

THE WORLD BANK GROUP ARCHIVES

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

Folder Title: Liaison - United Nations [UN] - World Health Organization [WHO] - 1959 / 1965 - Correspondence - Volume 2

Folder ID: 30151701

Series: Liaison with external organizations

Dates: 12/11/1958 - 12/13/1965

Fonds: Records of the Office of External Relations

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXT-08

Digitized: 02/16/2022

To cite materials from this archival folder, please follow the following format:
[Descriptive name of item], [Folder Title], Folder ID [Folder ID], ISAD(G) Reference Code [Reference Code], [Each Level Label as applicable], World Bank Group Archives, Washington, D.C., United States.

The records in this folder were created or received by The World Bank in the course of its business.

The records that were created by the staff of The World Bank are subject to the Bank's copyright.

Please refer to <http://www.worldbank.org/terms-of-use-earchives> for full copyright terms of use and disclaimers.



THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

© International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association or

The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

RETURN TO
RECORDS CENTER ROOM HB-1
P.T.E 1966 MATERIAL
BOX NO, 892



The World Bank Group
Archives

30151701

A1994-047 Other #: 45 184193B

Liaison - United Nations - World Health Organization - 1959 / 1965 - Correspondence - Volume 2

DECLASSIFIED
WITH RESTRICTIONS
WBG Archives



THIS FILE CLOSED AS OF

DECEMBER, 1965

Weeded

This file is to be weeded every year in accordance with the memorandum dated August 7, 1962, filed "Records Disposal - Archives Division". After weeding, this notice is to be inserted in the file at the end of the weeded material.

December 13, 1965

Mr. Luis A. Orihuela
Chief, Wastes Disposal
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Luis:

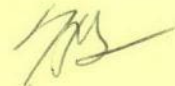
Thank you for your letter of December 6 in which I note I was supposed to forward to you some engineering contracts which might be of help to you. I am attaching herewith a couple of contracts which are of a somewhat different nature, one involving engineering services on final design and construction supervision, and the other providing for management studies and preliminary engineering review. Although in both cases these are rather general documents, it would probably be desirable that they be used essentially as internal information by your Division in order to avoid any criticism.

I have received a letter from Messrs. Camp, Dresser and McKee in which they indicate that they are forwarding to you a copy of the Manila Drainage Report. I am not sure how useful this Report may be for the sewerage studies but you may find that there is certain information that could be of value.

Bernd Dieterich left here Friday on his way back to Geneva and I expect that by the time you receive this, he will have been at his desk for a couple of days. We enjoyed having him in Washington and hope that should any of the staff find time that they will feel free also to visit us.

Please accept my best wishes for a Merry Christmas, both to you and your wife.

Very truly yours,



Harold R. Shipman
Deputy Assistant Director
Projects Department
In Charge of Water Supply

Attachments: (6)
HRShipman:hh
IBRD

U.W - WHO

FORM NO. 92 (10-61)		IDA	IBRD	IFC
CORRESPONDENCE RECORD FORM				
FROM		DATED July 1, 1965		
WHO Geneva		<i>Flood - Water Control & Utilization</i>		
SUBJECT				
Letter enclosing final version of minutes of meeting held between IBRD and WHO staff in December 1964				
Addressed Mr. Woods				
REFERRED TO Mr. Demuth		DATE RECEIVED July 6, 1965 hl		

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 26, 1965

Mr. Woods: *W*

Your copy.

W
GCW

After 2 months:

Undated !

Unsigned !

no initials to identify
responsibility

Noted
JW
2754
+ RND
J.S.

L-WHO
Reid 7-26-65

MINUTES OF THE WORKING GROUP ON PROCEDURES
FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
AND
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the period 10-11 December 1964 meetings were held between representatives of the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to explore various areas of continued and closer cooperation.

Those in attendance at various times during the meeting were as follows:

From WHO: Dr P. M. Kaul
Mr Paul Bierstein

From the Bank: Mr S. Aldewereld
Mr Richard Demuth
Mr Hugh Ripman
Mr F. Consolo
Mr Walter Armstrong
Mr Harold Shipman

A general discussion reinforced the feeling that the World Bank and the World Health Organization have many common objectives and that a continuation of the very satisfactory cooperation which had been obtained in the past would be very desirable for future joint or supplementary activities. It was agreed that various areas for collaboration would be explored with a view to more complete understanding of how the activities of the Bank and of WHO could mutually strengthen these agencies' programmes. In response to an inquiry as to whether the interests of World Bank were limited to those activities in which it was presently engaged, such as community water supply and sewerage projects, or whether the Bank was willing to undertake some financial support such as technical education in the field of health, programmes for disease control, etc., the Bank made it clear that at this stage only the water supply and sewerage projects would be considered, and under these circumstances further discussion was limited to various aspects of these activities.

MINUTES OF THE WORKING GROUP ON PROCEDURES
FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
AND
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the period 10-11 December 1964 meetings were held between representatives of the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to explore various areas of continued and closer cooperation.

Those in attendance at various times during the meeting were as follows:

Dr. P. M. Kaul	<u>From WHO:</u>
Mr. Paul Hierstein	
Mr. S. Albersfeld	<u>From the Bank:</u>
Mr. Richard Demuth	
Mr. Hugh Ripman	
Mr. K. Conso	
Mr. Walter Armstrong	
Mr. Harold Shipman	

A general discussion reinforced the feeling that the World Bank and the World Health Organization have many common objectives and that a continuation of the very satisfactory cooperation which had been obtained in the past would be very desirable for future joint or supplementary activities. It was agreed that various areas for collaboration would be explored with a view to more complete understanding of how the activities of the Bank and of WHO could mutually strengthen these agencies' programmes. In response to an inquiry as to whether the interests of World Bank were limited to those activities in which it was presently engaged, such as community water supply and sewerage projects, whether the Bank was willing to undertake some financial support such as technical assistance in the field of health programmes for disease control, etc., the Bank made it clear that at this stage only the water supply and sewerage projects would be considered, and under these circumstances further discussion was limited to various aspects of these activities.

1965 JUL 26 AM 9:14

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

WHO indicated that its interest was not primarily in obtaining additional funds for its normal activities but in assisting developing countries in obtaining the necessary capital funds for water supply and sewerage construction by collaboration with the Bank.

It was agreed that the Bank position, both in terms of projects on which technical assistance funds would be made available and on the mechanisms which would be employed thereafter for the implementation of the technical assistance, would be on an ad hoc basis and that the Bank would consider each project on its own merits and after consultation with WHO would decide on the best approach for rendering the technical assistance.

In conclusion of the meeting for detailed discussions, the WHO representatives and members of the Bank staff met with Mr Burke Knapp, Vice-President of the Bank, when discussions were summarized and the conclusions reached by the working group discussed with Mr Knapp.

A summary of the discussions on the manner in which support of water supply and sewerage activities might be developed follows:

1. Project identification

It was recognized that WHO has been carrying out the general work involved in project identification as part of its regular functions over the past several years. The philosophy surrounding the selection of projects and the objectives to be reached appeared to be identical with those of the Bank, except that matters relating to overall priority for investments in projects within countries have normally not been a facet which WHO has gone into in any depth. Because WHO assists governments in preparing projects for financing by institutions other than the Bank, it cannot normally be entirely bound by the same factors in project development that the Bank would be. On those projects in which WHO believes that the financing of a particular project might eventually be requested of the Bank, it was agreed that WHO would at a very early stage get in touch with the Bank to explore the Bank's interest in the project. In those instances where WHO for one reason or another did not find that funds for preparation of the feasibility studies could be obtained from other sources it would assist the government in preparing a request to the Bank for technical assistance funds for the engineering studies. WHO would be prepared to undertake these studies with

financial support from the Bank. Funding assistance from the Bank for these studies would normally be provided only in those instances where other possible funding had been explored or where the time element in initiating the desired studies was such as to justify a direct approach to the Bank. As an example, it was mentioned that in the case of the UN Special Fund pre-investment surveys for water supply and sewerage projects there may be a very considerable time lag between the initial negotiations with the government and the initiation of the project.

2. Engineering, management and financial assistance to projects after loans have been made

On occasion, in order to meet the criteria of the Bank for loans, it may be necessary that technical, administrative or financial organizations and procedures of the water supply or sewerage facility to be assisted may require either investigation, study or direct assistance for strengthening these activities.

It was agreed that on projects which had received WHO assistance in development, the Bank, after consultation with WHO, would consider on a project-to-project basis the mechanisms best suited for the project in the provision of management and technical assistance after loans had been made. In instances where funds had been provided in a loan for such services this might take the form of contractual services between the government concerned and individual consultants; it might arrange for WHO to provide the services; or the country might consult either or both WHO and the Bank with regard to nominations of personnel for carrying out the assignment. In any case, the Bank would wish to review the terms of reference and the qualifications of the consultants to establish a suitability for the assignment.

3. Training

In those instances where long term fellowships (more than one year) are required for the training of personnel associated with projects to be financed by the Bank, it was agreed that the Bank would explore with various of the multilateral and bilateral agencies possibilities for financing such fellowships. In the event that all means failed to obtain funds from these sources, the possibility exists that the Bank would include funds within the loan for such training. It was recognized that WHO has a particular competence in the field

of training and that arrangements for selection and assignment of such personnel to appropriate institutions and the general follow up might be carried out by that Organization.

4. Special projects and studies

It was agreed that certain studies and projects might be of interest to the Bank and that these, as with other activities, would be considered on an ad hoc basis. Specific mention was made of a study to determine the socio-economic implications of water. WHO agreed to prepare some preliminary proposals along this line and the Bank expressed an interest in such a study if it could be properly designed and carried out; under these conditions it would be possible that the Bank could provide technical assistance funds for part of the costs. Mention was also made by WHO of certain development projects which would explore the utilization of simple design, local materials and procedures which would reduce costs and simplify operations. The Bank expressed interest in such an approach and indicated again that it would consider on a project-by-project basis any proposals which WHO might make with regard to the construction of plants which would utilize such an approach. It was emphasized that such projects, although perhaps being somewhat smaller than others normally financed by the Bank, would still have to meet all of the other criteria by which projects are evaluated in the Bank.

5. Future exchange of views and information

The Bank pointed out the need for additional information and data on various elements surrounding the water supply facilities in various countries. WHO recognized its responsibility in this field and indicated continuing efforts to upgrade and increase the amount of available information in this connection.

It was the general consensus that the working relationships between WHO and the Bank in the past have been very good and that few problems had existed.

It was agreed that periodic meetings of the type recently held will prove mutually advantageous, such meetings to be scheduled as need becomes apparent. It was also agreed that attendance of certain Bank staff at WHO meetings concerned with water supply would be advantageous and that the Bank would make an effort, subject to the availability of personnel, to have representation at such meetings.

It was further agreed by the Bank that whenever its personnel travelled through Europe on matters relating to water and sewerage projects, calls would be made at WHO headquarters for further exchange of information.

It was also agreed that joint visits to projects both during the pre-appraisal phase and during actual operation of projects would be helpful.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

May 14

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Wispart~~

1220

Mr. Woods

5/22

I don't think you have seen
this paper

Jul 21 MAIL

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 Before leaving Vienna, Mr. Woods
told me he would like to have Dr.
Caudan's report on "Fertility" —
In Geneva, I was told a copy had
been mailed direct to Mr. Woods.
To be on the safe side I took
another copy which I send to
you for him.

From

Court

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

EIGHTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Provisional agenda item 2.12

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

A18/P&B/4
27 April 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY AFFECTING WHO'S ACTIVITIES (PROGRAMME MATTERS)

PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN THE HEALTH ASPECTS OF WORLD POPULATION
WHICH MIGHT BE DEVELOPED BY WHO

Report by the Director-General

At its thirty-fifth session the Executive Board in considering the decisions of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency affecting WHO activities (Programme Matters), took note of the fact that in 1965 the Second World Population Conference would be held under the auspices of the United Nations and co-sponsored by a number of specialized agencies including the World Health Organization and taking into account Resolution 1048 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council, the text of which is attached for convenience at Annex "A", requested the Director-General in its Resolution EB35.R31¹ to report to the Eighteenth World Health Assembly on those programme activities in the health aspects of world population which might be developed by WHO.

The Director-General accordingly has the honour to submit the following report.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization has, during the last few years, been giving increased attention to the subject of human reproduction. At the invitation of the International Fertility Association, a non-governmental organization in official relations with WHO, the Director-General presented a statement on research in human reproduction at the IVth World Congress on Fertility and Sterility held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1962. In this statement he emphasized in particular that the biology of certain aspects of human reproduction had not been as thoroughly studied and was not as well understood as other aspects of medical science. Clearly, the importance of many medical, biological, social, cultural and economic factors in human reproduction made it a major public health problem.

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org., 140, 21.

WHO convened a Scientific Group on the Biology of Human Reproduction in Geneva in April 1963 for the purpose of examining the present state of knowledge and gaps in this field and of advising the Organization on developments and on major research needs in connexion with which WHO could be of assistance. As will be seen from its report published in 1964¹, the Scientific Group discussed comparative aspects of the biology of reproduction, neuro-endocrine aspects of reproduction, biology of the gonads and gametes, fertilization and gestation, biochemistry of the sex steroids and the immunological and pharmacological aspects of reproduction. Having made this wide survey of the subject and having considered areas in which knowledge, facilities or support were at present inadequate, the Scientific Group made the following recommendations:

"(a) that WHO assist in the development of fundamental knowledge of the biology of human reproduction and of other fields on which that knowledge is based;

(b) that WHO convene meetings of appropriate specialist groups to consider practical methods of implementing the following proposals, which are not arranged in any particular order.

1. Organization of surveys of:

environmental and ethnic variation in human reproductive function;
human fertility in relation to blood groups and other immunological factors.

2. Provision of services:

the organization of a world-wide collection of human pituitary glands;

the establishment of a centre for the provision of labelled steroids, polypeptides, nucleotides, and special amino acids;

the establishment of an information centre on steroids and polypeptides;

the establishment of an information centre on human cell lines;

the establishment of an information and supply centre for new and existing laboratory animals.

¹Wld Hlth Org. techn Rep. Ser., 1964, 280.

3. Promotion of research on:

the effects of labour on the human foetus;

neuroendocrinology, including the effects of psychological factors, normal and abnormal, on human reproduction;

protein biosynthesis in prenatal development;

the intermediate metabolism of the foetus, especially in the control and development of function;

the physiology of the gametes, especially in vitro;

the mechanism of action of sex hormones and analogous substances, especially that of orally active progestogens;

the physiology of lactation, including galactopoiesis;

the biochemistry and microbiology of the female genital tract, with special reference to implantation and feedback;

the biochemical aspects of spermatogenesis."

At its fifth session in June 1963 the Advisory Committee on Medical Research (ACMR) fully endorsed the recommendations contained in this report quoted above and suggested that priority be given to certain of the proposals. In 1964 a contribution of \$ 500 000 from the United States of America to the Special Account for Medical Research for research in human reproduction made it possible to implement the programme.

The Seventeenth World Health Assembly, meeting in March 1964, had before it the Director-General's report on "The Medical Research Programme of the World Health Organization, 1958-1963" which included on pages 219-222 inclusive references to research in human reproduction (attached for convenience as Annex "B" to this document). In its Resolution WHA17.36¹ the Health Assembly noted with appreciation the volume and quality of work accomplished under this programme, expressed its satisfaction with the way the programme was being conducted and requested the Director-General, keeping in mind the discussions that took place during the Seventeenth World Health Assembly, to continue to promote research in the fields of major public health importance.

