to socio-economic development are not usually made by health programmes in isolation but by an interacting combination of programmes of which health is only one, e.g. in matters such as nutrition, housing, water supply, occupational health; contributions by a particular programme in isolation have been limited in most instances.

19. Finally, many of the acknowledged benefits accruing from health programmes are not only difficult to demonstrate, but a fortiori, they elude the application of scales and measurement to represent their magnitude in quantitative terms. Human feelings, peace of mind, adequacy, fulfilment - the *raison d'être* of many health programmes and the ultimate goal of the entire socio-economic effort - should not be excluded from the balance sheet merely on the ground that they cannot be measured or given a ranking order.

20. The grounds on which health programmes are established afford a clue to the kind of contributions they can be expected to make. For the most part health programmes are established for the sufficient reason that they play a part in satisfying primary human needs. The only cost considerations are that they can be afforded and that they are provided economically. Health is a social service, essential to the life of the community and its development. We do not ask if schools, libraries and public parks pay their way, and health programmes are, and should be, mainly on the same footing.

21. Some health programmes, on the other hand, might be introduced primarily because they contribute to productivity within industry, agriculture, etc., or because they are necessary in the control of the adverse consequences of technical and unbalanced social development. In such cases it may be relevant to show that the gain resulting from their introduction exceeds their cost, or that the cost of the consequences of not introducing them would exceed the cost of providing them.

22. Any classification of particular contributions made by health programmes to the developmental process is likely to be arbitrary and incomplete. It is however useful for the purpose of discussion to distinguish four main categories of contributions which though often generated together and for the most part by health programmes, follow the lines of the foregoing argument:

- (1) contributions whose primary purpose is to maintain and improve health standards of the population;
- (2) measurable contributions for the purposes of increasing productivity, e.g. by reducing manpower wastage, increasing the productive capacity of manpower and improving performance by adjustments to the working environment;
- (3) contributions which play a part in the prevention and control of health hazards and environmental deterioration; and
- (4) contributions of an intangible character. Contributions under this heading play a supporting role or exert a beneficent influence in a wide field of human activities. Thus, for example, an adequate health care programme is one of the necessary foundations of a social security scheme; the international control of diseases, standards and drug quality increases the flow of trade and commerce; inter-country exchanges of biomedical knowledge promotes international understanding; the level of health in a country is a factor in attracting investment and tourism; the health sciences and practices are a necessary part of the culture and technology of all societies.

The purpose of the discussions

23. Without inconsistency with the title, the discussions could assume a variety of forms. The approach might be descriptive and historical and either based on conclusions to be drawn from published studies of a general character, or based exclusively on quantified studies which have either demonstrated contributions made by health services to the developmental process or which exemplify a methodology.

24. Whatever the approach however a question which cannot for long be avoided, a question which lies at the heart of the discussions, is whether the potentialities of health programmes as contributors to the developmental process have hitherto been fully exploited. The question is one of universal relevance and is especially important in the developing world.

25. This question leads naturally to the problem of the proportion of national resources which should be devoted to health and to the achievement of a rational balance between the various components of the health sector: disease control and prevention, care of the sick, and between short-term and long-term objectives; and thus to asking how priorities are decided within the total economy and within the health sector and to considering how effective existing organizations and procedures are in ensuring that due weight is given to the health sector in comprehensive planning.

26. Finally, the feasibility of assigning a monetary value to the results of health programmes is a question which will influence in no small measure the lines along which the discussions evolve. This question, theoretically speaking, is a subsidiary one since, as already suggested, it is quite impossible to give such a value to all the components of the socio-economic impact of health programmes. From a practical point of view, however, the question

is important because ministries of health must justify the expenditure which programmes will involve. This practice is neither harmful nor misleading if it is frankly recognized that an evaluation of health programmes always underrates their socio-economic impact.

SECTION II

Discrete health programmes and the totality of health services

Discrete health programmes

27. The volume of published reports on the cost to the community of a wide range of disease categories is considerable. There is an extensive literature relating the estimated costs of various preventive and curative programmes to identifiable socio-economic benefits.

28. There have also been many studies which, though falling short of adducing rigorous proofs, have demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt the economic soundness of a wide range of health programmes in the particular circumstances in which the studies were made, but because of the wide variations in circumstances from one country to another and often in different parts of the same country - the ecological situation, the levels of incidence and prevalence, educational levels, cultural background, standard of living, level of industrialization - the extended validity of the case-study approach cannot be assumed.

29. Attention is however drawn to certain general conclusions for which there is strong presumptive evidence.

Disease control and prevention

30. Programmes for the control of diseases whose prevention is technically feasible have often been shown to yield a socio-economic benefit - often an economic benefit - out of all proportion to their cost. This is especially true in the developing countries for certain microbial and parasitic diseases of high prevalence.

31. Malnutrition - One-half to two-thirds of the world's population are undernourished and there is little doubt that in countries where it exists widespread malnutrition is a serious impediment to national economic growth. An overall quantitative estimation of the economic cost of nutritional inadequacies has not been made but there is sufficient evidence to show beyond reasonable doubt that the social and economic gains from programmes to improve the nutritional status of the undernourished would be enormous. Malnutrition occurring in specific periods of biological growth in childhood has especially serious consequences since its effects are felt throughout life and even in the next generation.

32. Social development in many countries is gravely impeded by the inability of large numbers of children to profit from the education provided either because their learning capacity is impaired or because they drop out after only one or two years of school attendance. The underlying causes are of course multiple but malnutrition appears to be a highly important factor.

33. Another area in which the importance of nutritional status is self-evident is in relation to productivity. Especially in developing countries, where projects depend heavily on manual labour, the nutritional status of large numbers of workers is such that their working capacity is seriously impaired.

34. Occupational health services - Wherever studies have been made it has been shown that the economic gain from providing occupational health services far exceeds their cost. Because of the world-wide character of occupational health programmes and their obvious and direct relationship with productivity, these services have a place of special importance in the present context.

35. The working population of the world constitutes more than one-third of the total population and the proportion is increasing. In general the state of health of large numbers of workers throughout the world is poor. In the developing countries the working populations suffer from a wide spectrum of communicable, endemic and nutritional diseases. Accident rates are high and occupational injuries frequent, and in addition the workers are not uncommonly exposed to uncontrolled physical hazards and an adverse working environment. In many industrialized countries the state of affairs is little better. Occupational injuries and diseases in industrialized countries are actually increasing in spite of the improved knowledge of preventive methods and techniques. Exposure to new hazards arises at an increasing rate with the introduction of new industrial processes and types of product.

36. The losses attributable to workers' disabilities are considerable - the cost of health care, loss of working time and reduced working capacity from sickness and disability, damage to valuable machines and equipment, faulty products due to human error. In the United States of America, for example, more than eight billion dollars was paid in compensation for occupational disabilities in 1968 which were technically, to a large extent, preventable. This problem affects not only private enterprises but also economic development as a whole in as much as enhanced output will help bring about profitable investments and thus more opportunities for employment.

37. Many of the contributions of occupational health programmes - multidisciplinary programmes dependent not only on the health sciences and health personnel but also on the skills and resources of chemistry, physics, engineering, sociology, psychology, to socio-economic development are of course not confined to increasing productivity. Their broad social aim is to ensure that the interaction between work of all kinds and human health and well-being is as free from hazard and generally as favourable as possible.

38. In relation to productivity the contributions of occupational health services include the promotion and maintenance of health of workers by controlling the working environment and conditions of work, reducing to a minimum lost time and impaired working capacity from accidents and sickness and, finally, the application of ergometric sciences in matching man and job.

39. Health programmes are particularly important in labour intensive projects such, for instance, as dam construction which require large task forces at the site and often create considerable health hazards.