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org., 135, 16.

Thus, with the advice and guidance of the Scientific Group on the Biology of Human Reproduction, the Advisory Committee on Medical Research and the World Health Assembly, a programme of research on human reproduction was developed.

PART II

PROGRAMME UP TO AND INCLUDING 1965

1. SCIENTIFIC GROUPS ON RESEARCH ON THE BIOLOGY OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION

To date, Scientific Groups have been held on the following subjects:

(a) Biology of Human Reproduction (2-8 April 1963)

Recommendations contained in the report¹ of this initial Scientific Group have been dealt with fully in PART I above.

(b) The Physiology of Lactation (2-7 December 1963)

The report² of this Scientific Group was presented to the ACMR at its sixth session in June 1964. The ACMR endorsed the recommendations in it and suggested that particular emphasis be placed on certain of them. One of the more widely significant recommendations of the Group was "that WHO encourage studies on human lactation in relation to mal- and under-nutrition in developing countries. Such studies should include field studies of breast-feeding patterns in different socio-economic groups, metabolic and endocrinological studies of under-nourished nursing mothers and investigation of the nutritional requirements of the nursing mother." The Scientific Group recognized that studies on these lines were already under way in some developing countries and recommended that these should receive support and encouragement from WHO.

(c) The Effects of Labour on the Foetus and the Newborn (12-18 May 1964)

The report³ of this Scientific Group will be presented to the ACMR at its seventh session in June this year. Important among the recommendations made in it are those which have to do with oxygen consumption of the brain as a whole

¹ Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1964, 280.

² Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1965, 305.

³ Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1965, 300.

and of its several component parts. The importance of this becomes obvious in view of those conditions of long and involved labour and the tendency of these conditions to produce a state of foetal anoxia. Of great importance will be knowledge of recovery mechanisms of neurones following a state of asphyxia.

(d) Neuroendocrinology and Reproduction in the Human (8-14 September 1964)

The report¹ of this Scientific Group will also be presented to the ACMR at its seventh session in June this year. Of practical and current interest is one particular recommendation of this report which states that WHO should consider the collecting of clinical data relating to the development of disorders of sexual structure and function as early or late consequences of drug treatment during gestation or childhood. A further suggestion relates to the collection of information concerning reproductive and hormonal disorders associated with central nervous system lesions in men and women. These suggestions can be implemented in time and, if findings are judged to be significant, they will be widely disseminated.

(e) Mechanism of Action of Sex Hormones and Analogous Substances, Especially the Orally Active Progestogens (8-14 December 1964)

The report² of this Scientific Group will also be considered by the ACMR at its seventh session in June this year. This Scientific Group, like others, urged support for the training of scientists of especially the developing countries in their own educational and research institutions. A specific recommendation of great potential importance suggests the convening of a group of specialists for the purpose of recommending dose-range for clinical use of active materials in problems of reproduction and fertility. This group of specialists is expected to meet during the summer of 1965. (See also 4(a) below).

¹ Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1965, 304.

² Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1965, 303.

(f) The Biochemistry and Microbiology of the Female and Male Genital Tracts (20-26 April 1965)

The report of this Scientific Group, not yet available in print, will also be before the ACMR at its seventh session in June. The Scientific Group gave extensive consideration to the conditions necessary for implantation and discussed conditions that obtain in the uterus when an intrauterine device is present, i.e. enzymes and motility. Among other things, the Scientific Group recommended that WHO urge additional study on uterine physiology in the presence of an inert foreign body.

Two Scientific Groups are scheduled to meet towards the end of the year to consider the following subjects:

(a) Immunological Aspects of Human Reproduction (4-9 October 1965)

There are many aspects of immunology that relate to reproduction. Experimental animals can be immunized against the several component parts of semen, the several peptide hormones and some of the steroids. Some findings point to a peptide inhibiting substance which is secreted in the urine of pregnant women. Recommendations of this Scientific Group are expected to concern immunology as it may relate to fertility, sterility and as a method of controlling fertility and treating sterility.

(b) The Chemistry and Physiology of the Gametes (2-8 November 1965)

This Scientific Group will consider the chemical and functional compatibility of the gametes for the formation of a zygote. As in other meetings consideration will be given to those factors which enter into problems of fertility and sterility.

A group of temporary advisers will meet in mid-summer 1965 to consider the priority to be given to and means of implementing recommendations made by the Scientific Groups which have not so far been pursued in detail.

2. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ETHNIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATIONS IN HUMAN REPRODUCTION AND CRITICAL REVIEW THEREOF

A bibliography of world literature dealing with ethnic and geographic variations in human reproduction is in preparation. This work which has been contracted out is expected to be completed early in 1966.

In addition a critical review of the available literature on this subject is being undertaken by an expert under contract. It is expected that this review will be completed approximately six months after the bibliography.

3. SERVICE TO RESEARCH

(a) Establishment of Collections of Human Pituitaries

The establishment of collections of human pituitaries to assist research workers throughout the world has been embarked upon. A contract has been signed with a commercial biological supply house for the preparation of several hormones from human pituitaries. The co-operation of several Member States is being sought in the collection of post-mortem human pituitaries. It is however impossible at this stage to estimate the progress of this project.

(b) Information Centre on Steroids and Polypeptides

A group of advisers has given consideration to the advisability of establishing an information centre on steroids and polypeptides. The study is continuing but it is too soon yet to predict the outcome.

(c) Information Centre on Human Cell Lines

The establishment of an information centre on human cell lines has been considered. However, it was decided that, though of theoretical interest, it has little or no possibility of practical achievement.

(d) Inventory of Research Institutions and Research Scientists Working on Human Reproduction

Work will shortly be beginning on an inventory of scientists and institutions actively engaged on research in human reproduction.

4. STUDIES

(a) Evaluation of Available Data on Safety of Orally Active Gestogens and their Dose-Range

As already mentioned in 1(e) above, a meeting of experts will be convened shortly to evaluate the safety of orally active gestogens and the dose-range which is most effective clinically. A good deal of data has already been assembled at Headquarters for internal use which relates to abortion rates in many countries, the administration of orally active gestogens for fertility control and the use of several common contraceptives.

(b) Information and Supply Centre for New and Existing Laboratory Animals

A group of advisers met in London towards the end of 1964 to consider the possible establishment of an information and supply centre for new and existing laboratory animals. To this same end the Organization also gave financial support to a symposium on Comparative Aspects of Reproduction which met in London. Subsequent to these activities discussions were held with the Wellcome Research Laboratories (located at the London Zoo) and it is anticipated that a contract will soon be signed relative to specific studies on, for example, an animal with delayed implantation (the stoat); an animal with delayed fertilization (the fruit bat); and an animal with an unusually long gestation period (the acouchi). In addition observations will be made on other animals living in the zoo in an effort to determine their suitability, if any, for a more concentrated study.

(c) Health Aspects of Population Dynamics

In an attempt to arrive at a clear position regarding the health aspects of population dynamics, three specialists are preparing for the Director-General papers on the following subjects:

- (i) Medical and Social Factors of Fertility;
- (ii) Future Mortality and Fertility Trends and their Effect on Population Change;
- (iii) The Inter-Relationship of Population Trends and Health Services.

The Director-General intends to submit these papers to the Advisory Committee on Medical Research for consideration at its forthcoming seventh session. Clear agreement has already been reached that any activity undertaken by WHO in population dynamics should be done on a functional juxtaposition to those existing and anticipated activities in the biology of human reproduction.

5. RESEARCH GRANTS TO INDIVIDUAL INVESTIGATORS

Applications for grants for research are being received in small but increasing numbers. They include requests for studies on genital tract physiology, neuro-endocrine mechanisms in reproduction physiology, and the influence of the uterus in labour on the foetus.

6. RESEARCH TRAINING AND EXCHANGE OF RESEARCH WORKERS GRANTS

Increasing numbers of applications to assist research workers to gain experience by working under senior scientists abroad and to enable experienced workers to discuss their investigations and problems with others abroad, are being received. Several Scientific Groups have advised that it is often more logical and more effective to train the personnel of a given medical centre by a consecutive series of visiting staff rather than by sending one or two of them to study in well-known laboratories. This is particularly true in certain specific conditions and it is proposed to follow this plan when the opportunity arises.

Awards have been made for research training in the biology of human reproduction, thrombo-embolic and haemorrhagic problems in obstetrics and the health of the foetus and mother during labour. Applications have been received for training in the pathophysiology of the new-born, ovum implantation during lactation, steroid metabolism in the placenta and ovary, transplacental gas exchange, human pituitary secretion fractionation, genital tract physiology and neuro-endocrine mechanisms in reproduction physiology.

7. EXPERT ADVISORY PANEL ON BIOLOGY OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION

In 1964 an Expert Advisory Panel on the Biology of Human Reproduction was established. This panel now has a membership of 16 scientists representing a broad spectrum of specialties related to reproduction. The range of their combined knowledge covers gametogenesis, fertilization, implantation, steroid physiology, functional sterility, intra-uterine life and labour and gynaecology.

PART III

FUTURE PROGRAMME

1. REFERENCE SERVICES

Documentation Centre for Biomedical Literature on All Aspects of Human Reproduction

In addition to the sources of reference mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of PART II above, there should be a source of biomedical literature on all aspects of human reproduction. WHO will therefore set about establishing and keeping up to date a documentation centre from which extracts and copies - microfilmed or otherwise - of all such literature will be made available upon request.

2. STUDIES

(a) Medical Aspects of Sterility and its Relief

Sterility can be born of many things, several of which are of a medical nature and thereby fall properly within the scope of WHO's activities. Causative factors such as for example disease, steroid imbalance, peptide hormone imbalance, aspermia and azoospermia and their possible control will be the subject of study by a group of experts. The results of their findings will enable WHO to become more active in any problem of human sterility.

(b) Medical Aspects of Fertility Control Methods

Fertility, as has long been known, can be controlled in such a fashion as either to increase or to decrease the numbers of any population. Control of fertility in man is rapidly becoming of world interest and involves problems of both physical and mental health.

On the recommendation of the Scientific Group on the Mechanism of Action of Sex Hormones and Analogous Substances¹ (see PART II, paragraph 1(e) above), a meeting of experts is to be convened in 1965 to evaluate the safety of orally active gestogens and the dose-range which is most effective clinically (see PART II, paragraph 4(a) above). This or a similar group will continue to meet annually to study orally active gestogens for fertility control and their side effects.

Another group of experts will meet annually to consider other means of contraception, particularly the intra-uterine devices (see recommendation of the Scientific Group on the Biochemistry and Microbiology of the Female and Male Genital Tracts mentioned in paragraph 1(f) of PART II above) and their possible side effects.

(c) Health Aspects of Population Dynamics

The health aspects, including mental health, of population dynamics will have to be kept under close review for some time to come. The study being undertaken this year and mentioned in PART II, paragraph 4(c) above will, it is hoped, provide an indication of which particular aspect, or aspects, of this very wide subject should be given priority.

3. ADVISORY SERVICES

WHO should be prepared to give advice, on request, to the health administrations of its Members and Associate Members on the medical aspects and treatment of sterility and the medical aspects of family planning. It should also be in a position to advise on the place such subjects should have in the health services of the community.

¹ Wld Hlth Org. techn. Rep. Ser., 1965, 303.

POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Resolution 1048 (XXXVII) Adopted by the Economic and Social Council
at its thirty-seventh session, August 1964The Economic and Social Council

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 B (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on the World Population Conference to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1965 and 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 concerning the intensification of demographic studies, research and training,

Having considered with appreciation the inquiry conducted by the Secretary-General as requested by the General Assembly among Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning the particular problems confronting them as a result of the reciprocal action of economic development and population changes,¹

Having noted in particular the serious concern expressed in reply to the inquiry by many governments of developing countries, about the slow rate of economic growth of their countries in relation to the high rate of their population growth,

Having further noted the high priority given by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology, inter alia to "the objective of a more complete understanding of population problems",²

Commending the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for organizing the Asian Population Conference held in 1963,

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/3895 and Add.1.

² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 16, document E/3866

1. Invites the General Assembly, the regional economic commissions and the Population Commission to examine the replies of the Governments to the inquiry and to make recommendations with a view to intensifying the work of the United Nations in assisting the Governments of the interested developing countries to deal with the population problems confronting them;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the findings of the inquiry to the World Population Conference and to the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the International Labour Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation and World Health Organization, with the suggestion that they take the findings into account, as appropriate, in formulating their programmes;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake in the future, at appropriate intervals, similar inquiries on problems resulting from the inter-relationship between economic development and population changes;

4. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to resolution 54 (XX) unanimously adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on 17 March 1964 which invites "the United Nations and the specialized agencies to expand the scope of the technical assistance they are prepared to give, upon the request of governments, in the development of statistics, research, experimentation and action programmes related to population";

5. Recommends the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa to organize regional conferences, to study the population trends as well as the economic trends connected with them and their implications for economic and social development in the regions concerned, and to communicate their findings to the Council and to the Population Commission for appropriate action;

6. Urges the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to explore ways and means of strengthening and expanding their work in the field of population, including the possibilities of obtaining voluntary contributions.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL ON
"THE MEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMME OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
1958-1963"

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

General Trends of Research

The enormous literature on the subject of human reproduction has never been systematically scanned on a world scale and there are still gaps in knowledge of the events leading up to conception and the biology of events after conception. There are too few workers on the physiology of human reproduction, and particularly on fertilization and implantation. In the comparative field, work has so far been based on only a few mammals and it should be extended to many more species. This extension may be valuable in connexion with problems of nidation and the role of the corpus luteum in maintaining pregnancy. The factors determining nidation in the woman are unknown and ovulation is still ill-localized in the human cycle. Knowledge of geographic and ethnic variations in human reproduction is scanty, particularly with respect to the effects of the conditions of modern life.

The neuro-endocrine aspects of reproduction are complex. In mammals, climatic factors - including light - influence breeding; is this true to any extent in man? Among the social factors affecting the development of the sex organs and sexual behaviour, the neonatal maternal environment is important. The central nervous system governs more or less directly the secretion of pituitary oxytocic and gonadotrophic hormones; and it also mediates the feedback from ovarian and testicular hormones that affects the organization of the foetal nervous system and the functioning of the adult pituitary.

Much work needs to be done also on the effects of the gonadotrophins, which are still poorly understood. The gonadotrophins are largely responsible for the activity of the gonads which, in turn, regulate their secretion in the anterior pituitary via a feedback to the hypothalamus. The subject of the feedback mechanism

is very relevant in view of the increasing use in birth control of oral progestogens of synthetic origin. It is not yet known whether it is safe to suppress the normal cycle year in year out, or what the long-term risks may be. This could usefully be studied by WHO, but it should be borne in mind that any follow-up of women taking oral progestogens must extend well into the post-childbearing years. Because of the lack of experience with human pituitary hormones - e.g. human prolactin has never been isolated - WHO might encourage the collection of human pituitary glands on a world scale.

Lactation is also a neglected field. The mechanism and duration of lactation amenorrhoea and postpartum infertility are obscure and subject to marked geographic and social influences.

With regard to the biology of the gonads and gametes, a little-appreciated point is that the age of the ovum is settled by the fixed population of oocytes obtaining from the outset, in contrast to the continuous formation of spermatozoa. Ova from aged oocytes at the end of reproductive life are liable to be associated with congenital anomalies. In contrast to the case of other mammals, it is difficult to determine the time of ovulation in women. Ovulation cannot be predicted by the well-known temperature rise, which merely indicates that it has occurred. The perfection of a method for detecting ovulation in advance would be a tremendous research achievement. Experimental work on mammalian, and especially human, fertilization is much more difficult than in animals where fertilization takes place externally; methods are needed for the in vitro study of fertilization of mammalian ova. The subject also has some immunological aspects, e.g., the possibility of the development in women of serum antibodies to spermatozoa, and even of hypersensitivity or allergy.

In gestation, the outstanding problem concerns the nature, at present unknown, of the signal sent by the uterus or blastocyst at the time of implantation to the hypothalamus in order to suppress the mechanism of the normal cycle. The endocrine conditions governing the endometrium at this time are rigid and complex, and in some ways the uterus may be regarded as a most difficult place for implantation to occur.

The study of the endocrine system of the foetus is a rapidly developing field. It plays a part in foetal differentiation and the action of the foetal gonadal hormones leaves a mark on the organisms throughout life. The genital steroids help to organize the developing nervous system, of which, in males, the sexual differentiation from its essentially female status in early foetal life is effected under the influence of the foetal testicular secretion.

Foetal and placental physiology present many problems, as does uterine physiology in pregnancy and lactation. The normal physiological hazards - such as anoxia - suffered by the foetus are increased by an exceptionally active or inactive uterus in labour or by the use of oxytocic drugs.

An intensive study is needed of biosynthetic pathways in the biochemistry of the sex steroids, especially with regard to the types of sexual abnormality resulting when the paths take the wrong direction or when there is an excess production of one or other steroid. Some overlap if secretion is normal; but an excess of male steroids in the female or of female steroids in the male may cause untoward results. The newer techniques of micro-assay of hormones in the body fluids now permit a more exact determination of sexual status in difficult cases.

In the pharmacology of reproduction, it is important to check all therapeutic agents for possible adverse effects and to search for agents controlling the various phases of reproduction, and hence fertility.

WHO can play a useful part in assisting the growth of fundamental knowledge of human reproductive biology by supporting, inter alia, surveys of environmental and ethnic influences on reproduction, and of fertility in relation to blood groups and other immunological factors. It is important also to organize the collection of human pituitaries, to have reference centres for steroids and other biochemical substances and to deal with the extension of animal experimentation to more mammalian species. The first priority concerns the effects of labour on the human foetus; and next in importance are the physiology of lactation, the intermediate metabolism of the foetus, and the conditions in the female genital tract governing implantation and feedback.

WHO's Programme and Activities

The Organization has recently been giving increased attention to the subject of human reproduction. At the invitation of the International Fertility Association, a non-governmental organization in official relations with WHO, the Director-General presented a statement on research in human reproduction at the IVth World Congress on Fertility and Sterility held in Rio de Janeiro in August 1962. He emphasized some of the points mentioned above, and in particular that the biology of certain aspects of human reproduction has not been as thoroughly studied and is not as well understood as other aspects of medical science. Clearly, the importance of many medical, biological, social, cultural and economic factors in human reproduction makes it a major public health problem.

WHO convened a Scientific Group on the Biology of Human Reproduction in Geneva in April 1963 for the purpose of examining the present state of knowledge and gaps in this field and of advising the Organization on developments and on major research needs in connexion with which WHO could be of assistance. The Scientific Group discussed comparative aspects of the biology of reproduction, neuro-endocrine aspects of reproduction, biology of the gonads and gametes, fertilization and gestation, biochemistry of the sex steroids and pharmacological aspects of reproduction, and outlined a programme of research.

The Scientific Group recommended, among other topics for research, the physiology of lactation, including galactopoiesis. A Scientific Group on the Physiology of Lactation was therefore convened in December 1963 to review the existing state of knowledge in that subject and to recommend a research programme. This group studied the growth of the mammary gland and methods of assessing it, milk secretion, physiology of suckling, and the biochemical activities of the mammary gland. Particular attention was given to various aspects of human lactation and its maintenance. The Group indicated a series of problems requiring further investigation, such as studies on genetic differences in breast-feeding performance, on the function of the human

pituitary hormone which might elucidate whether human prolactin and STH are two separate hormones, and on the reciprocal relation between ovarian function and lactation and the effect of prolonged treatment of ovarian inhibitors on lactational performance.

A contribution pledged by the United States Government for 1964 will be utilized for the development of the WHO research programme in the biology of human reproduction.

Future Developments

The Advisory Committee on Medical Research at its fifth session in June 1963 proposed that the following subjects should have priority in the study of human reproduction, though not necessarily in the order given:

- (1) A survey of environmental and ethnic variation in human reproductive function.
- (2) The organization of a world-wide collection of pituitaries for the preparation of human hormones.
- (3) The establishment of one or more centres for disseminating information about new and existing laboratory animals and for organizing their supply.
- (4) The convening of scientific groups to advise on research in:
 - (i) the effects of labour on the human foetus;
 - (ii) the physiology of lactation, including galactopoieses¹;
 - (iii) the intermediate metabolism of the foetus, especially in the control and development of function;
 - (iv) the biochemistry and microbiology of the female genital tract, with special reference to nidation and its results;
 - (v) neuro-endocrinology, including the effects of psychological factors on human reproduction.

¹ The physiology of lactation was chosen as the first subject for study and a scientific group on the subject met in December 1963 (see above).

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

TO: Mr. W. J. Armstrong

DATE: April 7, 1965

FROM: B. Chadenet

SUBJECT: Terms of Reference

Visit to WHO, Geneva

In accordance with Mr. Woods letter of March 31 to Dr. Candau of the World Health Organization (WHO), you should plan to arrive in Geneva on April 13 in order to participate in the meetings with the WHO Regional Advisors on April 14 and 15.

The purpose of your participation will be to explain to the Regional Advisors the Bank's criteria and its approach to the appraisal of water supply and sewerage projects.

Pakistan - Review of a possible Bus and Truck Imports Credit

Mr. Kreuter will join you in Geneva and you both should proceed to Karachi where you will be joined by Mr. Stewart Mason and Mr. W. Hammel. The purpose of the mission is to review the feasibility of developing a credit for the import of bus and truck units, components and spare parts into Pakistan. In this connection you should review the licensing and other import procedures, as well as the procurement methods and distribution of supply sources. If it appears that a clearly identifiable project may be possible, the mission should gather the information necessary to allow the preparation of an appraisal report.

In this connection, it may be necessary for Mr. Kreuter to remain somewhat longer in Pakistan in order to collect the necessary information.

Italy - Cassa per il Mezzogiorno - Selection of Projects

If the work in Pakistan permits, you should plan to arrive in Rome about April 25, to assist the Cassa in selecting the industrial projects which should be considered eligible for financing under the proposed Cassa loan. In your review you should be guided by the criteria outlined in Mr. Fuchs' Memorandum of April 6 to you:

- 1) Only industrial (manufacturing) enterprises should be eligible.
- 2) Although there would be no strict upper limit of project costs for enterprises receiving the loan proceeds, projects costing in excess of Lit. 5.0 billion (US\$8.0 million equivalent) should only be included in the project list if there is a strong justification for doing so. Attention will have to be given to the extent to which individual projects form part of a larger expansion program of the same company.

3000
pp. Files
Water
Study

TO: Mr. W.J. Armstrong
FROM: B. Chadenet
SUBJECT: Terms of Reference

April 7, 1965

- 3) Primarily for administrative simplicity there would also be a lower limit of project cost. It was agreed tentatively, that this limit should be Lit. 60 million (about US\$100,000 equivalent).
- 4) Although no industrial sector would be excluded per se, preference should be given to those industrial enterprises which offer the best economic justification. It was also agreed that there should be a reasonable distribution of industrial sectors under the loan. However, this would be a secondary consideration as long as the Bank is convinced that the over-all lending program of the Institutes would achieve reasonable distribution.
- 5) In selecting enterprises particular attention should be given to the status of readiness of the individual projects. There should be reasonable assurance that those presented for Bank financing can proceed swiftly.

Interview of Mr. Krombach

Upon completion of the work in Rome, you should pass through Madrid in order to interview Mr. Krombach for a Sanitary Engineering post. Mr. Krombach was seen by Messrs. Ripman and Haug and has expressed interest in a position with the Bank.

Acindar - Visit to Consultants Office in London

Prior to your departure from Rome, Mr. Fuchs will cable the advisability of your stopping in London to review with Mr. Thomas, the Bank's consultant on the Acindar project, the status and scope of his report. It is expected that this would require not more than one or two days.

WJArmstrong:ejw

Cleared with and cc:

Pakistan - Mr. G. S. Mason

Italy(Cassa)and Argentina(Acindar) - Mr. H. Fuchs

cc: Messrs. Aldewereld, Chadenet, Ripman, Miss Van Gasse, Messrs. Fontein, Loftus/Knox, Op. Files, Div. Files

wde

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: MEMO

DATED: MARCH 31, 1965

TO:

FROM: Orivs Schmidt

FILED UNDER: Latin America General

SUMMARY: re CIAP's request for the Bank to cooperate on a campaign
aganist Hoof and Mouth Disease. PahAmerican World Health Org.
is going to gather the information

WHD

November 6, 1964

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Sir,

On behalf of the President of the Bank I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters C.L.43.1964, C.L.44.1964 and C.L.45.1964 of November 3 by which you have notified the Bank of the proposals for amendments of the Constitution of the World Health Organization made by the Governments of the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Dahomey, the Republic of the Ivory Coast, the Gabon Republic, the Togolese Republic, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of Chad.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant

Federico Consolo
Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

FC:sw 

cc: Central files with incoming correspondence

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

With the compliments

of the

Director-General

(for your information)

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ВСЕМИРНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ

ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, Genève

Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Ref.: C.L. 43.1964

Geneva, 3 November 1964

Sir,

Further to my letters C. L. 34, 37 and 40 of 9 and 25 September and 13 October 1964 concerning the proposals made respectively by the Governments of the Republic of Upper Volta, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal for an amendment to the
... Constitution of the World Health Organization, I have the honour to inform you that I have received six additional proposals, the texts of which are set out in the annex to this letter.

This notification is sent to you in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of the Constitution and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the Eighteenth World Health Assembly which opens on 4 May 1965.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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

ack Nov 6

1964 NOV -2 0411:34



... ENCL: As mentioned



Tel.: 22 10 00 - 22 20 00 - 22 40 00

Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

Tele.: UNISANTE, Genève

Geneva, 3 November 1964

Ref.: C.I. 43.1964

Sir,

Further to my letters C.I. 34, 37 and 40 of 9 and 25 September and 13 October 1964 concerning the proposals made respectively by the Governments of the Republic of Upper Volta, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Senegal for an amendment to the Constitution of the World Health Organization, I have the honour to inform you that I have received six additional proposals, the texts of which are set out in the annex to this letter.

This notification is sent to you in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of the Constitution and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the Eighteenth World Health Assembly which opens on 4 May 1965.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Handwritten note: 1964

1964 NOV -5 AM 11:34

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

ENCL: As mentioned



Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, Genève

Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Ref.: C. L. 44.1964

Geneva, 3 November 1964

Sir,

With reference to my letter C. L. 37.1964 of 25 September 1964 concerning a proposal by the Government of the Republic of Guinea for the amendment of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, I have the honour to inform you that I have received on 20 October 1964 a revised proposal from the same Government. The text of this proposal is given below.

"Article 7"*

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."

* Translation from the French original.

C.L.44.1964

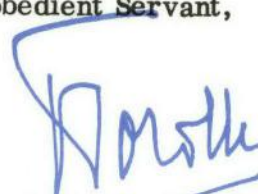
3 November 1964

This notification is sent to you in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of the Constitution and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the Eighteenth World Health Assembly which opens on 4 May 1965.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,



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

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

W W S
*See File - Projects -
Water Control &
Utilization*

TO: FILES

DATE: October 20, 1964

FROM: Federico Consolo *FC*SUBJECT: W.H.O.

On October 15, Mr. Woods presided at a luncheon meeting in honour of Dr. Candau, Director General of WHO who was accompanied by Mr. Milton Siegel, Assistant Director General and Dr. A. Horowitz, Director of the Pan American Health Organization. Messrs. Knapp, Cope, Aldewereld, Demuth, Gordon, Lopez-Herrarte and I were present.

Dr. Candau said he welcomed this first visit of his to the Bank as an opportunity of exploring with the Bank whether there were fields for cooperation. As examples he mentioned waterworks and medical training. The Bank's policies and procedures were explained to him and Messrs. Woods and Knapp agreed that in certain instances there might be an economic justification for the Bank financing certain waterworks. Medical Training was considered, at least for the time being, to be outside the scope of Bank financing. Mr. Knapp said that in the past the Bank had been presented with water projects restricted to capital cities and therefore objects of political play. He said that the Bank would find it easier to consider projects for medium sized towns. Mr. Woods suggested, and Dr. Candau agreed, that direct consultations at a technical level (in connection with appropriate water project studies) could most usefully take place between WHO and Bank TOD Staff. The water resources people of WHO will get in touch with Mr. Aldewereld. Mr. Woods also suggested, and it was so agreed, that Dr. Lopez-Herrarte who will shortly be stationed in Paris, would be the best channel for further contacts between WHO and the Bank.

Dr. Candau illustrated the activities of WHO which has the largest budget of any specialized agency and which has been providing technical assistance for many years before such assistance became a regular feature of U.N. and bilateral aid. Of particular interest is the program, now being successfully carried out, for the university training of Congolese (Leopoldville) medical technicians, who, at the time of independence of the Congo, had received only a secondary technical medical education and were therefore not qualified to practice.

It is interesting to note that at no time did Dr. Candau mention the possibility of formalizing any arrangement between WHO and the Bank.

cc: Mr. Knapp
Mr. Demuth, Mr. Aldewereld
Mr. Lopez-Herrarte

PROPOSALS FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY IN A LETTER DATED 3 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 13 OCTOBER 1964. *

"Article 7

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion. "

2. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST IN A LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 13 OCTOBER 1964. *

"Article 7

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion. "

3. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GABON REPUBLIC IN A LETTER DATED 13 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 16 OCTOBER 1964. *

"Article 7 bis

If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the World Health Assembly may suspend it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the state in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension."

4. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TOGOLESE REPUBLIC IN A LETTER DATED 16 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 19 OCTOBER 1964. *

"Article 7 bis

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."

5. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI IN A LETTER DATED 19 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 23 OCTOBER 1964. *

"Article 7

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."

6. TEXT OF PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN A LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1964, RECEIVED ON 28 OCTOBER 1964.

"Article 7 - Delete and replace by

'Article 7

(a) The Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper and by a two-thirds vote:

(i) suspend from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the Organization any Member which has been suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations;

(ii) expel from the Organization any Member which has been expelled from the United Nations.

(b) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled.