40. The major man-made problems of our time - It may well be that the most significant contemporary contribution that health programmes, widely conceived, have to make to socio-economic development, albeit as handmaids to other social services or in partnership with them, is in relation to the interacting complex of man-made problems which at the present time confront mankind - population growth, environmental pollution, industrialization, urbanization and the individual and social stresses which show signs of disturbing the cohesion of modern societies.

41. Family planning programmes can be justified on health grounds alone as part of comprehensive MCH services; their establishment or expansion however is often not unrelated to a demographic objective concerned with social well-being. Whatever the objective, however, safe and effective family limitation depend on biomedical researches and trials, and on medical controls. Attitudes towards family planning are influenced in large measure by health considerations; and in many countries family planning is most conveniently and effectively offered through MCH and other personal health care services.

42. There appears also to be general agreement that the harmful secondary consequences of economic development - the smoking chimney, the noisy jet plane, the factory which pours waste into rivers - have to be prevented or controlled on economic no less than social grounds or,

in other words, that by any sensible measure of economic growth, the regulation of harmful externalities raises the rate of economic growth as well as raising socio-economic standards. In relation to this problem the limited role of health programmes is to identify, measure and monitor health hazards and to assist in preparing technical proposals for their control.¹

43. The character and magnitude of these problems is common knowledge and it would go beyond the purpose of an outline paper to discuss them further. Brief reference is however made to the problem of urbanization.

Health problems of urbanization

44. The accelerated urbanization which is occurring in all parts of the world and seems likely to continue has already raised complex health and other problems requiring action on a broad front. Cities in some parts of the world have been doubled, trebled or even quadrupled within the last 20 years without adequate forethought or plans.

45. The general rate of population growth, progressive industrialization and the consequent unplanned movement from rural areas to towns and cities are an extreme example of the grave, sometimes catastrophic, side-effects of lopsided development which hitherto has failed to take adequate account of human needs. The problems which have arisen present a dismal catalogue of human inadequacy and adversity.

46. To the lack of adequate community water supplies and sanitation, inadequacies of social and educational facilities, housing deficiencies and consequent overcrowding must be added shack and squatter occurrence, pollution of air, water and land, rodent and vector problems, and a wide spectrum of health problems including tuberculosis, vector-borne diseases, schistosomiasis, helminthic infestation and the sexually transmitted diseases. Traffic noise, unaccustomed conditions of work and other urban stresses contribute to the breakdown of family life, bewilderment, loneliness, a sense of inadequacy, a sense of not belonging, depersonalization and a weakening of social cohesion. Delinquency, illegitimacy, child-abandonment, alcoholism, drug dependence, hooliganism and violence, disaffection and the rejection of accepted values by large numbers must be added to the sorry list.

47. The problem was reviewed at the technical discussions held in 1967² when the conclusions reached included the following:

- (1) A better understanding is needed of the mental and social aspects of urbanization.
- (2) Social and economic improvements including attention to health in rural development are closely associated with reducing urbanization problems.
- (3) Well-planned urbanization can contribute to a balanced social/economic development and cities properly guided and controlled can provide a healthy happy environment for man.

48. The contribution which health programmes can make include playing their due part in detecting and correcting the adverse effects of existing unplanned urbanization, helping guide and control the progressive urbanization which appears inevitable in the future providing in the health field a scientific basis for supporting programmes to minimize the ill-effects of noise, congestion, crowding, tensions, etc., and perhaps above all helping to achieve a perspective in which the human consequences of the changes, and the rate of change, inherent in development are as far as possible foreseen and in which planning takes account of human life as a whole.

¹ See reference to WHO publications Annex 1, page 24.

² A20/ Technical Discussions/6, report of the Technical Discussions at the Twentieth World Health Assembly on "The Challenge to Public Health of Urbanization".

49. It is significant that the technical discussions of 1967 also concluded that "acceptance of the 'challenge' necessitates further training and development of common understandings and vocabularies so that health administrators, planners, economists, and others concerned can properly communicate and collaborate".

The totality of health services

50. The statistical wisdom does not exist to measure the economic benefits of health programmes in their totality and a fortiori to make any precise assessment of their socio-economic consequences.

51. In countries with adequate accounting systems the cost of health services can be estimated; the identification and costing of the health benefits unambiguously accruing from them is not a feasible exercise.

52. This is so for the sufficient reason that improvements in the general level of health, though by general consent partly a result of health services, are also a consequence of ecological changes, improved standards of living, better education, etc., factors which are no more independent of each other for analytical purposes than they are in fact. A strict analytical approach is thus precluded because of the difficulty of separating the effects of health programmes from a variety of other influences. This is the case when the benefits considered are restricted to increases in the working life span, reduction in working time lost from sickness and other such items which lend themselves to numerical representation. It is more evidently so if account is taken of the quality of human life and the associated social and psychological incommensurables.

53. It is doubtful, in any event, if there is much point in pursuing the question. An aggregated financial model, representing a sum of health actions and an output of health and other socio-economic benefits, though useful in certain circumstances may have little value in guiding planners on the central problem of priorities either in the health sector or other sectors of the economy.

SECTION III

Health programmes in comprehensive planning

54. It is often said that health has a low priority in government and that generally speaking ministries of health are not yet exerting the influence that they should in national development planning with the consequence that the health aspects of national planning tend to be relatively neglected.

55. Among the reasons given for this state of affairs are that ministries of health are relatively weak, often do not have a planning division, are not always effectively represented on national planning bodies and fail to present their cases convincingly when they are.

56. Information on the manner in which national priorities are established was assembled in connexion with the technical discussions on health planning in 1965¹ from which it appears that in determining priorities in the socio-economic field governments were influenced by the following considerations:-

- (1) the availability of funds;
- (2) the satisfaction of immediate needs and urgent situations;

¹ See A.18/Technical Discussions/1, Background document based on Summary reports received from countries and other material for reference and use at the Technical Discussions on "Health Planning", March 1965, page 17.

(3) the extent to which the sector (i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, etc.) was likely to be a "leading" sector, in that its development would create opportunities for advance in other sectors, and

(4) the likelihood of the sector producing an early increase in national income.

57. Generally speaking, the application of these criteria resulted in giving a lower order of priority to the social sector (including health and education) in the general economic and social plan than to increase in production (agriculture, industry), improving transport and communications, and individual programmes for water supply, irrigation and the modernization of existing services.

58. Among the motives influencing governments in their choice of priorities within the health sector, the expectation of speedy results, the aim of helping rural communities and the constraint of serious deficiencies in health manpower are cited. High priority was given to preventive services (including MCH, immunization procedures and environmental improvement), the control of certain communicable diseases and the recruitment and training of health personnel. There followed personal health care services, nutrition and mental health.

59. It is significant that in these technical discussions there is no mention of relating health priorities to priorities in the general socio-economic sector and in particular, of any consideration of health programmes from the point of view of their essentiality for effective and safe development in other sectors.

60. It appears indeed that the proportion of national resources devoted to health (running as a rule at some five per cent. of national budgets and reported to be increasing) is decided somewhat arbitrarily. It also seems fairly clear that whilst economic reasoning was one of the bases on which decisions were made, there is little to suggest that economic factors dominated the issue. In practice, the proportion of total resources allocated to the health sector seems to be largely the outcome of a working compromise based on grounds which are neither objective nor closely reasoned.