(c) The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore any rights, privileges and services suspended pursuant to this Article. '"



Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, Genève

Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Ref.: C. L. 45.1964

Geneva, 3 November 1964

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Chad has made a proposal for the amendment of Article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. The text of this proposal is given below:

"The World Health Assembly,

Desirous of ensuring at all times the best possible functioning of the various organs of the World Health Organization, so as to achieve the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health,

Considering that there should consequently be no obstacle in the way of attaining its aims,

Noting that there is no special provision for depriving of membership a State which, in violation of the principles of the Organization, officially practises a policy of racial discrimination,

DECIDES to amend the Constitution as follows

(a) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in any other exceptional circumstances, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services.

C. L. 45. 1964

3 November 1964

(b) If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

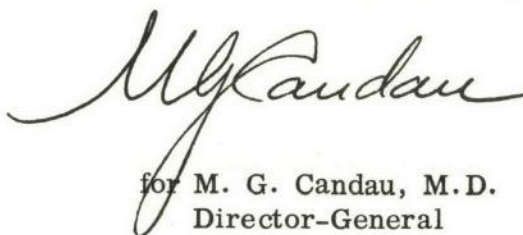
Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."¹

This notification is sent to you in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of the Constitution and the item will be included in the provisional agenda of the Eighteenth World Health Assembly which opens on 4 May 1965.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,



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

¹ Translation from the French original.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

GDW:

10/5
Re your question yesterday about DR. CANDAU, following are the people who probably will be involved in a luncheon or meeting whenever it is held:

Messrs. Knapp ✓
Aldewereld ✓
Demuth ✓
Cope ✓
~~Gordon~~
~~Consolo~~
Lopez-Herratte.

Have noted on your calendar that he will be here during week of October 12.

S

9/30

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Sept. 24, 1964

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Mr. Knapp	
Mr. Wilson	
Messrs. Demuth/Gordon <i>DK</i>	
Messrs. Consolo/Lopez-Herrarte	
Mr. Woods	

Action	Note and File
Approval	Note and Return
Comment	Prepare Reply
Full Report	Previous Papers
XX Information	Recommendation
Initial	Signature

Remarks

Fr

G.C. Wishart

SEP 21 REC'D WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Office of the Director-General
Bureau du Directeur Général

Palais des Nations, GENÈVE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Ref.: DG N55/348/2

Geneva, 18 September 1964

Dear Mr Woods,

Many thanks for your kind letter of 9 September in answer to mine of 23 July. Unfortunately I do not now see any possibility of visiting you in Washington this month. I am, however, hoping to be in Washington and New York next month, either during the week beginning 5 October or the week beginning 12 October and hope that we can arrange a meeting then. As soon as I have my dates firm I shall cable you to see if we can arrange a mutually agreeable date.

Till then, with every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

1. Mr. Woods 9/23

To see. No reply required. 9/23

*On this time schedule
Mr Knapp & W. Demuth
should be present as well.
9/23*

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
SEP 23 3:13Z

3. Mr. Gordon.
Mr. Conroy.
Mr. Hopy-Henwale.

*Jim
22 Sept.*

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Office of the Director-General
Bureau du Directeur Général



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations, GENEVE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ, GENEVE

Tel.: 23 10 00 - 23 20 00 - 23 40 00

Ref.: DG 125274875

Geneva, 18 September, 1964

Dear Mr Woods,

Many thanks for your kind letter of 9 September in answer to mine of 23 July. Unfortunately I do not now see any possibility of visiting you in Washington this month. I am, however, hoping to be in Washington and New York next month, either during the week beginning 5 October or the week beginning 12 October and hope that we can arrange a meeting then. As soon as I have my dates firm I shall cable you to see if we can arrange a mutually agreeable date.

With then, with every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Mr Woods 9/23

To see Mr Woods 9/23

*Mr. Gendreau
Mr. W. H. ...
Mr. ...*

*On this ...
Mr. ...
1964 SEP 24 PM 3:13Z
RECEIVED
GENERAL FILMS
COMMUNICATIONS*

Jan 2-64

W H O
copy in L.A.
Sen. Negs

August 26, 1964

Mr. Abraham Horwitz, Director
Pan American Health Organization
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Horwitz:

In Mr. Woods' absence, I am writing to acknowledge your letter to him of August 12 enclosing the summary and English translation of the resolutions and recommendations of the recent South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot and Mouth Diseases. I am also acknowledging your letter to Mr. Schmidt, who has left the Western Hemisphere Department to become Special Adviser to Mr. Woods on Latin America.

We are cognizant of the important role that the control of disease plays in livestock management. In fact, all the livestock improvement projects which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate the International Development Association have so far helped to finance in Latin America have included provision for better control of livestock diseases. The loans which the Bank and the Association have made to Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay, for instance, provided financing for the development of stock handling facilities such as corrals, dips, and spray baths to permit disease control by dipping, vaccination and treatment. These loans have also included provisos respecting control of foot and mouth disease in particular.

We appreciate being informed of the steps being taken to handle the foot-and-mouth disease problem.

Sincerely yours,

Cleared with and cc: Mr. McMeekan

cc: Mr. Aldewereld
Mr. Schmidt
Mr. Wishart

Gerald Alter
Director of Operations
Western Hemisphere

PA
Pachson/hp

[Handwritten signature]

1964 AUG 28 6 41 31
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

W.H.W.
Arl
Aug 27 1964

August 26, 1964

Mr. Abraham Horwitz, Director
Pan American Health Organization
1201 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Horwitz:

In Mr. Woods' absence, I am writing to acknowledge your letter to him of August 12 enclosing the summary and English translation of the resolutions and recommendations of the recent South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot and Mouth Disease. I am also acknowledging your letter to Mr. Schmidt, who has left the Western Hemisphere Department to become Special Adviser to Mr. Woods on Latin America.

We are cognizant of the important role that the control of disease plays in livestock management. In fact, all the livestock improvement projects which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliate the International Development Association have so far helped to finance in Latin America have included provision for better control of livestock diseases. The loans which the Bank and the Association have made to Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay, for instance, provided financing for the development of stock handling facilities such as corrals, dips, and spray baths to permit disease control by dipping, vaccination and treatment. These loans have also included provision respecting control of foot and mouth disease in particular.

We appreciate being informed of the steps being taken to handle the foot-and-mouth disease problem.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald Aizer
Director of Operations
Western Hemisphere

Cleared with and cc: Mr. McMeekan

cc: Mr. Alderfeld
Mr. Schmidt
Mr. Wisbart

1964 AUG 27 PM 3:37

COMMUNICATIONS
GENERAL FILES
RECEIVED

Pachson/hp
68

Tokyo, Japan
September 9, 1964

Dear Dr. Candau:

Your letter dated July 23[✓] has finally reached me here in Tokyo. I have the dates of the next ACC meeting in New York noted on my calendar re the 28th and 29th of September, but I am not certain at this time that it will be possible for me to attend the meetings. In any event, I think there would be a distinct advantage if you could come to Washington and discuss the question of community water supply not only with me but with a selected group of my senior associates. A direct discussion between you and such a group would save a great many memoranda and at the same time accomplish a better immediate understanding of the problem.

May I suggest that you call my office in Washington (DUDley 1-2001) when you arrive in New York, either Friday, the 25th, or Monday, the 28th of September, and at that time we can fix a definite date, which I suggest tentatively to be lunch in Washington on Wednesday, September 30. If this does not fit your program, I believe that either October 1 or 2 would probably be equally satisfactory from my viewpoint.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) George D. Woods

George D. Woods

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

GDWoods/s

- cc: (1) Mr. Knapp ✓
- (2) Mr. Demuth ✓
- (3) Mr. Aldewereld ✓
- (4) Mr. Cope ✓

acc 9.18.64

Form No: 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

September 14, 1964

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Aldewereld



340

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 T.O.D. (C.P. McMeekan)

ROUTING SLIP

Date
Aug. 18, 1964

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

~~Mr. Alter~~

Mr. Ackson - to prepare reply

Mr. Aldewereld for information

Action

Note and File

Approval

Note and Return

Comment

Prepare Reply

Full Report

Previous Papers

Information

Recommendation

Initial

Signature

Remarks

Mr. Alter:

Mr. Knapp has seen this and considers that, although this looks like a form letter, it probably should have a reply. Perhaps you will kindly arrange for such reply; Mr. Knapp says he will sign it if you wish or you should sign it yourself.



INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP		Date 8/17	
Mr. Avramovic	870	Mr. McIvor	547
Mr. Baum	645	Mr. Melmoth	611
Mr. Benjenk	841	Mr. Mendels	1205
Mr. Brakel	626	Mr. Michaels	1217
Mr. Broches	810	Mr. Moussa	552
Mr. Burney	545	Mr. Nurick	810
Mr. Calika	541	Office of Information	461
Mr. Cargill	674	Office Services	107
Mr. Cavanaugh	700	Personnel Division	205
Mr. Chaufournier	640	Mr. Reamy	722
Mr. Clark	810	Mr. Reid	600
Mr. Collier	646	Mr. Rist	1127
Mr. Cope	651	Mr. Sagne	670
Mr. de la Renaudiere	544	Mr. Schmidt	510
. Demuth	845	Mr. Stevenson	600
Mr. Doucet	1205	Mr. Street	664
E. D. I.	1034	Technical Operations	340
Mr. Fontein	651	Travel Office	441
Mr. Ghoshal	677	Treasurer's	717
. Goodman	1210	Mr. Van Wagenen	1011
Goor	851	Mr. Vignes	500
Mr. Gordon	845	Mr. Weiner	586
Mr. Howell	1210	Mr. Wiese	570
Mr. Jeffries	606	Mr. Williams	552
Mr. Knapp	1220	Mr. Wilson	1220
Mr. Lejeune	674	Mr. Woods	1220
Mr. Loftus	578	Mr. Worthington	446
. Lutolf	560		
Mr. Mason	622		
Mr. Matter	510		

Similar letter addressed and routed to Mr. Schmidt.

cc 1240
AUG 17 REC'D



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: LO-66-64

12 August 1964

Mr. George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington, D.C.

Rec Aug 26/64

Dear Mr. Woods:

I have pleasure in sending you a copy of the "Summary and English translation of Resolutions and Recommendations" of the South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease which was held in Rio de Janeiro from 22 to 27 June 1964. This meeting was convened by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Second Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

The meeting was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture and Husbandry of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, and by experts from those countries as well as from Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Also in attendance as observers were representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the United States Agency for International Development, the United Kingdom Department of Technical Cooperation, the International Office of Epizootiology and of various Brazilian organizations.

During the course of the discussions emphasis was laid on the importance of the foot-and-mouth disease problem in the American Continent, which causes a visible loss of more than 400 million dollars a year; even more important are the invisible losses of the disease since they reduce production, increase its costs, lead to a loss of markets, etc. The serious impact of the foot-and-mouth disease on the economy of the countries is deeply felt also in the field of health since the normal growth and development of children is affected by the reduction of animal proteins.

The Conference recommended "the desirability of calling the attention of the international credit agencies to the need to provide the additional financial resources required to supplement the national efforts" and estimated a need for additional 100 million dollars for all countries over a five years period for the continental campaign.

1964 AUG 13 6 11:52

CONTINUOUS
GENERAL LIFE
RECEIVED

AUG 17 REC'D

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1801 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A. CABLE ADDRESS: OPSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: IO-66-64

15 August 1964

File August 1964

Dear Mr. Woods:
Washington, D.C.
and Development
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
President
Mr. George D. Woods

I have pleasure in sending you a copy of the "Summary and English translation of Resolutions and Recommendations" of the South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease which was held in Rio de Janeiro from 22 to 27 June 1964. This meeting was convened by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Second Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

The meeting was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture and Husbandry of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela, and by experts from those countries as well as from Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Also in attendance as observers were representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the United States Agency for International Development, the United Kingdom Department of Technical Cooperation, the International Office of Epizootiology and of various Brazilian organizations.

During the course of the discussions emphasis was laid on the importance of the foot-and-mouth disease problem in the American Continent, which causes a visible loss of more than \$400 million dollars a year; even more important are the invisible losses of the disease since they reduce production, increase its costs, lead to a loss of markets, etc. The serious impact of the foot-and-mouth disease on the economy of the countries is deeply felt also in the field of health since the normal growth and development of children is affected by the reduction of animal proteins.

The Conference recommended "the desirability of calling the attention of the international credit agencies to the need to provide the additional financial resources required to supplement the national efforts" and estimated a need for additional 100 million dollars for all countries over a five years period for the continental campaign.

1964 AUG 17 PM 1:29

COMMUNICATIONS
GENERAL FILES
RECEIVED

To aid in the solution of this problem the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center was established in Brazil, in 1951, by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau as part of the Technical Cooperation Program of the Organization of American States. Its purpose is to assist the countries of South America to solve the foot-and-mouth problem and to prevent the spread of the disease. The Center gives assistance in the training of field and laboratory personnel; provides advisory services on the prevention, diagnosis, control, and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease; conducts research and acts as a coordinating agency for inter-country and regional activities.

Respectfully yours,

J C Cutler
for

Abraham Horwitz
Director

Encl.

**Summary and English
translation of
resolutions and
recommendations**

**conferencia
sudamericana
antiaftosa**

Rio de Janeiro 22/27 de junio de 1964

The First South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the "Conferencia Sudamericana Antiaftosa", took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at technical and at Ministerial level from 22 to 27 June, 1964.

The Conference was held as the result of a resolution passed during the 1963 annual meeting of the Inter American Economic and Social Council which called upon the Pan American Health Organization to organize, through the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, a meeting of the authorities in animal health of the countries in the Americas affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the object being to discuss the improvement of national foot-and-mouth disease campaigns with a view to their integration into a regional attack upon the disease.

The Conference was attended by technical delegations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. During the last two days, the Ministers of Agriculture from Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela and the Subsecretary of Agriculture of Uruguay were present and also representatives of the Ministers from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Paraguay.

Observers represented various Brazilian organizations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of American States,

the United States Agency for International Development, the United Kingdom Department of Technical Cooperation and the International Office of Epizootiology whose observer was the President, Dr. Carlos Ruiz Martinez.

The chairman at the preparatory sessions of the meetings at the technical and at the Ministerial level was Dr. William M. Henderson, Director of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center. The President of the technical meeting was Dr. Miguel Villegas Delgado of Venezuela and of the Ministerial meeting, Professor Hugo Almeida de Leme, Minister of Agriculture of Brazil. Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director of the Pan American Health Organization and Dr. João Gonçalves de Souza, Executive Director of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States addressed the delegates at the technical meeting.

With the exception of British Guiana which is a country menaced by, but not actually affected with, foot-and-mouth disease, the participating delegations presented their plans for effective national campaigns against the disease indicating the extent to which it was estimated that costs could be covered by national funds.

From the technical point of view there was unanimous agreement that the principles for effective campaigns had been laid down in the Technical Meeting on Foot-and-Mouth Disease that was sponsored by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center and held in Montevideo in 1962.

The lack of adequate national resources had prevented these principles from being put into effect in the majority of the countries. An appraisal of the information supplied by the delegations showed that comprehensive national campaigns in the ten affected countries of South America over a period of five years

would cost at least US\$ 157 million of which, based on current investments, only US\$ 54 million was available from national resources.

A discussion of the financing of campaigns on an adequate scale was the theme of many of the discussions during the Conference and great interest was shown in the possibility of obtaining funds from the international credit and development agencies, especially in association with the Alliance for Progress.

Spanish and Portuguese were the official languages of the Conference. An English translation of the resolutions and recommendations is as follows:

South American Conference on Campaigns
against Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
22/27 June, 1964
Meeting at Ministerial level
27 June, 1964

Resolution

The First South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, in session at Ministerial level, accepted and ratified the following Declaration and Recommendations of the Conference at the technical level.

Declaration

The South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, taking into consideration the plans for national foot-and-mouth disease campaigns presented by the various delegations, declares that:

- 1 the projects presented are of a high standard with wide technical, social and economic comprehension;
- 2 the countries of the South American continent have prepared surveys and plans in which are established the technical bases for an overall campaign against foot-and-mouth disease;
- 3 the wish to take the necessary measures to establish effective campaigns has been unanimous and it is recognized that the present time offers favourable conditions for the full development of such campaigns;
- 4 the belief is confirmed that, in addition to national efforts to fight the disease, coordination is necessary, especially between those countries that because of their geographical situation, similar ecology and close trade relations constitute a natural epizootiological region;

5. in the majority of the countries it is necessary to increase the budget allotments for foot-and-mouth disease campaigns;
6. it recognizes the desirability of calling the attention of the international credit agencies to the need to provide the additional financial resources required to supplement the national efforts;
7. the analysis of the projects presented indicates the exceptional interest in combating the disease as a means of maintaining the health of the national herds and of increasing their productivity, through which it will be possible to meet the urgent need of the human population for animal protein.

As a result of this, the South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease approves the following recommendations:

First

To ratify and make general for the whole continent, in all their terms, the recommendations of Technical Meeting on Foot-and-Mouth Disease held in Montevideo, from 19 to 23 February 1962, in which were established precise standards for the conduct of foot-and-mouth disease campaigns and in view of this it considers:

1. that the recommendations of that meeting remain technically fully valid and are, therefore, applicable in the present situation;
2. that in spite of the undoubted value of these recommendations, the lack of sufficient financial resources has prevented their implementation;
3. that the aim of controlling the disease on a regional scale has, as a fundamental basis, the execution of national programs;
4. that among the countries of South American some do not possess the resources to establish a national campaign and others require to increase their funds

for the complete execution of the campaign;

5 that the disease damages considerably the livestock development of all the countries both by the enormous extension of the affected area and by the decline in the production of meat and milk;

6 that the demand for animal protein in the Americas is increasing due to the social and economic development of the countries and that foot-and-mouth disease constitutes a serious obstacle to the urgent task of increasing livestock production which is indispensable for the food supplies required for human consumption;

recommends:

1 to the governments that have not yet established and effectively implemented campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease, that they organize and enforce them with the maximum priority, because the absence of a national effort adversely affects the fight which must be developed in combination throughout the whole continent;

2 that the governments adopt energetic measures to obtain adequate and permanent financing, indispensable for the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease, including applying to the international organizations of finance and development, and while recognizing the responsibility of each country for the preparation and financing of its own program, consult the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center about these plans, taking into account its recommendations about requests for financing, when so required by the international credit agencies or by the member countries of this Conference.

Second

considering:

that a possibility exists of obtaining financial assistance from the United

States Agency for International Development, for the construction, installation and provision of equipment for the national foot-and-mouth disease institutes, as has been announced by the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center;

that many of the South American countries have shown their interest in obtaining this help to supplement the investments that they have made in their official laboratories and also to carry out projects which have not been developed for lack of money,

recommends:

that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center studies, coordinates and supports the requests which the Governments prepare in this connexion for submission to the United States Agency for International Development.

Third

considering:

that the activity of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center in the sphere of technical assistance at present being carried out with the approbation of the countries of the Americas must be daily increased because of the greater development of campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease both at the national as well as at the regional level,

recommends:

to the Organization of American States and to the Panamerican Sanitary Bureau the necessity of increasing adequately the items of the budget of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to enable it to intensify its work of research, technical assistance and advice.

Fourth

considering:

that the Regional Committees that have worked so efficiently in this Conference have unanimously recognized the importance of the regional coordination of the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease, and on these lines have presented projects for future initiation or for immediate action between various countries, recommends:

that the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center collaborates in the promotion of all projects associated with regional coordination in the campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease.

Fifth

considering:

that a report of the technical and financial recommendations of this Conference must be presented to the Third Annual Meeting of the InterAmerican Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC);

recommends:

the convenience of including a specialist in animal health in the delegations to the III Meeting of IA-ECOSOC at the technical level so that the Conference of IA-ECOSOC at the Ministerial level can consider the importance of putting into practice the recommendations connected with this subject.

South American Conference on Campaigns
against Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
22/27 June, 1964
Meeting at Ministerial level
27 June, 1964

The First South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease at Ministerial level approved the following recommendation and resolution.

Recommendation

The First South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease held as a consequence of the Second Annual Meeting of the Inter American Economic and Social Council (IA-ECOSOC) which was held in São Paulo in October/November 1963, in accordance with Resolution 434 entitled "The Economic Importance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Americas", has studied in the sessions held at technical level the plans prepared by the Delegations of the participating countries.

The study made of this important documentation has produced the following facts:

1. In order that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau by means of the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, as is established by the referred Resolution of IA-ECOSOC, may encourage regional campaigns against the disease in the countries of the Americas affected by it, it is necessary in the first place to promote the development of national programs for them all to reach the same level, this without prejudicing the conducting of programs in frontier areas.
2. In connexion with this, the Conference has studied the documents presented by each country and has considered it as being adequate to group together the figures calculated in these documents, for a period of five years, in

two overall sums:

a) Amounts required for the construction, expansion and installation of laboratories for the production of vaccine, the control of vaccine production and for research.

b) Amounts required for the execution of campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease.

3. Aggregating these amounts in this way and determining the proportion that could be borne by the national resources of each country for the execution of its national campaign, provides the following table:

Countries	Construction and Equipment	Operational Costs	Total Investment	National Contribution (xxx)	
Argentina	8,250,000	16,750,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	(*)
Bolivia	350,000	5,500,000	5,850,000	1,200,000	
Brasil	4,750,000	50,000,000	54,750,000	10,000,000	(*)
Colombia	300,000	32,000,000	32,300,000	5,000,000	(**)
Chile	510,000	5,618,000	6,128,000	1,270,000	
Ecuador	135,000	2,715,000	2,850,000	962,000	
Paraguay	620,000	1,880,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	
Peru	1,200,000	8,657,000	9,857,000	6,333,000	(*)
Uruguay	479,000	7,628,000	8,107,000	3,052,000	(*)
Venezuela	153,000	10,000,000	10,153,000	10,000,000	
TOTAL	16,747,000	140,748,000	157,495,000	54,317,000	

1) Amounts expressed in US dollars.

2) The amounts refer to periods of five years.

*) Does not include the cost of the vaccine, nor its application, nor customs' exemptions.

***) Does not include the price of the vaccine.

xxx) Based on the amount in the current budget for 1964.

4. The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center will present to the next meeting of IA-ECOSOC the projects of the national campaigns presented at this Conference having previously studied and evaluated them. Similarly, it will present, on an appropriate occasion, the revised studies and recommendations on the organization, costs and benefits of the regional programs which, under its coordination, must be implemented by the countries attending this Conference, as is required by the Resolution of the IA-ECOSOC meeting in 1963.

5. In accordance with these facts the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center will present the case to the IA-ECOSOC, in its name and in the name of this Conference, to enlist the help of IA-ECOSOC with the object of obtaining the external financial resources that the countries attending this Conference may require for the development of national campaigns and for the execution of regional programs.

6. Without prejudice to the aforesaid points, the respective Ministers of Agriculture here met together will seek agreement on joint formulas for the attainment of external credits, in order to procure the sums necessary for the execution of the national plans that have been presented. For this purpose they will exchange opinions and consider the formulas that they believe to be most appropriate.

Resolution

The Ministers of Agriculture present or represented at the South American Conference on Campaigns against Foot-and-Mouth Disease, held in this city of Rio de Janeiro, duly advised by their delegations;

Considering the universal shortage of high quality protein for human consumption, a fact that is aggravated by the rapid increase in the population, hunger is becoming a continually recurring world problem;

Considering that foot-and-mouth disease interferes in the social and economic order of the South American people,

AGREE:

I - That only an intensive, joint, uniform and continued attack on foot-and-mouth disease will be capable of controlling it in the American continent;

II - That the desired object will only be attained by the establishment of national campaigns, based technically on an interamerican orientation and adequately supported financially;

III - That although the capital invested in foot-and-mouth disease campaigns has a high social and economic return and is modest in comparison with the losses caused by the disease, the affected countries cannot, alone with their own resources, support the financial burden of effective, intensive and continued campaigns;

RESOLVE:

to request the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center to study and suggest new sources of permanent financing for the pertinent subjects related to foot-and-mouth disease, with resources originating from:

- a. specific contributions from the countries of the Americas;
- b. contributions from official international organizations with social economic aims;
- c. contributions from private national or international bodies.

The countries here represented will study the suggestions and examine them in the next meeting of the Inter American Economic and Social Council.

WHO
X visit
Mr. Hiskent
+40.
8/12

August 12, 1964

Mr. Paul Bierstein;
Chief,
Community Water Supply Dept.,
Div. of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
Palais de Nations
Geneva.

Dear Mr. Bierstein:

During your recent visit to Washington you requested an appointment with Mr. George Woods, and he referred the enquiry to me.

Unfortunately, I was out of town at the time and by the time I tried to get in touch with you through the WHO Regional Office here, you had already left for Geneva. I am sorry that we missed connections and hope that you will call on me when you are visiting Washington again.

Sincerely yours,

J. Burke Knapp
Vice President

ask Aug 27

~~Miss Schmitt to see~~
Then file away
(General Files)

JBKnapp:arl

File copy: Miss Schmitt ✓

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 31, 1964

To: Mrs. Mills

Following message was received in Mr. Woods's office on July 28:

"Mr. Paul Bierstein, an engineer, of WHO, Community Water Supply Dept., Geneva Office, has requested an appointment with Mr. Woods sometime during week of August 3 (he's leaving this morning for Puerto Rico and will return over weekend). He would like very much to have a brief interview with Mr. Woods to discuss common problems on water and sewerage. He has already talked with Mr. Shipman in TOD."

(Appts being arranged thru Miss Morales,
Secy to Dr. Hollis, WHO Regional Office,
Wash - Code 195 X349).

Mr. Woods feels that it would be better for Mr. Knapp to have the talk with Mr. Bierstein, and Mr. Wishart has telephoned to Miss Morales explaining this and advising that you will be getting in touch at a later date to fix a mutually convenient date.


B. Schmitt

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Aug. 21, 1964

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Knapp

~~Mr. Demuth~~

Mr. Adewale

Mr. Woods

Action

Note and File

Approval

Note and Return

Comment

Prepare Reply

Full Report

Previous Papers

XX

Information

Recommendation

Initial

Signature

Remarks

I shall be forwarding a copy of the letter to Mr. Woods.

M. Lee

AUG 21 REC'D

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Office of the Director-General
Bureau du Directeur Général

Palais des Nations, GENÈVE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Ref.: DG

Geneva, 23 July 1964

Dear Mr Woods,

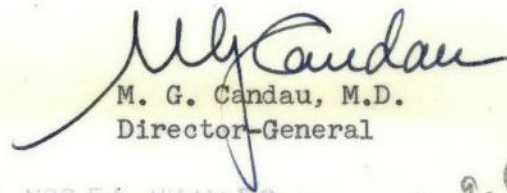
You may recall that during the meeting of the ACC in Paris I suggested that we should have an exchange of ideas on certain topics of mutual interest to our two organizations in order to explore the possibility of further co-operation. At that time we agreed to discuss this when I was next in Washington. As you know, the ACC is now scheduled to meet in New York on 28 and 29 September and I am wondering whether a time near that date might be convenient to you for such discussions. If so I should be most happy to come to Washington for them.

I believe that one of the most important areas in which our two organizations could work together to the greater benefit of the developing countries is in community water supply. The Seventeenth World Health Assembly in March of this year considered the studies and research recently conducted by us which have clearly demonstrated the urgency for increasing investments in water supply projects. While there are many encouraging examples of work being undertaken to develop adequate water supplies, the alarming fact is that on the whole construction of improved water supplies does not keep pace with population growth. It is well-known that an adequate supply of clean water is important, not only for the improvement of health standards but also in large measure for the advancement of industry and agriculture. We are convinced that improvement of water supply should be part of every overall development plan and that special provision for water supply should be made in the financing of those plans.

... For your information, as background to a future discussion of the subject,
... I am attaching a copy of the resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly on Community Water Supply together with the document which the Assembly considered before adopting its resolution.

I shall look forward to hearing from you about the possibility of our getting together early this autumn.

Yours sincerely,


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

Mr George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

1964 AUG 21 11:58

COMMUNICATIONS
GENEVE LIFE
RECEIVED

900-9-9-64



... ENCL.

AUG 21 Rec'd

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Palais des Nations, GENÈVE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Office of the Director-General
Bureau du Directeur Général

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Geneva, 23 July 1964

Ref.: DG

Dear Mr Woods,

You may recall that during the meeting of the ACC in Paris I suggested that we should have an exchange of ideas on certain topics of mutual interest to our two organizations in order to explore the possibility of further co-operation. At that time we agreed to discuss this when I was next in Washington. As you know, the ACC is now scheduled to meet in New York on 28 and 29 September and I am wondering whether a time near that date might be convenient to you for such discussions. If so I should be most happy to come to Washington for them.

I believe that one of the most important areas in which our two organizations could work together to the greater benefit of the developing countries is in community water supply. The Seventeenth World Health Assembly in March of this year considered the studies and research recently conducted by us which have clearly demonstrated the urgency for increasing investments in water supply projects. While there are many encouraging examples of work being undertaken to develop adequate water supplies, the alarming fact is that on the whole construction of improved water supplies does not keep pace with population growth. It is well-known that an adequate supply of clean water is important, not only for the improvement of health standards but also in large measure for the advancement of industry and agriculture. We are convinced that improvement of water supply should be part of every overall development plan and that special provision for water supply should be made in the financing of those plans.

For your information, as background to a future discussion of the subject, I am attaching a copy of the resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly on Community Water Supply together with the document which the Assembly considered before adopting its resolution.

I shall look forward to hearing from you about the possibility of our getting together early this autumn.

Yours sincerely,

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

AUG 21 AM 11:28
Mr. G. D. Woods

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

Mr George D. Woods
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ENCL.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr Richard H. Demuth

FROM : E. Lopez-Herrarte *slh*

SUBJECT : 34th Session of WHO Executive Board

DATE : Geneva, 2 June 1964

1. ~~Mr. Consolet~~
2. Mr. Mendel *W3*
(So. African position
may be of
interest)

In accordance with instructions from the Bank, I attended the 34th Session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization which was held in Geneva from 26-28 May 1964.

The agenda of the meetings had many items which were of no special significance or interest to the Bank and I will limit myself to mention those items which, in my judgment, could be of interest to us.

The first day and a half, the Executive Board (which is composed of 22 members who are elected by the World Health Assembly but who serve on this Board not as representatives of their governments but in their personal capacity) discussed the programme of action relating to medical projects. Then it proceeded to discuss matters dealing with administration and, finally, discussed items of some interest to us, as follows:

The problem relating to a resolution adopted by the 17th World Health Assembly which requested the Executive Board and the Director-General to submit to the next Assembly formal proposals with a view to the suspension and exclusion from the Organization of any member violating its principles and whose official policy is based on racial discrimination.