61. Especially in the less developed countries it would appear that the task of reconciling health programmes with the requirements of comprehensive planning is complicated by the following unresolved dilemma:

Below a certain fairly well-defined material level, human wellbeing cannot be realized, and adequate health services can neither be supported nor in some instances operated effectively. In such circumstances there is a strong case for giving the highest priority to improving material standards of living - the development of industry, agriculture, roads, communications, etc. These developments have to take precedence over general health services not only in the greater national interest, but in the interest of health itself, since it might be argued that this order of development offers the best prospect of achieving an economy capable of supporting adequate health services. In these circumstances economic decisions relating to the objectives of production have to take into consideration not only questions of international trade but the imperative need to raise living standards at home, to ensure for example that agricultural production concentrates on meeting the needs of the home population as a first priority. Unless the commercialization of foodstuffs is organized, not exclusively in relation to trade profits, but primarily from the point of view of ensuring adequate nutrition of the population, agricultural development cannot be considered to be achieving its primary objective.

62. However the problem may differ from country to country, it is clear once again that vis à vis health programmes and other sectors of the economy the establishment of priorities requires a dialogue between development planners and health administrators. The more the health planner and the development planner speak each other's language and have a sufficient understanding of the basic assumptions, approaches and methods of the other, the greater the likelihood of a reasoned balanced compromise. The implications for the postgraduate and advanced education and training of senior health administrators and planners will doubtless receive attention in the discussions.

SECTION IV

The analytical approach as a basis for deciding priorities

63. The complex chain of interactions between economic, social, political and cultural components in the comprehensive dynamic system they comprise have increasingly engaged attention and been the subject of studies by sociologists and social economists in recent years.
64. The social problems created by developments, and the health and other social actions required to maintain an acceptable balance in terms of the satisfaction of individual and collective human needs, have been the subjects of many studies.
65. Systems models have been constructed to represent the complex interactions occurring in comprehensive organizational systems and their component subsystems. Many such models, though often taking only the form of elaborate flow-charts, can be of substantial help in clarifying issues raised in the policy decision-making process. In some instances they can also provide an indication of the general direction in which events might be expected to move. What they cannot do, and what they cannot be expected to do in the foreseeable future, is to furnish the quantified projections and other facts required to enable a substantial objectivization of priority decision-making to be made and a corresponding reduction of the value element in policy decisions.
66. Thus, although considerable progress has been made in the use of a range of sophisticated analytical techniques, the comparison of cost and benefits - time limited inputs and outputs - still remains the main effective tool for the objectivization of policy decisions. It is a method of demonstrated value when it is feasible and provided its limitations are understood.
67. The background paper to be prepared later will provide an opportunity of examining the fundamental and hitherto unsolved problem of finding a common yardstick or standard, monetary or other, for measuring the widely different categories of social and economic benefits ascribable to health programmes. At this stage it will be sufficient to comment briefly in this regard as a basis for discussions at country level and it is proposed in the light of what has been said above, to restrict the comments to the cost benefit method.
68. A clear distinction has to be made between the use of analytical methods for choosing between alternative programmes for achieving an agreed objective as economically as possible in implementation of a policy decision already taken (cost/effectiveness) or for increasing the efficiency of an existing service (cost/efficiency) and, on the other hand, the introduction of economic reasoning as a basis for accepting, postponing or rejecting programme proposals (cost/benefit).
69. The first mentioned methods and other accounting procedures are as essential for the good administration and management of health services as they are elsewhere and they are not in question.
70. What is in question here is the feasibility of and the justification for the use of cost/benefit methods in the policy-making decision process in relation to health services - in effect procedures which compare the cost of providing a service with the gain (or savings) expected to accrue from it, i.e., the net estimated gain from providing the service. It is noteworthy that WHO has conducted a number of methodological studies in this area.¹
71. Cost/benefit procedures are not always practicable either because the necessary data are not available or because the analytical methods required have not been developed.

¹ See Annex 1, page 24.

72. Even when they are feasible they are sometime not worthwhile because the work involved in collecting and processing the data is prohibitive and the results not commensurate with the efforts.

73. As stated earlier no estimate of the benefits from a health programme can ever be complete. Health programmes have consequences of unquestioned value for which the concept of measurement has no meaning e.g. the relief of human suffering, the total value of a human life as distinct from its estimated economic value. Also, almost without exception, cost/benefit estimates are restricted to some specified aspect of a given situation whereas, in reality, there are usually many obvious or hidden gains which are not taken into account. For example, estimates have been made of the reduced prevalence of typhoid fever resulting from improved sanitation and thus to a cost/benefit estimate. It is obvious however that the benefits from improved sanitation are not restricted to typhoid fever; improved sanitation also contributes to the reduction of other gastro-intestinal and parasitic diseases and to the amelioration of living standards - a contribution which does not lend itself readily to measurement.

74. Most health proposals do not need analytical support or are of such a character that they cannot be supported by these means e.g. much of the health care of the aged and subnormal, and many costly therapeutic procedures, cannot be supported on purely economic grounds.

75. Cost/benefit arguments in the health field might prove to be a two-edged weapon. There are certain risks in introducing such arguments even when the measurable external benefit of a programme can be shown to exceed its cost or when a programme to control the adverse side-effects of an enterprise would cost less than the consequences of not intervening.

76. Thus, for instance, it is not logical to use cost/benefit arguments when all circumstances are favourable:

feasible computations
acceptable cost of the procedures involved vis a vis the results
results substantially favourable even if all aspects are not measurable

and to resist its use when some circumstances are less favourable:

computations not feasible
unacceptable cost of the procedures involved
inconclusive results because it is not possible to measure some aspects.

The proper solution is to give quantitative information and figures when this is possible and qualitative information for other components. A socio-economic planner is aware that it is necessary so to proceed in a great number of strictly economic cases.

SECTION V

Suggested guidelines for comments by governments



The following questions are suggested for particular consideration only in order to provide guidelines which will enable the collation of replies to be made in a structured manner. However, they should be considered as examples only, and Member States should feel free to comment in any way and to raise any additional questions which, in their opinion, are relevant for the discussions.

It is considered that the main purposes of the discussions could be to furnish health planners with arguments to justify expenditure on health programmes; to review the evidence which might be used in support of such arguments; to propose future studies; to identify deficiencies in the health planning process in relation to health programmes and to propose remedies. It would be valuable to have your views concerning the possibility of attempting to discuss the contribution of health programmes to socio-economic development without discussing at the same time the effects of socio-economic development on health in both developing countries and highly developed countries.

1. If a distinction is made between economic and social development, what specifically is included under the term "Social development"? What are the action implications of this distinction? For example, is economic development seen as more fundamental and hence as of deserving higher priority than social development? Or do broad social objectives place effective directives upon the designed execution of plans for economic development?
2. How are the overall goals of the health programmes of the country related to national development objectives as defined by responsible authorities? Is a closer integration of health programmes within the total development plan indicated, and, if so, how is the achievement of this being approached?
3. For what purposes is it necessary to define the interrelationships between health programmes and socio-economic development - as a basis for deciding allocations between the health sector and other sectors of the economy in order to ensure the inclusion of the health component in economic development projects; or for the more limited purpose of providing a general guide for health planners in programming and evaluation?
4. What criteria and procedures are used by the national decision-making body in deciding the apportionment of resources as between the health sector and other sectors of the country's economy, e.g. as a proportion of the national budget or the gross national product? How are priority decisions made within the health sector? Are cost-benefit ratios a significant factor in this process and, if so, how are these ratios assessed?
5. Can you describe particular programmes in your country, such as rural health, occupational health, health problems of urbanization or of migration, to which special attention has been given because of their particular relevance for socio-economic development?
6. In addition to traditional health indicators, such as life expectancy and infant mortality rate, have other indicators such as nutritional status been used in your country for relating health status to socio-economic levels? Have differences been discerned between rural and urban populations? Has it been possible to establish a significant cause-effect relationship between changes in health status and socio-economic levels and, if so, has this relationship varied according to the level of development?
7. How is the Ministry of Health represented on the national planning body? What is the mechanism for co-ordination between health planners and development planners? What has been your experience in stating proposals for health programmes in terms acceptable to development planners?
8. In the strategy now adopted for developmental planning, including allocations to the health sector and for the determination of priorities within the health sector, how far is it the practice to rely on (a) economic arguments, (b) social arguments, (c) demands for services? Has there been any significant change towards criteria and approaches in this regard by the national planning authority in recent years?
9. Member States are requested to provide examples from their own country, based wherever possible on quantified studies, which might serve to justify increased allocations to health services in view of the short-term or long-term economic and/or social benefits which could accrue. The following list serves to illustrate some of the examples which could be considered:
 - (1) The effect of communicable disease control, e.g. malaria and trypanosomiasis, on land development in areas previously too unhealthy for habitation.
 - (2) The use of nutritional norms as a basis for agricultural planning.