The Board had before it the resolution adopted by the Assembly containing the above request. It discussed the matter and, in the process of the discussion, many statements in favour and against getting involved in the issue were made. The members of the Board from the developed countries felt that it would be against the best interests of the Organization to involve a technical organization, such as WHO, in matters of a political nature and that, therefore, it was improper to consider this question in the Board. The members of the Board from the developing countries felt to the contrary and argued that it was a matter of competence for the Board to take into consideration the request of the Assembly and to adopt a resolution requesting the Assembly to suspend or expel any member who practises racial discrimination.

In the course of the discussion, three draft resolutions were presented to the Board. The first one, presented by some members of the Board from developed countries, suggested a draft resolution requesting the amendment of Article 7 of the Constitution of WHO in the following manner:

WHO

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: Geneva, 2 June 1964

TO: Mr Richard H. Denton

FROM: E. Lopez-Herrera

SUBJECT: 24th Session of WHO Executive Board

~~1. Mr. ...~~
2. Mr. ...
3. ...

Handwritten signature/initials

In accordance with instructions from the Bank, I attended the 24th Session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization which was held in Geneva from 26-28 May 1964.

The agenda of the meetings had many items which were of no special significance or interest to the Bank and I will limit myself to mention those items which, in my judgment, could be of interest to us.

The first day and a half, the Executive Board (which is composed of 22 members who are elected by the World Health Assembly but who serve on this Board not as representatives of their governments but in their personal capacity) discussed the programme of action relating to medical projects. Then it proceeded to discuss matters dealing with administration and, finally, discussed items of some interest to us, as follows:

The problem relating to a resolution adopted by the 17th World Health Assembly which requested the Executive Board and the Director-General to submit to the next Assembly formal proposals with a view to the suspension and exclusion from the Organization of any member violating its principles and whose official policy is based on racial discrimination.

The Board had before it the resolution adopted by the Assembly containing the above request. It discussed the matter and, in the process of the discussion, many statements in favour and against getting involved in the issue were made. The members of the Board from the developed countries felt that it would be against the best interests of the Organization to involve a technical organization, such as WHO, in matters of a political nature and that, therefore, it was improper to consider this question in the Board. The members of the Board from the developing countries felt to the contrary and argued that it was a matter of competence for the Board to take into consideration the request of the Assembly and to adopt a resolution requesting the Assembly to suspend or expel any member who practices racial discrimination.

In the course of the discussion, three draft resolutions were presented to the Board. The first one, presented by some members of the Board from developed countries, suggested a draft resolution requesting the amendment of Article IV of the Constitution of WHO in the following manner:

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1964

"Article 7

(a) The Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper and by a two-thirds vote:

(i) suspend from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the Organization any Member which has been suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations;

(ii) expel from the Organization any Member which has been expelled from the United Nations.

(b) If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled.

(c) The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore any rights, privileges and services suspended pursuant to this Article."

The second draft resolution was presented by Dr Evang of Norway, in which he suggested an amendment of Article 7 of the Constitution to read as follows:

"If a Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or in other exceptional circumstances, including violation of the principles of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, as, for example, the practising of an official health policy based on racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may, on such conditions as it thinks proper, suspend the voting privileges and services to which a Member is entitled. The Health Assembly shall have the authority to restore such voting privileges and services."

The third draft resolution was presented by members of the Board from developing countries and recommended as follows:

"If a Member ignores the humanitarian principles and the objectives laid down in the Constitution, and deliberately practises a policy of racial discrimination, the Health Assembly may suspend it or exclude it from the World Health Organization.

Nevertheless, its rights and privileges, as well as its membership, may be restored by the Health Assembly on the proposal of the Executive Board following a detailed report proving that the State in question has renounced the policy of discrimination which gave rise to its suspension or exclusion."

These three resolutions were debated for many hours and not one of the three obtained the necessary two-thirds majority to be adopted. In the circumstances, the Board decided that it could not reach a decision and adjourned the discussion on this item, sending the summary records of the proceedings to the 18th World Health Assembly.

During the course of the discussion, the Secretary of the Board read the enclosed letter from the Government of South Africa.

It is evident that, even though tremendous pressure was being exercised by the representatives of the developing countries in the Board to take action, the Board did not wish to enter into political discussions in a technical body. During a large part of the discussion, several members of the Board compared their agency with the Bank and the Fund, saying that they were also technical institutions and that by their nature should not accept to be involved in this type of problem.

The Executive Board also considered the question of the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance with the Special Fund. On this matter, the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General (Mr Siegel) presented the view of the Organization saying that in their judgment there was a definite divergence of opinion between the position taken by the Committee of Ten earlier this year and the position taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations while negotiating this matter with the different specialized agencies. During these discussions, most of the members of the Board felt that it was very necessary for the Director-General of WHO to keep at all times the Organization completely free to carry out its technical programmes without the supervision of another UN body. They further stated that WHO has a much larger programme of technical assistance under its regular budget than the programme which is financed by EPTA.

Finally, the Board adopted a resolution which expresses the hope that the Economic and Social Council will adopt the recommendations agreed upon by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the specialized agencies in preparing the resolution which the Council must adopt while considering the merger of EPTA with the Special Fund.

Enclosures

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

With the compliments

of the

Director-General

and

R. Pavanello
Chief, Air and Water Pollution
Division of Environmental Health

1984 MAY -2 11 11:15
COMMUNICATIONS
GENEVE UNIT
RECEIVED

Mr E. Lopez-Herrarte
IBRD/IDA
Washington, DC

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Palais des Nations
GENÈVA - SWITZERLAND

Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE
Tel.: 33100 - 33200 - 33400

With the compliments

of the

Director-General

and

R. Favanello
Chief, Air and Water Pollution
Division of Environmental Health

1964 MAY - 6 PM 1:12

Mr. E. Lopez-Herrera
TRD/TDA
Washington, DC
RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

RP/sb
In reply please refer to :

Prière de rappeler la référence :

112/572/6

4 May 1964

Dear Mr Dumoulin,

I should like to refer to your letter of 14 April. These comments are somewhat delayed because I wanted first to see Annex C, which has only just reached me.

I agree with you that it might be risky in a report such as the Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre to outline plans for the future. However, in the case of WHO these plans are already being implemented and, as I mentioned in my previous letter, the idea occurred to me only because in your draft report, there are at least two specific instances where such plans for the future are mentioned. At page 21, para.47, it is stated specifically that:

"In collaboration with the US Office of Saline Water, the organization was reported to plan for 1964 a symposium on the physico-chemical aspects..... construction."

and further on:

"With the assistance of some advanced countries, and in collaboration with the IAEA, possibilities of erecting a low-cost reactor for field experiments are considered."

At page 24, paragraph 54, it is stated that

"Provisional arrangements are being made for a meeting of experts to study the possibility of unifying water-quality measuring instruments"

and that

"A meeting is also planned to examine a draft set of rules dealing with prevention and abatement of pollution in international water-courses."

I take it that for the sake of consistency you are omitting from the final report mention of all these other planned activities.

Mr J. Dusoulin
Technical Secretary
Water Resources Development Centre
United Nations
New York

Copy for information to:

Father de Breuvery
Mr P.I. Miljukov, WHO
Mr L.A. Garnier, FAO
Mr de Meredieu, FAO

Mr M. Batisse UNESCO
Mr B.R. Payne, IAEA
Mr E. Lopez-Herrarte IIRD/IDA
Mr P. Bierstein WHO/CWS

Mr J. Dumoulin, United Nations, New York

4 May 1964

For para.56, I would suggest the following re-wordings:

"In the developing countries WHO's services are largely oriented towards the provision of basic sanitary facilities for the disposal of sewage and, where appropriate, industrial and other wastes."

For para.59, I would re-word the beginning as follows:

"WHO's plans are naturally concentrated on the prevention of these diseases. Research into methods.....all kinds."

The last paragraph of my previous letter referred to information which, I now see, has been included in the Annex "Current activities of the United Nations Organization in the field of water resources."

Yours sincerely,

R. Pavanello
Chief, Air and Water Pollution
Division of Environmental Health

*L. -
Linsam W#0*

February 18, 1964

Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director
Pan American Health Organization
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Horwitz:

Thank you for your letter of February 10 regarding the proposal of the Pan American Health Organization for improvement of living conditions in rural communities of Latin America, and the invitation to the Bank to be represented at your forthcoming meeting, at which this matter will be discussed.

As you are aware from your previous discussions of this proposal with Messrs. Demuth and Gordon, the Bank does not foresee that it can participate in either the financing or the administration of the program. However, insofar as our participation in the discussions scheduled for February 25-28 may help in getting the program underway, we are happy to assist.

I believe that the technical aspects of the program are the ones in which the Bank is best equipped to make a contribution; and I shall arrange for us to be represented by either Mr. Peter Callejas or Mr. Charles A. Morse, Jr. of our Technical Operations Department. Because of uncertainties about the timing of certain overseas missions, I cannot say at this time which of these gentlemen will attend, but you may address the additional conference information to Mr. Callejas.

I believe the value of our participation in the discussion of the behavioral science aspects of the program is doubtful, and in view of the already heavy demands on our staff during this period, I shall not plan to send a representative for this phase of the meeting.

I wish you every success in this important undertaking, and trust that your meeting will be a fruitful one.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) George D. Woods
George D. Woods

Cleared in substance and
cc: Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Alter

VJR:mn:ck *[Signature]*
Feb. 14, 1964

Shymon TOP
FEB 11 REC'D



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the *Liaison WHO*
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

AMRO-377

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ES-176-64

10 February 1964

Mr. George WOODS
President, International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Woods:

In 1963 the Pan American Health Organization developed a long-range proposal to improve living conditions in rural communities of Latin America. In support of this proposal, the second annual conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at São Paulo passed resolution N^o 19-M/63, urging that Member Governments give high priority to establishment of a program of rural environmental health and well-being on the lines proposed by the Pan American Health Organization and involving community participation, establishment of national revolving funds, and long-term loans from international resources. The resolution takes note of importance of the proposal in light of the objective of the Alliance for Progress and of the firm support given this proposal by technical and policy groups considering this program area. Enclosed is a copy of the IA-ECOSOC resolution.

We plan to assemble in Washington, D.C. a four-day meeting on 25-28 February 1964, with two ad hoc committees; one to review the technical aspects and the other the behavioral science aspects of the proposal and jointly to discuss and advise the Pan American Health Organization on policies, actions and procedures required to get the program under way. The meeting will open with a joint session of the two committees at 2:00p.m. Tuesday, 25 February. We would be most grateful if you would designate appropriate representation from the World Bank in these two fields of interest.

As soon as we know the names of your representatives we will send them additional information on this matter.

Very truly yours,

A. C. Gueller

ack Feb 18

ABRAHAM HORWITZ
Director

Encl.

RESOLUTION 19-M/63*

CONTINENT-WIDE PROGRAM OF RURAL
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The Second Annual Conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level,

CONSIDERING:

The document on the establishment of a continent-wide program of rural environmental health and well-being (Document CIES/341);

The importance of rural environmental health to the economic and social development of the rural population of the Americas;

The objectives set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este of supplying potable water and sewage disposal services for at least 50 per cent of the rural population during the present decade;

That Resolution A-11 of the First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico, October 1962) recognized the need to intensify efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas and to obtain international credits for the development of programs for this purpose;

That the program received firm support at the Meeting at the Ministerial Level of the Task Force on Health (Washington, April 1963), the VIII Meeting of Ministers of Health of Central America and Panama (San Jose, July -August 1963) and the XIV Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization (Washington, September 1963); and

That due account has been taken of the recommendations contained in the Report of Special Committee VI-Group: Health of the IA-ECOSOC (San Jose, August 1963),

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the importance of the problem of supplying potable water in rural environments, within the context of over-all rural development, and to recommend to the Governments of the member states that they consider assigning high priority to programs aimed at solving these problems.

2. To recognize the necessity of developing the Continent-wide Program of Rural Environmental Health and Well-being along the lines set out in Document CIES/341, based on the participation of the communities, the establishment of national revolving funds and contributions of external funds, and designed to achieve the objectives set forth in Resolution A-2 appended to the Charter of Punta del Este.

3. To suggest that, after consultation with the interested countries, the Inter-American Development Bank undertake the responsibility for the administration of external financial resources, and, that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau undertake the responsibility of providing technical advice to the Governments at each stage of the program. To suggest to both these organizations that, with the collaboration of other interested agencies, they study and establish appropriate procedures and relations that will make it possible to begin the program. Each Government shall choose the appropriate time to begin the program, in accordance with its own socio-economic situation, bearing in mind, in all cases, the capacity for social absorption of the communities that are to benefit from this type of investment.

4. To suggest to the Pan American Health Organization, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, the appointment of technical committees to provide advisory services on the financing, organization and motivation of communities and other aspects of the program.

5. To recommend to the Governments of the member states that they establish the most adequate and competent organization, with legal and financial provisions, to administer the program at the national level.

6. To recommend to the Governments that they adopt the necessary economic measures, that will enable them to select and organize the communities for beginning this program as soon as possible.

* Taken from Document CIES/580 (español), 16 Noviembre 1963
"Segundas Reuniones Anuales del CIES al Nivel de Expertos
y al Nivel Ministerial, Octubre-Noviembre 1963,
São Paulo" (Final Report)

Larsen WHO

December 23, 1963

Dear Mr. Horwitz:

Mr. Woods is at present away from Washington, and he has asked me to reply on his behalf to your letter, Ref. ES-1394-63, of 13th December about the programme of rural environmental health and the meeting which the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Health Organisation are arranging on 3rd January next.

I understand that Mr. Demuth had some discussion with you about this programme and explained our position. We shall, however, be very glad to be represented at your meeting, and I am accordingly asking Mr. Hugh B. Ripman, Assistant Director of our Department of Technical Operations, to attend on our behalf.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. M. Wilson

G.M. Wilson
Vice President

Mr. Abraham Horwitz
Director
Pan American Health Organisation
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

cc: Mr. Demuth
Mr. Aldewereld
Mr. Schmidt

Liaison WHO
DEC 17 REC'D



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A. CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: ES-1394-63

13 December 1963

Mr. George D. WOODS
President, International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Woods:

The second annual conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at São Paulo passed resolution N^o 19-M/63, urging that member governments give high priority to establishment of a program of rural environmental health and well-being on the lines proposed by the Pan American Health Organization and involving community participation, establishment of national revolving funds, and long-term loans from international resources. The resolution takes note of importance of the proposal in light of the objective of the Alliance for Progress and of the firm support given this proposal ... by technical and policy groups considering this program area. Enclosed is a copy of this resolution together with copies of the related basic document developed by the Pan American Health Organization and Resolution XX of the XIV Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization.

This broad program proposed to improve the health and well-being of rural people is designed to utilize fully the resources of the communities which will benefit from these services. Through techniques of community organization, already proven successful on small-scale projects, the basic contributions of local capital, supplies and voluntary labor will be joined with necessary external support to concentrate initially on construction of simple and inexpensive water supply systems for small towns and villages. The program proposed will permit the achievement of the objective of furnishing potable water to 50% of the rural population set forth in Resolution A-2 of the Charter of Punta del Este.

Cont.

ack Dec 23

Acting jointly, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Health Organization are arranging a meeting in Washington on 3 January 1964 to review procedures and policies and organizational relationships that need be considered to establish the program. At this meeting primary attention will be given to the questions of sources of financing and of methods of using international financial resources for this particular program.

We are sure that you share our conviction that this rural program is highly significant and that the need is urgent and timely. Accordingly, we look forward to your participation and assistance in working out orderly and effective procedures.

At 9:30 a.m., on 3 January 1964, at the Pan American Health Organization, there will be a meeting of representatives of the various agencies which we hope will join us in this effort.

Very sincerely yours,



FELIPE HERRERA
President
Inter-American Development
Bank



ABRAHAM HORWITZ
Director
Pan American Health
Organization

Encls.

RESOLUTION 19-M/63*

CONTINENT-WIDE PROGRAM OF RURAL
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The Second Annual Conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level,

CONSIDERING:

The document on the establishment of a continent-wide program of rural environmental health and well-being (Document CIES/341);

The importance of rural environmental health to the economic and social development of the rural population of the Americas;

The objectives set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este of supplying potable water and sewage disposal services for at least 50 per cent of the rural population during the present decade;

That Resolution A-11 of the First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico, October 1962) recognized the need to intensify efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas and to obtain international credits for the development of programs for this purpose;

That the program received firm support at the Meeting at the Ministerial Level of the Task Force on Health (Washington, April 1963), the VIII Meeting of Ministers of Health of Central America and Panama (San Jose, July -August 1963) and the XIV Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Health Organization (Washington, September 1963); and

That due account has been taken of the recommendations contained in the Report of Special Committee VI-Group: Health of the IA-ECOSOC (San Jose, August 1963),

RESOLVES:

1. To recognize the importance of the problem of supplying potable water in rural environments, within the context of over-all rural development, and to recommend to the Governments of the member states that they consider assigning high priority to programs aimed at solving these problems.

2. To recognize the necessity of developing the Continent-wide Program of Rural Environmental Health and Well-being along the lines set out in Document CIES/341, based on the participation of the communities, the establishment of national revolving funds and contributions of external funds, and designed to achieve the objectives set forth in Resolution A-2 appended to the Charter of Punta del Este.

3. To suggest that, after consultation with the interested countries, the Inter-American Development Bank undertake the responsibility for the administration of external financial resources, and, that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau undertake the responsibility of providing technical advice to the Governments at each stage of the program. To suggest to both these organizations that, with the collaboration of other interested agencies, they study and establish appropriate procedures and relations that will make it possible to begin the program. Each Government shall choose the appropriate time to begin the program, in accordance with its own socio-economic situation, bearing in mind, in all cases, the capacity for social absorption of the communities that are to benefit from this type of investment.

4. To suggest to the Pan American Health Organization, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank, the appointment of technical committees to provide advisory services on the financing, organization and motivation of communities and other aspects of the program.

5. To recommend to the Governments of the member states that they establish the most adequate and competent organization, with legal and financial provisions, to administer the program at the national level.

6. To recommend to the Governments that they adopt the necessary economic measures, that will enable them to select and organize the communities for beginning this program as soon as possible.

* Taken from Document CIES/580 (español), 16 Noviembre 1963
"Segundas Reuniones Anuales del CIES al Nivel de Expertos
y al Nivel Ministerial, Octubre-Noviembre 1963,
São Paulo" (Final Report)

RESOLUTION XX

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RURAL WELFARE FUND

THE DIRECTING COUNCIL,

Having examined the report of the Director on the establishment of a rural welfare fund (Document CD14/23);

Bearing in mind the importance of environmental sanitation to the health and social and economic development of the rural population of the Americas and the target established in the Charter of Punta del Este of supplying water and sewage disposal services to at least fifty per cent of the rural population in the decade;

Mindful of Resolution A-11 of the First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico City, November 1962) which recognized the need to intensify efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas and to obtain international credits to develop programs for that purpose, and

Noting the support for such programs expressed by the Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level (Washington, D.C., April 1963), by Resolution IV and XIII of the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee (Washington, D.C., April 1963), by the VIII Meeting of Ministers of Health of Central America and Panama (San José, July-August 1963), and by Committee VI of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (San José, August 1963), and in view of the favorable opinion and the unanimous approval of the Members of the Council at its XIV Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the rural health program along the general lines described in Document CD14/23, and based on community participation, establishment of national revolving funds, and the need for international capital contributions.

2. To urge the Director to seek assistance from all possible sources for implementation and financing the program, including the Governments and the international development and credit institutions.

3. To recommend that the Director appoint a Technical Committee to give advice on financing, community organization and motivation, and other aspects of the program.

4. To recommend that Member Countries establish competent organizations to take charge of the execution of the national programs.

(Approved at the tenth plenary session,
23 September 1963)



directing council

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XIV Meeting

Washington, D. C.
September 1963

regional committee

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XV Meeting



Draft Agenda Item 31

CD14/23 (Eng.)

7 August 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL FUND FOR RURAL WELFARE

I. Antecedents and General Objectives

More than half the total population of Latin America lives in rural areas, largely on scattered farms and in communities of less than 2,000 population. Even when considering the factors of industrial and general economic development, for generations to come, there will always remain a large proportion of rural population in Latin America whose needs will have to be taken care of. The welfare of this important segment of the population has long been a primary concern of the Pan American Health Organization.

Although the rural population is just as important as the urban one, as a general rule, the rural population has been the last group to benefit from national programs for improved health and welfare. In the less developed countries of the Hemisphere, owing to the lack of financial resources and the isolation and tenuous linkage with the market economy of many rural people, social welfare programs have tended to find their greatest application in urban centers even when they have originally been conceived to cover the whole of the population.

The First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico City, October 1962) recognized the need for intensified effort to improve the conditions of life in rural areas, and Resolution A-11 on Health and Economic and Social Development (Appendix I) stressed the need for international credits in order to carry out a variety of programs, including rural community development and water supply.

Recommendation A-6 of the Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level, Washington, April 1963, (Appendix II) as confirmed by Resolution IV of the 48th Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee (Appendix III) further recommended that the Pan American Health Organization study the possibility of establishing a special fund, which might be called the Special Rural Welfare Fund, which would make it possible to carry out environmental sanitation and other health projects with the cooperation of organized communities, priority being given to water supply projects. The present

study was carried out by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in response to the recommendations of the Task Force on Health, and of the 48th Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee, and is being submitted herewith to the PAHO Directing Council.

In interpreting the spirit of above recommendations and as implied by its title, it was considered that the Special Rural Welfare Fund should involve not only rural water supply and sanitation but also such other projects that will increase general rural welfare.

II. The Rural Community in Transition

The rural community in much of Latin America today is in a period of transition. Basically still traditionally oriented, with its major values unchanged for many years, the rural community is being exposed increasingly to modern technology and to the appeal of the city with its promise of the amenities of modern living.

The cityward migration in many Latin American countries has developed more rapidly than have urban job opportunities and urban housing, creating slum areas in and around the major cities where unemployment, inadequate housing, disease and social unrest prevail.

Orderly economic growth can only occur when the flow of population to urban areas matches at least approximately the increasing job opportunities and the physical absorption capacity of the cities, and when sufficient productive workers remain on the land to provide food both for themselves and for the growing urban population.

Rural unemployment and poverty provide an incentive to leave the land even when urban job opportunities do not exist, and development planners are increasingly concerned with creating new productive job opportunities in farm and village, both to mitigate urban unemployment and overcrowding and to stimulate agricultural production.

Economic incentives alone are not enough to hold people on the land when they imagine that life is more pleasant elsewhere, and it is now generally recognized that the rural community must offer more attractive living, more of the characteristic urban amenities, if the outflow of population is to be held to reasonable proportions.

Experience in a number of Latin American countries has shown that facilities such as water supply, housing, schools, community buildings and the like cannot be imposed effectively from above. When facilities are provided as a gift, the population tends to expect that maintenance services will also be given, and the new installations quickly fall into disrepair. It has been demonstrated that only by stimulating community interest, by mobilizing community resources of labor and materials as well as money, can a sense of participation and a direct incentive to improve operation and maintenance be created.

Community self help not only creates interest and awareness, but can also tap hitherto unutilized local resources. In areas where underemployment is prevalent, a contribution of labor time does not jeopardize other activities. Locally available wood, sand, gravel and other building materials may be conveniently exploited. Both a psychological and a material stimulus to development is thus provided.

For above indicated reasons, it is felt that rural welfare works in the Americas should depend as far as possible on the resources of local communities, and be based on their active participation with intervention by provincial and national Governments only to the extent necessary to make up the difference, and with international resources called on only to the extent that local and national resources are clearly not adequate to achieve the desired result by themselves.

So far, in Latin America, a series of sanitation and rural welfare projects have already been executed successfully with community participation. However, under the proposal contained in this document to the PAHO Directing Council not thousands but many millions of people would be involved.

Rather than supplement national and local effort by grants or by loans on commercial terms, the more flexible instrument of international financing of national revolving funds for direct loans to local communities would appear most logical. While, for reasons discussed below, attention would be concentrated on rural water supplies in the first instance, the revolving funds -- once they become self-sustaining -- could supplement community self-help for constructing or improving housing, for excreta and refuse disposal, for food storage and processing facilities, as well as for other undertakings designed to improve the level and attractiveness of rural life.

Finally, as a by-product, the community, once properly organized and with a habit already created, might well see fit to finance in a similar fashion other worthwhile projects with Governments providing the necessary initial funds.

III. The Need for Initial Emphasis on Water Supply

Healthy communities require a healthful environment which is impossible to obtain without adequate water supply. Water is essential to housing, school and food hygiene, health centers, industrial activities, recreational facilities and many others, in addition to the needs for personal cleanliness and comfort.

By common consent, water occupies a first priority due to its necessity to sustain life, due to its influence upon health and disease and due to its bearing upon the economy and standard of living.

It is scarcely necessary to detail the relationship of water supply to public health. Gastro-intestinal infections such as typhoid and dysentery are transmitted by water, as are certain virus diseases such as infectious hepatitis. The lack of abundant water for bathing and cleansing is closely related to the prevalence of many infections transmitted by contact with contaminated fomites.

Reports of Member Governments to the Pan American Health Organization for 1962 show that in most Latin American countries enteritis and diarrhea were the main causes of death in the 1-4 year age group. This points up the contribution of a water supply program to the objectives of the Alliance for Progress to raise average life expectancy by 5 years and reduce infant mortality in the 0-5 year group by 50 per cent in a decade.

The Alliance for Progress proposes to stimulate economic growth harmoniously with social development. The bed-rock for this desired accomplishment is the health and welfare of the people who are to be both the participants and the beneficiaries of this venture. The first necessity of good health is for the people to have good water in sufficient amounts for drinking and other domestic purposes.

Furthermore, a good water supply is also required for the uses of commerce and for industry itself. Water is required for a multitude of uses, and unless it is available for the support of processes, as well as to provide health and convenience to the workers, industry will not develop. Records are replete with the case-histories of places that have burgeoned and grown under the stimulus of water supply and of those which have withered and died from its lack. Many communities even in remote places, have been pulled out of social and economic doldrums by the aid of water supply and transformed into thriving, enlightened, commercialized, industrialized and progressive communities.

In the developing countries there are usually limited financial resources and great competition for the available money. The great problem is deciding with confidence upon sound priorities. There are many advisers on the expenditure of this money -- possibly too many at times -- with many points of view. Governments must see to it that in their development programs adequate provisions are made for this vital infrastructure of water supply for the people.

Money spent on water supplies, however, purchases more than improved health. The provision of readily accessible water is part of a higher level of living. It allows women and children to devote to other activities the time which would otherwise be spent day in and day out carrying water. A one-inch pipe can deliver as much water to a community as 150 women carrying jars for eight hours a day.

Water pays great economic dividends not only in reducing lost man hours of labor due to debilitating illness but also in making the community more stable and attractive to capital investment. In the case of light industry in small communities using local agricultural products as raw material, the undertakings often do not have the technical and economic resources to solve the problems of water supply for themselves, and community water services thus provide a stimulus to small-scale, decentralized industrialization.

Above all, adequate water service at reasonable cost is an attainable objective for the rural community. If it has not yet been attained, it is only because the national Governments and local communities of the Americas have not committed themselves to the task. The single most difficult step in a water supply program is to get it started; in countries where it has been possible to get a program under way, it has usually prospered and expanded. International aid can play a true catalytic role in the initiation of rural water supply programs in the knowledge that efficiently mobilized local and national resources will soon result in self-sustaining growth.

In summary, the justification for rural water supply as the first endeavor of a special fund for rural welfare is based on the following:

1. It satisfies a human want as well as an objectively verifiable need.
2. Experience has shown it to be completely feasible.
3. It requires relatively small outside assistance and rapidly becomes self-sustaining.
4. It yields returns in health, comfort, and economic development.
5. It involves the whole community and contributes to its development.

6. It rests on a sound and scientifically accepted technical base.

IV. Alliance for Progress Objectives

In the Charter of Punta del Este, the American countries pledged themselves to make potable water and sewage disposal facilities available at least to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population in a decade. It is to be noted that during the past two years remarkable developments have been achieved particularly with the financial aid of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the United States Agency for International Development (AID) which have approved over \$200,000,000 in loans for the development of water supplies in Latin America. However, the Pan American Health Organization views with concern that the problem of rural water supplies still remains largely unsolved. The

recommendations of the Task Force on Health clearly indicate the interest of the Governments to the effect that the rural water supply problems be solved in a similar fashion as the urban ones.

While some funds for rural water supply have been given by the IADB, the AID (U.S.A.) and by UNICEF, and technical assistance has been provided by AID and PAHO, the amounts thus far assigned to complement locally available funds are far from sufficient to fulfill the obligation assumed at Punta del Este. Calculations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shown in Table I, indicate that 56,530,000 of the rural population of Latin America will have to be provided with water in a decade if this obligation is to be met.

If the present attitude toward rural water supply continues, 10 years hence there will be little achievement towards the goals established by the Alliance for Progress. Previous attempts have so far not been of a sufficient magnitude; it is imperative that a bold new approach be designed in order to get the rural water supply programme moving on a continent-wide scale.

The present proposal for a Special Rural Welfare Fund represents a new approach towards solving the rural water supply problem on a vast scale in Latin America, with active community participation on a self-sustaining basis, involving concepts of sound fiscal administration and operations management, to continue after construction is completed. The proposal does not intend to replace but rather to supplement other national and international efforts already existing. During a second cycle the Special Rural Welfare Fund could finance other rural welfare projects.

For the initiation of the program, it will be advisable to select those communities where the greatest number of people might benefit and which offer the most favorable conditions. The results obtained in these communities during the initial stage of the program will no doubt stimulate action in other communities in the countries concerned.

Small and poor communities require simple and modest solutions to their water problems. Spigots and water units may be considered as a first step, and every effort should be made to provide service connections into the homes or adjacent courtyards. For this, it is important to consider that there be no rigidly transplanted standards from more developed countries. Flexible solutions, related to the legal and institutional structure of the Latin American countries, to the customs and traditions of local communities, should be adopted.

While the figure of \$10 per capita has been mentioned for some years as an average estimate for the construction of rural water supplies, it is more likely that the average cost (will) approach \$15 over the next ten years. Depending on local conditions, whether adequate ground water supply is readily available or whether surface water has to be carried by pipelines over long distances with treatment facilities to be provided, cost figures

ranging from less than \$8 to more than \$25 per capita have been encountered in recent experience. The aggregate cost estimate of about \$900,000,000 on the basis of an average cost of \$15 per capita, shown in Table I, therefore, represents a wide range of possible costs for individual projects.