- (3) The contribution of pesticides to agricultural development made possible by the prevention of their toxic hazards.
- (4) The contribution to the success of development projects, such as irrigation schemes and artificial lakes, by the prevention or elimination of associated health hazards.
- (5) The effect of improved sanitation on the development of the tourist industry.
- (6) The relationship between nutritional status and industrial output.
- (7) The effect of occupational health programmes on industrial output.
- (8) The influence of family health programmes on reducing economic problems created by adverse population growths and dependency ratios.
- (9) The relationship between the degree of adequacy of health care and absenteeism from work or school on account of illness or accidents.
- (10) The occurrence of preventable illness, or disabilities with rehabilitation potential, as factors in the causation of unemployment.

ANNEX 1

SHORT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES
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Road Traffic Accidents: Epidemiology, Control and Prevention, by L. G. Norman, Public Health Papers, No. 12, 1962

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Air Pollution by K. Barker, F. Cambi, E. J. Catcott et al., Monograph Series No. 46, 1961

Epidemiology of Air Pollution: Report on a Symposium by P. J. Lawther, A. E. Martin and E. T. Wilkins, Public Health Papers, No. 15, 1962

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Health Aspects of Family Planning - Report of a WHO Scientific Group, Technical Report Series No. 442, 1970

HEALTH ECONOMICS

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An International Study of Health Expenditure and its Relevance for Health Planning by B. Abel-Smith, Public Health Papers No. 32, 1967

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Noise: An Occupational Hazard and Public Nuisance by Alan Bell, Public Health Papers No. 30, 1966

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RADIATION AND HEALTH

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Annex 1

WATER RESOURCES CONTROL

Water Pollution Control - Report of a WHO Expert Committee (Geneva, 1965) Technical Report
Series No. 318, 1966

Water Pollution Control in Developing Countries, Technical Report Series No. 404, 1968



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FORM No. 75
(2-60)

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From

My Armstrong

ROUTING SLIP		Date July 26, 1971	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Weiner <i>WA</i>		A 313	
Mr. [unclear]			
Mr. Callery			
Shipman <i>o/r</i>		<i>no need to attend.</i>	
Armstrong		<i>say no. HJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> To Handle		<input type="checkbox"/> Note and File	
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REMARKS			
<p>Re: WHO Regional Committee Meetings, September, 1971</p> <hr/> <p>I doubt that you will wish to be represented at any of these meetings, but would you please confirm. Thanks.</p> <p><i>Shall we say no?</i> <i>Yes, let's say no, but maybe H.S. should go to</i></p>			
From		<i>AMRO [unclear]</i>	
L. Peter Chatenay			

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

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1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

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TO THE
PRESIDENT

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

The Director-General of the World Health Organization has the honour to inform the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme of the dates and places of the 1971 sessions of the WHO Regional Committees and to invite them to appoint representatives at these meetings if they so wish:

Regional Committee for Africa, twenty-first session
Brazzaville, 8-15 September

Regional Committee for the Americas, twenty-third session
XX meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization
Washington, D.C., 27 September - 8 October

Regional Committee for South-East Asia, twenty-fourth session
Rangoon, Burma, 28 September - 5 October

Regional Committee for Europe, twenty-first session
Madrid, 14-18 September

Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean, 1971 session
Sub-Committee A: Monastir, Tunisia, 20-24 September
Sub-Committee B: (subject to further notification)

Regional Committee for the Western Pacific, twenty-second session
Manila, 21-29 September

It would be appreciated if the names and addresses of representatives appointed to attend these meetings were communicated to the regional directors concerned, who will, on request, supply copies of the provisional agenda and relevant documentation as well as any additional information regarding these meetings which might be required. Special attention is drawn to the fact that representatives appointed to attend the twenty-fourth session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia should communicate their names and addresses, together with their national passport or UNLP numbers, to the Regional Director for South-East Asia by 1 September 1971 at the latest, in order to ensure that valid entry visas into Burma may be issued in good time.

GENEVA, 21 July 1971

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Prière de rappeler la référence:

16 July 1971

Dear Mr Riley,

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the World Bank Atlas that you have been kind enough to send me. I have noted that a new edition is expected in about September and I will be very pleased to receive, as promised, a copy of this new issue.

Yours sincerely,



Dr A. Bellerive
Director
Division of Co-ordination
and Evaluation

Mr Vincent J. Riley
Chief, Technical Assistance Division
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
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Yours sincerely,


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Director
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Date Ack'd. July 30/71

Assigned to Morse *o/r*

In reply please refer to: S10/372/2 Mali (5)
Prière de rappeler la référence: S10/372/2 Madagascar (6)

Dear Charlie,

The WHO Consulting Firms Selection Committee in a meeting held on 2 July 1971, short-listed the following firms to be invited to submit proposals in connexion with the WHO/UNDP(SF) projects in Madagascar and Mali:

Madagascar

- ✗ Consult (Canada)
- ✗ Kampsax-Kruger (Denmark)
- OTH/OTAM (France)
- Research and Development (Belgium) → *as needed, large experience local + foreign*
- ✗ Scandinavian Engineering Corporation (Sweden)
- STIPE (Italy) ✗
- Sauti S.p.A. (Italy) (as alternate)
- ✗ v/h J. van Hasselt en de Koning (Netherlands) (as alternate)

Mali

- D. Balfour & Sons (UK)
- BCEOM (France)
- Louis Berger, Inc. (USA) ✗
- H.P. Gauff K.G. (FRG)
- Cabinet d'Etudes Marc Merlin, with SEURECA (France)
- ✗ Scandiaconsult International AB (Sweden) → *was invited for malta Project*
- Tahal Consulting Eng. Ltd. (Israel) (as alternate)
- Wakuti (FRG) (as alternate) ✗

We would appreciate your comments, if any, on the above-listed firms.

Yours sincerely,

Paul

Paul Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

Mr C. Morse
Chief, Water Supply Division II
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
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210/372/2 Madagascar (6)
210/372/2 Mali (5)

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In reply please refer to:

1/0

ML-1-14

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- * Kampax-Kruger (Denmark)
- OTHOTAM (France)
- Research and Development (Belgium)
- * Scandinavian Engineering Corporation (Sweden)
- STIBE (Italy) *
- Sauti S.p.A. (Italy) (as alternate)
- * Van J. van Hasselt en de Koning (Netherlands) (as alternate)

→ so needed, but - foreign

Mali

- D. Balfour & Sons (UK)
- BCFOM (France)
- * Louis Berger, Inc. (USA)
- H.P. Gault K.G. (FRG)
- Cabinet d'Etudes Marc Merliat, with SEURECA (France)
- Scandinavian International AB (Sweden)
- Talal Consulting Eng. Ltd. (Israel) (as alternate)
- Wakuti (FRG) (as alternate) *

→ see memo for details

We would appreciate your comments, if any, on the above-listed firms.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Bierstein

Paul Bierstein
Chief Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

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TO ANY OF FIRMS LISTED FOR NAIROBI STOP FIRST FOURTH FIFTH
AND SIXTH FIRMS ARE KNOWN TO US AND APPEAR PARTICULARLY SUITED
FOR WORK STOP SAME REMARKS APPLY TO ALTERNATES STOP SECUNDO
RE KABUL FIRST SECOND FOURTH AND EIGHTH FIRMS ARE KNOWN TO
US AS SPECIALIST IN SANITARY ENGINEERING ONLY AND WOULD BE
SUITABLE SIXTH AND SEVENTH FIRMS NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN BUT
SPECIALIZE IN SANITARY ENGINEERING AND WOULD APPEAR SUITABLE
THIRD FIRM COVERS A WIDER FIELD BUT WOULD APPEAR SUITABLE STOP
FIFTH FIRM HAS LARGE GENERAL ENGINEERING PRACTICE WITH GOOD
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NAME Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

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LIMITED ITEM COASTS A WIDER FIELD BUT WOULD BEHAVE SUFFICIENT
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BEING VS CALLED IN ONE CASE OF WHICH WE HAVE NO OBJECTION
BE CONSULTANTS FOR AND STUDIES REVIEW AND KNOWN RECALLED
FOR PERSONNEL WORK FROM OF PERSONNEL AND REVIEW OF SEVENTH

(UNCLASSIFIED)

GENERAL

SERVICE
CLASS OF

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE JULY 1971

By

OUTGOING MESSAGE

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR	CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
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WHO
RECEIVED

JUL 15 2 00 PM 1971
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

RCA1238/15#

24423 IORD

22335X OMS CH

July 15, 1971

Telex from Geneva

Distribution

P U Water SupplyI
Public Utilities Projects

4308 FOR SHIPMAN

APPRECIATE YOUR URGENT COMMENTS OUR LETTER SEVEN JULY
SHORT-LISTS CONSULTING FIRMS KABUL AND NAIROBI

UNISANTE

COL 4308

15/7/71

JUL 15 15 00 6H1251
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RC41238/154

SWAZI LORD

22335X OMS CH

July 15, 1971

Telex from Geneva

4308 FOR SHIRWAN

SHORT-LISTS CONSULTING FIRMS KABUL AND NAIROBI
APPRECIATE YOUR URGENT COMMENTS OUR LETTER SEVEN JULY

UNTSANTE

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CENTRAL FILES
Jul 22 12 00 PM 1971

COL 4308

15/7/71

Distribution

P U Water Supply
Public Utilities Projects



Record Removal Notice

File Title Bank Administration and Policy: World Health Organization (WHO) - 04		Barcode No. 1538482		
Document Date Jul 13, 1971	Document Type Board Record			
Correspondents / Participants From The Deputy Secretary				
Subject / Title R71-177/1 Cooperative Arrangements with the World Health Organization				
Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record can be initiated upon request		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date Feb 21, 2013</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013			



Record Removal Notice

File Title Bank Administration and Policy: World Health Organization (WHO) - 04		Barcode No. 1538482		
Document Date Jul 13, 1971	Document Type Board Record			
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Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record can be initiated upon request		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date Feb 21, 2013</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Feb 21, 2013			

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

W2/522/6
W2/372/2

13 July 1971

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the intention of this Organization to hold a Scientific Group on the Standardization of Techniques for the Collection and Reporting of Data on Community Water Supply. This Group, to which participants from nine countries have been invited, is planned to be held in Geneva from 24 - 30 August 1971.

... A copy of the draft agenda is attached.

As one of the purposes for which basic data of this type is needed is the preparation by governments of submissions to international financing agencies of requests for financial support for water supply construction, it might be that you would wish the Bank to be represented by an observer during the meeting of the Group. If this is the case, I would assure you that such an observer would be most welcome and, upon receipt of your nomination, full details and background documents would be forwarded to your representative.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

for
M. G. Candau, M.D.
Director-General.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

... ENCL.

RECEIVED
Original to: *Mr. Demmitt*
Date: *7/16/71* Communications
Section

REMOVED
CENTRAL FILES

JUL 20 12 12 PM 1971

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

W2/522/6
W2/372/2

13 July 1971

C

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Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

for

M. G. Candau, M.D.
Director-General.

ackd 7/27/71

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

SECTION COMMUNICATIONS

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... ENCL.

JUL 23 11 14 AM 1971

1971 JUL 16 AM 8:40

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20542
1818 H STREET, N.W.
and Development
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
The President

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

for

Director-General
M. C. CARGILL, M.D.

Your obedient servant,

SIR,

I have the honor to re-

ceive forwarded to your representative
receipt of your nomination, full details and background documents would
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A copy of the draft agenda is attached
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organization to hold a scientific group on the standardization of

I have the honor to bring to your notice the intention of this

SIR,

Bitte de rapporter in reference:

In reply, please refer to:

M5/215/S
M5/255/E

Telex: UNISANTE-Geneve
1211 GENEVA 21 - SWITZERLAND

TEL 34 90 01 1416x 33332

12 1474 1971

Telex: UNISANTE-Geneve
1211 GENEVE 21 - SUISSE

ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH



DE LA SANTE
ORGANISATION MONDIALE

W H O

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: UNISANTE
GENEVA
SWITZERLAND

DATE: JULY 13, 1971

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~LT~~ *Telnet*

ROA

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FOR BELLERIVE AND SACHS.

BANK'S BOARD OF GOVERNORS HAS APPROVED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH WHO.

BANK PRESIDENT THEREFORE IN A POSITION TO SIGN AGREEMENT WHENEVER

YOUR DIRECTOR GENERAL GIVES GREEN LIGHT. REGARDS

DEMUTH
INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME *Richard H. Demuth*

DEPT. *Development Services*

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: *Public Utilities Projects Dept.*

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: JULY 13, 1971

TO: UNISWITE

CLASS OF SERVICE: *12*

GENEVA

SWITZERLAND

COUNTRY:

TEXT: Cable No.:

107

FOR BELLEVUE AND SACS.
BANK'S BOARD OF GOVERNORS HAS APPROVED COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH WHO.
BANK PRESIDENT THEREFORE IN A POSITION TO SIGN AGREEMENT WHENEVER
YOUR DIRECTOR GENERAL GIVES GREEN LIGHT. REGARDS

DEMUTH
INTBARAD

INTERNATIONAL

JUL 13 10 53 PM 1971

COMMUNICATIONS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY: *[Signature]*

NAME: RICHARD H. DEMUTH

cc: Public Utilities Projects Dept.

JUL 20 12 07 PM 1971

DEPT: Development Services

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO TRANSMIT: *[Signature]*

RECEIVED

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretary's Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Distri:

[Handwritten initials]

✓ WHO
a Commodities
a Health

Mr. J. Burke Knapp

July 13, 1971

B. Chadenet B. Chadenet

Lending for Tobacco Projects:
Reply to WHO's Letter

The attached copy of Dr. Candau's letter of June 28, 1971 is to remind you that I would like to discuss the future of our lending for tobacco. As very few tobacco projects are in the pipeline, I doubt whether a full Loan Committee meeting is justified.

May we meet soon in order to prepare a reply to Dr. Candau's letter?

Attachment

BChadenet:jfh

c.c. Mr. Evans
Mr. Lee

7 JUL 14 10 35 AM 1971
RECEIVED
CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

✓ WHO
a Committee
a Health

July 13, 1971

Mr. J. Burke Knapp

B. Chadenet

Reply to WHO's Letter
Lending for Tobacco Projects:

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BChadenet:jfb

c.c. Mr. Evans
Mr. Lee

JUL 14 10 32 AM 1971
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CENTRAL FILES

JUL 14 10 32 AM 1971
RECEIVED
CENTRAL FILES

Director's Memoranda
✓a WHO

Mr. Walter J. Armstrong

July 12, 1971

Harold R. Shipman *RS*

Director's Memoranda - Release of Certain Memoranda to W.H.O.

After a review of the Director's Memoranda, Mr. Haag believes that certain of the pages would be of use to W.H.O. These are as follows:

DM No. 2.7	Sensitivity Analysis
DM No. 2.10	Calculation of Contingency Allowances in Project Cost Estimates
DM No. 3.6	Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations of Appraisal Reports
DM No. 4.3	Supervision Reports
DM No. 9.1	Cost Ranges of Major Items Frequently Included in Loans and Credits

I would appreciate your guidance as to whether copies of these can be provided to W.H.O. and whether there would be any restriction on their use and distribution to field engineers.

HRShipman:mt

NOT RECORDED
JUL 15 1971

WHO

July 12, 1971

Dr. Pedro N. Acha
Chief, Department of Human
and Animal Health
Pan American Health
Organization
World Health Organization

Dear Dr. Acha:

Thank you for your letter of June 17 advising me of the Inter-American Seminar on Health Aspects of the International Movement of Animals to be held in Mexico City during August 11-13, 1971.

I very much regret that owing to other commitments it will not be possible for the Livestock Division of the IBRD to be represented at the seminar.

Yours sincerely,



Don Stoops
Chief, Livestock Division
Agriculture Projects Department

DNSutherland:ma

JUL 13 3 38 PM '71
RECEIVED
BUREAU

July 12, 1971

Dr. Pedro W. Acha
Chief, Department of Human
and Animal Health
Pan American Health
Organization
World Health Organization

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Yours sincerely,



Don Stoops
Chief, Livestock Division
Agriculture Projects Department

DMS:therland:ms

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JUL 13 3 36 PM 1971

W40

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: UNISANTE
GENEVA

DATE: July 9, 1971

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

Telex
[Signature] 1H

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

FOR BIERSTEIN REURCAB JULY SEVEN NAIROBI UNDP SEWER PROJECT BANK HAS
NO OBJECTION TO ANY OF THE FIRMS LISTED STOP FIRMS AAA EEE DDD AND
FFF ARE KNOWN TO US AND APPEAR PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR PROJECT OF THE
SIZE AND TYPE INVOLVED

SHIPMAN

INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
DEPT. Public Utilities Projects Department

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: RBowering:eb Control No. KE-1-115

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ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

DATE: JULY 9, 1971

CLASS OF
SERVICE

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT
Cable No.

FOR BERNARDINI RECORD JULY SEVEN NINETEEN SEVEN PROJECT BANK HAS
NO OBJECTION TO ANY OF THE FIVE LISTED STOP PIVOTS AND SEE DDD AND
THEY ARE KNOWN TO US AND APPEAR PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR PROJECT OF THE
KIND AND TYPE INVOLVED

SWITZERLAND
BERNE

RECEIVED

JUL 9 3 53 PM 1971
COMMUNICATIONS

JUL 9 8 49 PM 1971
COMMUNICATIONS

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Harold K. Shipton
DEPT: Office, Water Supply Division I
PROJECT: Utilities Project Department

JUL 14 11 22 AM 1971
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Control No. EE-1-112

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WHO

Mr. Erik Tornqvist

July 9, 1971

Michael L. Hoffman

Governor Mueller's Vote as per his Cable of July 7, 1971 regarding
Proposed Cooperative Arrangements with WHO

The Secretary will arrange for an appropriate recording of Governor
Mueller's explanation of vote.

However, I would appreciate an opportunity to discuss the
substance of the Danish Government's concern with you at your con-
venience.

MLHoffman/pnn

MLH

JUL 15 11 55 AM '71
CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

W#0

July 9, 1971

Mr. Erik Tornqvist

Michael J. Hoffman

Proposed Cooperative Arrangements with WHO
Governor Mueller's Vote as per his Cable of July 7, 1971 regarding

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venience.

MJHoffman/pmm

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Jul 12 11 22 AM 1971

WHO Cooperative Agreement
RECEIVED
WHO

JUL 8 12 43 PM 1971
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

07/08/71 1636 GMT

440098 IBRD UI

22335X OMS CH

Telex from Geneva, July 8, 1971

Distribution

PU - Water Supply
Public Utilities Projects

4174 FOR SHIPMAN TRAVEL FOR KENT APPROVED AS SUGGESTED TO TOTAL
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR LIMIT STOP WPRO AND SEARO
NOTIFIED

BIERSTEIN

Travel costs = \$2,235
Travellers checks = \$ 700

\$ 2,935

AUG 11 11 28 AM 1971
RECEIVED

COL 4174

8/7/71

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07/08/71 1638 GMT
#4008 1330 VI
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Telex from Geneva, July 8, 1971

Distribution

PU - Water Supply
Public Utilities Projects

4174 FOR SHIPWAY TRAVEL FOR KENT APPROVED AS SUGGESTED TO TOTAL
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR LIMIT STOP 1970 AND 1971
NOTIFIED

BIERSTEIN

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Aug 11 11 58 AM 1971

COL #174

87777

~~WHO~~ Mr Shipman
Water Supply
RECEIVED
WHO

JUL 8 12 43 PM 1971
COMMUNICAT
SECTION

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Telex from Geneva, July 8, 1971

Distribution

PU - Water Supply I
Public Utilities Projects

4174 FOR SHIPMAN TRAVEL FOR KENT APPROVED AS SUGGESTED TO TOTAL
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR LIMIT STOP WPRO AND SEARO
NOTIFIED

BIERSTEIN

JUL 23 3 55 PM 1971

COMMUNICAT
SECTION

COL 4174

8/7/71

Mr. [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear]

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W10

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: JULY 7, 1971

LOG NO.: WUI TELEX / 7

TO: INTBAFRAD

FROM: GENEVA

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	P U WATER SUPPLY I
INFORMATION COPY:	PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

4130 FOR SHIPMAN

GRATEFUL RECEIVE YOUR COMMENTS FOLLOWING FIRMS FOR NAIROBI
SEWERAGE AND GROUNDWATER PROJECT

AAA HAZEN AND SAWYER

BBB KOCKS

CCC MOTOR-COLOMBUS

DDD NORCONSULT

EEE RESOURCES GROUP

FFF SWECO

BIERSTEIN UNISANTE

22335X OMS CH

JAO

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE:	JULY 7, 1971
LOC NO.:	WUI TRILEX / 7
TO:	INTERPAD
FROM:	GENEVA
TEXT:	

DECODED BY: INFORMATION COPY: PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
ACTION COPY: P U WATER SUPPLY I

GRATUL RECEIVE YOUR COMMENTS FOLLOWING FIRMS FOR MAINTENANCE
SEWERAGE AND GROUNDWATER PROJECT

- AAA HAZEN AND SAWYER
- BBB KOKOS
- CCC MOTOR-COLUMBUS
- DDD NORCONSULT
- EEE RESOURCES GROUP
- FFF SARGO

22332X OMS CH
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY

TYPED
JUL 7 10 35 AM 1971
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

S10/372/2 Kenya (10)

In reply please refer to: S10/372/2 Afghanistan (9)

Prière de rappeler la référence:

7 July 1971
Date Rec'd. July 12/71

Date Ack'd. July 16

Assigned to Shipman

Dear Ship,

This is to inform you that short-lists of consulting firms have been prepared for the Kabul and Nairobi projects.

As usual each list consists of six firms and two alternates, as follows:

Review

KE-1-118

Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage and Solid-wastes Studies, Kabul, Afghanistan.

- 1. Brown & Caldwell ✓ USA
- 2. James M. Montgomery *Maly in US* USA
- 3. Laurie & Montgomery ✓ Australia
- 4. Proctor & Redfern International ✓ Canada
- 5. Rhein-Ruhr Federal Republic of Germany
- 6. J. D. & D. M. Watson UK

The alternates are:

- 7. D. Balfour & Sons UK
- 8. Metcalf & Eddy ✓ USA

Sewerage and Groundwater Studies, Nairobi, Kenya

- 1. Hazen & Sawyer USA
- 2. F. H. Kocks, K.G. Federal Republic of Germany
- 3. Motor-Colombus ✓ Switzerland
- 4. Norconsult Norway
- 5. Resources Group UK
- 6. Sweco Sweden

The alternates are:

- 7. Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. USA
- 8. Engineering-Science, Inc. USA

Mr Harold Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Section
Project Department Public Utilities
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

All WHO cable 7/7/71 and reply 7/9/71

S10/372/2 Afghanistan (9)
S10/372/2 Kenya (10)

Page 2

Mr Harold Shipman

7 July 1971

We would appreciate receiving your early comments on the above firms before issuing the letter of invitation. Incidentally, we are now in the process of preparing the draft Plan of Operation and detailed Project Description (terms of reference). Copies of these documents will, of course, be forwarded to you in due course.

Project Managers have already been appointed for these projects. Mr Alexander has been reassigned from Taipei to the Afghanistan project and he is expected to arrive in Kabul in mid-August. Mr G. Heide was reassigned from Brazzaville to the Nairobi project and he has already commenced his duties.

Yours sincerely,



for Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
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RECEIVED

Mr Harold Shipman

7 July 1971

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Yours sincerely,



Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health

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1971 JUL 12 AM 10:53
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

✓ WHO
a Nicaragua - water supply (2)



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



525 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ES/AMRO/2220/28/1 NIC

TELEPHONE 223-4700

Mr. René L. Costa
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

July 8/71
7 July 1971
no reply
2) please of r
Return to use
the manual please
Costa
Brustle
NIC-1-42

Dear Mr. Costa:

With reference to our recent conversations concerning the proposed technical assistance work in the Empresa Aguadora de Managua I would like to advise you of our actions to date.

We have arranged for the services of Lic. Carlos Escobar G. to develop the Diagnostic Study of the existing situation and a proposed plan of action during July 11-24. This work will be developed in the context of your suggested terms-of-reference and our "Manual de ... Operaciones" (see page 7 and Annex No. 1).

Once the Diagnostic Report is completed we will be in contact with you to discuss it and to further develop the details of financing the proposed work.

Very truly yours,

David Donaldson
Advisor, PAHO/WHO

... Enc.

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Jul 2/ 11 09 AM 1971

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July 6/71

W40

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

OFSANPAN
WASHINGTON

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

802

MR W.M. HAAG GLOBAL COMMUNITY HEALTH FELLOW USPHS UNDER RECRUITMENT POST OF
TECHNICAL OFFICER PRE-INVESTMENT PLANNING UNIT HQ PEE TWO LEVEL ON REIMBURSABLE BASIS
stop USPHS AGREES RELEASE AND MEDICAL SATISFACTORY stop PLEASE CONTACT HAAG
C/O OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH WASHINGTON AND REQUEST HIM REPORT YOU
SIX JULY AND TO UNDERTAKE BRIEFING TEN DAYS WORLD BANK PRIOR JOINING GENEVA stop
GRATEFUL YOUR AFFORDING FACILITIES AND CONFIRMING REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS AND ETA GENEVA
MID JULY stop YOU AUTHORISED PROVIDE TICKETS HIMSELF AND WIFE DEBITING ALLOTMENT
NUMBER 71/50/001 - BROULAND UNISANTE

30.6.71

PERS/RSU
Bureau 1039

J. Brouland
Chief, Personnel

Copy for information to:

Mr H. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

Date Rec'd. July 6/71

Date Ack'd. Shipman

Assigned to Mr. Wafer
Mr. Kent

MTSC-1-146

JUL 3 1 31 PM '71
CENTRAL FILES
RECEIVED

July 27

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télegr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22332

WASHINGTON
ORGANISATION

In reply please refer to:
Préciser de rapporter la référence:

8021

MR W.M. HAAG GLOBAL COMMUNITY HEALTH FELLOW USPHS UNDER RECRUITMENT POST OF
TECHNICAL OFFICER PRE-INVESTMENT PLANNING UNIT HQ PER TWO LEVEL ON REIMBURSABLE BASIS
USPHS AGREES RELEASE AND MEDICAL SATISFACTORY stop PLEASE CONTACT HAAG 8021
REQUEST FROM 2004-2 STAFFER JAMES AND ANTON WILHELM AND REQUEST HIM REPORT YOU
SIX JULY AND TO UNDERTAKE BRIBING TEN DAYS WORLD BANK PRIOR JOINING GENEVA stop
GRATEFUL YOUR AFFORDING FACILITIES AND CONFIRMING REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS AND ETA GENEVA
MID JULY stop YOU AUTHORISED PROVIDE TICKETS HIMSELF AND WIFE DEBITING ALLOTMENT
NUMBER 71\20\001 - BROADLAND UNISANTE

J. Broadland
Chief, Personnel

20.6.71
PERS/RSU
Bureau 1039

Copy for information to:

USA
Washington, D.C. 20433
1818 H. Street N.W.
and Development
International Bank for Reconstruction
Public Utilities Projects Department
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Mr. H. Shipman

Date Rec'd. *July 27*
Date Ack'd. *[Signature]*
Assigned to *[Signature]*
MISC-1-140

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CENTRAL FILES
Aug 3 1 34 PM 1971

W40

July 6, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

In accordance with your request of June 28, 1971, we are enclosing 10 copies of the most recent issuance of "World Bank Atlas: Population, Per Capita Product and Growth Rates" dated 1970.

In addition, we have reproduced to the best of our ability the Plate I that is referred to on Page 4 of the Geological Survey Circular 645 "A Procedure for Evaluating Environmental Impact", copies of which were forwarded to you last week.

Best regards,

Yours very truly,



Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

FK

FKent:mt

MISC-1-142

JUL 8 1971
CEM
B...

July 6, 1971

Mr. Paul Bernstein
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva
Switzerland


Dear Paul:

In accordance with your request of June 28, 1971, we are enclosing 10 copies of the most recent issuance of "World Bank Atlas: Population, Per Capita Product and Growth Rates" dated 1970.

In addition, we have reproduced to the best of our ability the Plate I that is referred to on Page 4 of the Geological Survey Circular 615 "A Procedure for Evaluating Environmental Impact", copies of which were forwarded to you last week.

Best regards,

Yours very truly,


Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Kent:mf

MISC-1-115

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JUL 8 4 44 PM 1971

ROUTING SLIP		Date July 8, 1971	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
M. Heiner → Mr. Callahan ! Mr. Callahan 2 Central Files →		A 313 720	
Mr. Callahan Mr. Heiner			
→			
	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On
REMARKS			
From L. Peter Chatenay			

MAIL ADDRESSED
TO THE
PRESIDENT

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP			Date JUL 7 1971	
Mr. Aldewereld	A1226		Sir Denis Rickett	A1230
Mr. Alter	A837		Mr. Ripman	D1029
Mr. Baum	C303		Mr. Rotberg	A1042
Mr. Benjenk	A712		Mr. Stevenson	D532
Mr. Broches	A813		Mr. Twining	D1032
Mr. Cargill	A613		Mr. Votaw	A613
Mr. Chadenet	C303		Mr. Wiese	A837
Mr. Chaufournier	C702		Mr. Williams	A1013
Mr. Cheek	C702		Mr. Wright	A1136
Mr. Chenery	A1221			
Mr. Wm. Clark	D928			
Mr. Cope	A1214			
✓ Mr. Demuth	D1128			
Mr. Diamond	D829		Mr. Weiner	A313
Mr. El Emary	A1143			
Mr. Fontein	C602			
Mr. Fowler	A1219			
Mr. Gabriel	H700			
Mr. Goodman	C602			
Mr. Graves	D1122			
Mr. Gutierrez	A1136			
Mr. Hartwich	A712			
Mr. Henderson	D529			
Mr. Hoffman	D1123			
Mr. Knapp	A1230			
Mr. Lejeune	A1013			
Mr. Lerdau	D441			
Mr. McNamara	A1230			
Mr. Mendels	A1219			
Mr. Muller	G1053			
Mr. Nurick	A802			

for information
Rickett

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

2 July 1971

Handwritten initials in blue ink, possibly 'C' or 'G'.

In reply please refer to: W2/418/11
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of resolution
... WHA 24.55 adopted by the Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly on "Community
Water Supply".

In this resolution, the Assembly noted with satisfaction the increase
of loans for the construction of water supplies from international,
regional and bilateral sources, and requested the Director-General to
continue to assist Member Governments to identify and mobilize all possible
sources of technical and financial co-operation to enable them to meet
their respective targets for the improvement of urban and rural water
supplies within the United Nations Second Development Decade.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,


M. G. Candau, M.D.
Director-General.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

... ENCL.

Handwritten stamp: "CERTIFIED BELIEVED" in blue ink.

W.H.O.

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVE 27 - SUISSE
Télex: UNISANTE-Geneve

2 July 1971



Tel. 34 60 61 Télex. 22332

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Télex: UNISANTE-Geneva

In reply please refer to: WS\#18\11
Prise de rappel la référence:

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supplies within the United Nations Second Development Decade.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


M. G. Gordan, M.D.
Director-General.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20543
United States of America

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JUL 27 11 08 AM 1971

JUL 27 1971

ENCL.



TWENTY-FOURTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA24.55

20 May 1971

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY;
REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROGRAMME FOR WHO

The Twenty-fourth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General entitled "Community Water Supply - Report on the Financial Consequences of the Programme for WHO";¹

Considering the present rate of urban and rural water supply development, the present WHO programme of assistance to Member governments, the targets proposed for the United Nations Second Development Decade and the financial consequences of an accelerated programme to meet these targets; and

Noting with satisfaction the increased rates at which the United Nations Development Programme is providing assistance for pre-investment surveys for the production of acceptable projects both rural and urban, and the increase of loans for the construction of water supplies from international, regional and bilateral sources,

1. NOTES the report of the Director-General¹ and recognizing that implementation of the accelerated programme proposed in the report would greatly assist governments in meeting national targets within the United Nations Second Development Decade;

2. RECOMMENDS to Member States:

- (i) that they consider adoption of the rational approach to the problems of both urban and rural water supplies contained in the Director-General's report;
- (ii) that ministries responsible for health continue efforts of promotion and stimulation for the improvement of community water supply and sewerage programmes;
- (iii) that in national economic development plans and in country programming for UNDP and other types of co-operation full consideration be given to needs for public water supply and sewerage;

3. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (i) to continue to accord high priority to assistance to developing Member countries in improving their urban and rural water supplies, including education and training of personnel;
- (ii) to intensify efforts to promote research and development activities leading to more efficient and economical methods for the planning, design and operation of both urban and rural community water supply systems;

¹ Document A24/B/12

- (iii) to continue to assist Member governments to identify and mobilize all possible sources of technical and financial co-operation to enable them to achieve national targets for the improvement of both urban and rural water supplies within the United Nations Second Development Decade;
- (iv) to report on the progress to the Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly.

Seventeenth plenary meeting, 20 May 1971
A24/VR/17

WHO

~~Calley~~
Ringer
Central Files

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JULY 2, 1971 0957
LOG NO.: RC 17/3
TO: INTBAFRAD
FROM: GENEVE

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	PUBLIC UTILITIES PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

3 FOR WIENER
PROBLEM WITH WHO SATISFACTORILY RESOLVED IN PRINCIPLE. HOWEVER WHO HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DIRECTOR GENERAL MUST SORT OUT OVER NEXT FEW WEEKS. HE WILL THEN WRITE CONFIRMING AGREEMENT OR IN UNLIKELY EVENT FINANCE NOT AVAILABLE SUGGESTING ALTERNATIVE COURSE REGARDS

DEMUTH

~~WA~~
Shipman

7/2
W 7/6

MC

JUL 3 1971
GENERAL LITER
DEPT. OF STATE

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COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

MC

DEATH

INVOICE FOR VARIOUS SUGGESTING VETERAN'S SERVICE RECORDS
MEMBERS. HE WILL THEN WRITE CONFIRMING AGREEMENT ON IN OFFICIAL FORM
HAS INQUIRED PROBATION DIRECTOR GENERAL WOULD SEND ONE COPY NEXT FOR
PROBATION WITH WHO SATISFACTORILY NEGOTIATED IN PRINCIPLE. HOWEVER WHO
3 FOR MEMBERS

TEXT

FROM: GENERAL

TO: DIRECTOR

FOR INFO: MC 123

OF SUBJECT: JULY 5, 1971

DECIDE BY: COM: [initials] INFORMATION ACTION COM: [initials]
[initials]

INQUIRY SERVICE

Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner.

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

2 July 1971

In reply please refer to: W2/418/11
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Sir,

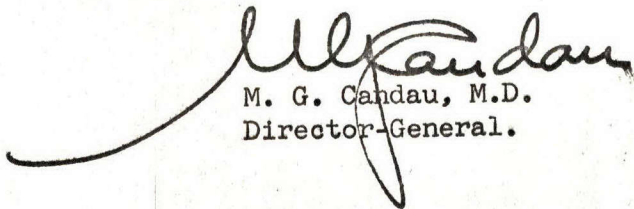
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supplies within the United Nations Second Development Decade.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,


M. G. Candau, M.D.
Director-General.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

... ENCL.



AT 11:30 AM

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all the information that was
in the file was reviewed
and the following information
was obtained from the file
the file was reviewed and
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the file was reviewed and
the following information
was obtained from the file

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W40

July 2, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Pre-investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are 15 copies of the reprint, "The Project Cycle"
by Warren C. Baum of the World Bank. I believe the PIP staff
will find it a useful reference document.

Very truly yours,

Harold R. Shipman
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enc:

FKent:gpl

JUL 15 38 6H10J1
CE
61

WFO

July 2, 1971

Mr. Paul Binstock
Chief, Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are 12 copies of the report, "The Project Cycle"
by Warren G. Bann of the World Bank. I believe the PIP staff
will find it a useful reference document.

Very truly yours,

Harold R. Shapiro
Chief, Water Supply Division I
Public Utilities Projects Department

Enc:

PKent:gdj

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WHO

July 1, 1971

Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Paul:

The attached Travel Request and Terms of Reference will provide you with the basic information regarding my participation in the two missions (Indonesia and Israel) with Harold Shipman. This activity implements the intent of paragraph 3 of the Terms of Reference relating to my assignment to the World Bank.

It is presumed that in accordance with the last paragraph of Harold Shipman's letter to Bernd Dieterich of June 24 that issuance of necessary travel authority will be done by the Bank. However, if WHO policy directs otherwise, would you please institute necessary action.

Thank you for your guidance and assistance. Looking forward to seeing you in Geneva in the course of this trip.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick S. Kent

FSK/lph

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CHW

July 1, 1971

Mr. Paul Bartsch
Chief Pre-Investment Planning
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

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FSK\jph

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