It should also be borne in mind that there is a certain minimum expenditure involved in the construction of wells, storage tanks, etc., which can serve varying numbers of persons. The greatest number of persons can be served at lowest per capita cost by starting with larger communities at the beginning of the rural water program.

In view of the many claims on national resources in the development programs of the Alliance for Progress, it is hardly likely that the countries of the Americas will be able to bear the entire burden of rural water supply from local community contributions and Government budgets. Although it is essential that the local communities to be benefited make some contribution, the amount they can supply is limited by the low incomes of the rural population. The present proposal, therefore, is based on the assumption that local communities will make some contribution of labor, materials and money within their ability to pay, and that some grants in aid for rural water services will have to be made by national Governments.

Furthermore, an international loan mechanism involving long and interest free terms to countries which establish a National Revolving Fund would be called for. The National Revolving Funds in turn would re-lend to local communities half of the construction costs necessary for the water supply systems. The need for international credits would cease before the end of a decade, as the National Revolving Funds become self-sustaining. However, the basis of the whole proposal would consist in the motivation and willingness of communities to improve their lot.

V. Proposed Financing Mechanism for Rural Welfare Projects

Since conventional loans within the various countries necessarily have rather strict conditions, a Special Rural Welfare Fund (SRWF) is proposed as a source of international loans in order to finance National Revolving Funds for rural welfare projects.

As indicated in Table I, the construction costs of rural water supplies over a ten year period covering nearly 60,000,000 people at \$15 per capita, would amount to about \$900,000,000. It is proposed that half of this amount be financed through National Revolving Funds (NRF's) in 10 equal yearly amounts of \$45,000,000 each. The NRF's in turn would be assisted over an 8 year period by the SRWF with a total of about \$202,000,000 in loans toward construction costs. This amount as well as the loans to be allotted by the SRWF to each country, is indicated in Table IV.

The suggested mechanism of financing can best be visualized by referring to Table II. Column 1 represent the loans which would be needed by the communities for the construction of rural water supplies. These loans, totaling \$450,000,000 would be disbursed evenly over a 10 year period. The money would be loaned to the communities of a given country through a National Revolving Fund (NRF) to be established in each country. The communities in turn would repay the loans to the NRF over a 10 year period.

The NRF on one hand would obtain external funds through loans from the SRWF and on the other would obtain each year successively increasing funds due to repayments of principal and interest from the communities. The NRF therefore would need to borrow each year decreasing amounts of money from the SRWF.

For illustrative purposes, national terms for the loans made by NRF to communities have been assumed at 6 per cent interest on the unpaid balance, with one year of grace and repayment of principal and interest in years 2 through 11. These assumptions were used in the calculation of column 2, which represents the annual payments of principal and interest from all the communities to the various NRF's.

Since there would be a one year period of grace for the communities, during the first year the NRF's would have to borrow from the SRWF \$45,000,000 in order to meet the annual demand for construction loans to the communities. However, since during the second year \$6,114,060 in repayments from the communities that have already received loans will be flowing into the NRF's, the latter in order to satisfy a new loan demand of \$45,000,000 for other communities, would have to borrow during the second year from the SRWF only \$38,885,940 ($\$45,000,000 - \$6,114,060$).

The ever decreasing annual direct loans from the SRWF to the NRF's are indicated in column 3. In the ninth year, \$48,912,480 (Col. 2) in repayments to the NRF's from the communities that have already received loans, would exceed the \$45,000,000 (Col. 1) necessary to satisfy loan demands for construction in new communities by \$3,912,480. Thus, the NRF's from that year on would become self-sustaining and need to borrow no more from the SRWF. The surplus of \$3,912,480 would be applied toward paying the \$1,500,000 annual operations charge (presented in column 5) and the remaining \$2,412,480 indicated in column 6, would represent the cash on hand in the NRF's.

In order to set up the SRWF as well as to cover the annual costs of fiscal and technical administration, a certain amount of money will be needed. It is assumed that a once only "loan commission" or "creation charge" of 0.75 per cent on \$200,000,000 (which would be approximately the total amount to be committed by the countries to the SRWF) plus an "annual operations charge" of 0.75 per cent on the same amount until the beginning of amortization would suffice. Once amortization starts, during year 11, the annual operations charge would only be 0.75 per cent on the amount of loan outstanding. These amounts indicated in column 5, would represent

during the first year a total of \$3,000,000, being composed of the \$1,500,000 creation charge (0.75 per cent of \$200,000,000) plus the same amount again for the annual operations charge.

As presented in column 7, the total balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF would amount in the first year to \$48,000,000 (column 3 plus 5). Thereafter, the balance due would be increased by the direct annual loans (Col. 3) plus operations charges (Col. 5) until at the end of the 8th year, the balance due would reach a maximum of \$202,306,320 (approximately \$200,000,000 on which the original creation fee would be charged). These \$202,306,320 would have to be committed over an 8 year period by the countries of the Americas in order to set up a revolving fund capable of loaning \$450,000,000 over a 10 year period.

As already pointed out, starting the 9th year, the annual operations charge (Col. 5) would not be accumulated to the balance due (Col. 7) but rather be paid directly by the NRF's to the SRWF from the ever increasing surplus coming from the repayments received by the NRF's from the communities (Col. 2) over construction loans disbursed (Col. 1).

The last construction loans within the framework of the first cycle of operations, would be disbursed during the 10th year (Col. 1). Thereafter, cash on hand in the NRF's (Col. 6) pending normal development increase quite substantially.

Conditions of loans made by the SRWF to the NRF's would be such that no interest be charged as such, with the exception of the 0.75 per cent creation fee and 0.75 per cent annual operations charge already referred to. Furthermore, following a 10 year grace period, amortization would be at the rate of 1 per cent of the principal per annum for years 11 through 20 and 3 per cent per annum for years 21 through 50.

As indicated in column 7, starting with year 11, amortization of the \$202,306,320 balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF would proceed at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. The corresponding amounts of \$2,023,070 are indicated in column 4. At the end of the 20th year, \$20,230,700 (Col. 4) would have been amortized and the balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF reduced to \$182,075,620 (Col. 7).

Interests vary widely in Latin America and run to 15 per cent per annum and more in countries which are experiencing substantial inflation. The 6 per cent used in the present study is an arbitrary figure chosen to approximate prevailing interest rates expressed in constant prices. It is obvious that the interest rate for loans to communities will determine the date when the NRF becomes self-sustaining, but the desirability of a rapid move to self-sustaining status must be weighed against the ability of the communities to pay. Detailed studies will be necessary in each country to decide on the appropriate general rate of interest and on the special provisions which may have to be adopted for individual hardship cases.

During the one year grace period to be accorded by the NRF to a local community, the latter would be expected to make an initial contribution to their project equivalent to 30 per cent of total construction costs. Experience shows that this contribution can be largely covered by locally available labor and materials. The financing scheme suggested for a local community, shown in Table III as an example, can be seen to be consistent with the ability to pay of an agricultural laborer earning 50 U.S. cents per day, as is common in much of Latin America, as well as with a repayment schedule which permits the NRF to become self-sustaining after the 8th year.

The entire structure of financing by source is shown in Figure I. For a 10 year cycle of operations, the catalytic contribution of international loans would represent 22 per cent of total project costs while Government grants in aid combined with total efforts on the part of rural communities would amount to 78 per cent.

The ever increasing cash on hand in the NRF's (Col. 6) could serve to finance the second cycle of future loans to extend water supply to the rest of the rural population, to undertake other environmental sanitation activities, and to support rural health and welfare in general. If desired, part of this money could be used to repay the Government totally or in part for the grants in aid previously provided to communities or to amortize the SRWF at a faster rate, with the remainder devoted to new projects.

The countries of the Americas would be invited to subscribe to the SRWF as an investment in their own development. Suggested quotas, based on individual country needs for rural water supply systems, are shown in Table IV. The same table also indicates in column 3 the total amounts of loans which would be available to the individual countries from the SRWF. For illustrative purposes it is assumed that the Latin American countries would contribute to the SRWF a sum total of \$10,000,000 payable in 8 equal yearly installments (Table II, col. 9) and that the Government of the United States of America would provide \$192,306,320 distributed in 8 yearly decreasing installments as indicated in Table II, column 8.

The SRWF might be administered by an international lending agency such as the Inter-American Development Bank, while PAHO would assume technical approval and supervision of the program. Funds for the fiscal and technical administration would come from the initial \$1,500,000 "creation charge" and the 3/4 per cent annual operations charge previously discussed and could be prorated between the financial and technical supervisory agencies on an actual cost or other agreed basis.

PAHO would have to assist the Governments by providing them the consultants necessary for setting up organizations at the central directing level, for the training of key national personnel as well as for special consultants in the engineering and social science fields. Experience will show if the funds allotted to PAHO for these obligations will suffice.

VI. Organization and Administration of the Special Rural Welfare Fund at the National Level

The implementation of the rural welfare program at the national level would be through the instrumentality of suitable organizations within the Ministries of Public Health, which through NRF's would have control of the funds made available to the countries by the Special Rural Welfare Fund, in order to make loans to communities that are suitably organized and for which adequate plans have been prepared.

The Ministries of Public Health would have primary responsibility for the programming and execution of rural welfare projects through the formulation of sound programmes including the aspects of design, construction, organization, financing, administration, operation and maintenance of services. To this end, they should have the authority to obtain loans from the SRWF as well as responsibility for establishment of the NRF's.

In order to undertake administrative, financial, operational as well as community organization activities for rural welfare projects it will be necessary that pertinent divisions or departments be established within the Ministries of Public Health. These divisions should however, have the authority and administrative flexibility necessary for the performance of their functions. Furthermore, they should require only a relatively small staff at the central directing level, since administrative and technical decentralization through regional offices would be necessary in order to maintain close and continued contact with local communities.

At the beginning, rural water supply projects would be undertaken. For this purpose, it will be necessary for sanitary engineering staff to be expanded and given a proper status at the highest level within the organizational structure of the Ministries of Public Health. The sanitary engineers would be responsible for the design and construction of local water supply systems including for instructing the communities in the operation of the systems as well as for extending technical assistance for their maintenance.

Once construction of a system is completed, title would pass to a local committee or other community organization which would be responsible for operation, maintenance and repayment of loans.

Existing facilities such as local commercial banks, credit unions or cooperatives could be used for the collection of loans repayments, for a nominal fee, thus rationalizing administration and minimizing overhead expenses.

In order to ensure the success of the program, it will be necessary to undertake continuous educational campaigns, to create a favorable attitude on the part of the people toward the program and the necessary

payments. This effort will require specialized personnel such as health educators, sociologists, anthropologists and other specialists in community organization and development.

The detailed organizational framework at the national level should, however, be in accordance with conditions prevailing in each country.

This, then, in brief, represents the report by the Director on the request by the Executive Committee to present to this Directing Council a proposal to establish a Special Rural Welfare Fund. It has been declared by the Task Force on Health and confirmed by the Executive Committee that there is a real and urgent need to assist the rural community in the betterment of their lot. Through the mechanism of the Fund indicated above, employing the competence available in each country, stimulated by local community desire and primary effort, guided by international technical advice, this program is feasible and can be achieved. The resultant achievement would mean a large stride forward in the realization of the objectives of Punta del Este and the Alliance for Progress.

In order to undertake administrative, financial, operational as well as community organization activities for rural welfare projects it will be necessary that pertinent divisions or departments be established within the Ministries of Public Health. These divisions should however, have the authority and administrative flexibility necessary for the performance of their functions. Furthermore, they should require only a relatively small staff at the central directing level, since administrative and technical decentralization through regional offices would be necessary in order to maintain close and continued contact with local communities.

At the beginning, rural water supply projects would be undertaken for this purpose, it will be necessary for sanitary engineering staff to be expanded and given a proper status at the highest level within the organizational structure of the Ministries of Public Health. The sanitary engineers would be responsible for the design and construction of local water supply systems including for installing the communities in the operation of the systems as well as for extending technical assistance for their maintenance.

Once construction of a system is completed, this would pass to a local committee or other community organization which would be responsible for operation, maintenance and repayment of loans.

Existing facilities such as local commercial banks, credit unions or cooperatives could be used for the collection of loan repayments, for a nominal fee, thus rationalizing administration and minimizing overhead expenses.

In order to ensure the success of the program, it will be necessary to undertake continuous educational campaigns, to create a favorable attitude on the part of the people toward the program and the necessary

Table I

Estimated Rural Population to be Provided with Water (*)

Country	Persons to be provided with water	Total cost in thousands of dollars (**)
Argentina	3,297,000	\$ 49,455
Bolivia	1,378,000	20,670
Brazil	24,150,000	362,250
Chile	905,000	13,575
Colombia	1,802,000	27,030
Costa Rica	206,000	3,090
Dominican Republic	902,000	13,530
Ecuador	1,770,000	26,550
El Salvador	927,000	13,905
Guatemala	801,000	12,015
Haiti	2,370,000	35,550
Honduras	750,000	11,250
Mexico	10,180,000	152,700
Nicaragua	579,000	8,685
Panama	352,000	5,280
Paraguay	610,000	9,150
Peru	3,810,000	57,150
Uruguay	325,000	4,875
Venezuela	1,416,000	21,240
TOTAL	56,530,000	\$ 847,950 (***)

(*) 50% of total rural population to have water at end of decade.

(**) At \$15 per capita.

(***) For further computations, this total will be assumed to be equal to \$900 million, 50% of which to be financed through the Special Rural Welfare Fund in 10 equal annual installments of \$45 million each.

Table II

General Financial Plan: First Cycle of Operation

Year	Loans to communities from NRF (1)	Repayment of principal and interest from communities to NRF (2)	Direct loans from SRWF to NRF (3)		Amortization from NRF to SRWF (4)	Operations charges from SRWF to NRF (0.75% per annum) (5)	Cash on hand in NRF (6)	Balance due from NRF to SRWF (7)	Contribution to SRWF from	
									U.S.A. (8)	Latin American countries (9)
1	\$ 45,000,000	\$ --	\$ 45,000,000	\$ --	\$ 3,000,000 *	\$ --	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 46,750,000	\$ 1,250,000	
2	45,000,000	6,114,060	38,885,940	--	1,500,000	--	88,385,940	39,135,940	1,250,000	
3	45,000,000	12,228,120	32,771,880	--	1,500,000	--	122,657,820	33,021,880	1,250,000	
4	45,000,000	18,342,180	26,657,820	--	1,500,000	--	150,815,640	26,907,820	1,250,000	
5	45,000,000	24,456,240	20,543,760	--	1,500,000	--	172,859,400	20,793,760	1,250,000	
6	45,000,000	30,570,300	14,429,700	--	1,500,000	--	188,789,100	14,679,700	1,250,000	
7	45,000,000	36,684,360	8,315,640	--	1,500,000	--	198,604,740	8,565,640	1,250,000	
8	45,000,000	42,798,420	2,201,580	--	1,500,000	--	202,306,320**	2,451,580	1,250,000	
9	45,000,000	48,912,480	--	--	1,500,000	2,412,480***	202,306,320	--	--	
10	45,000,000	55,026,540	--	--	1,500,000	10,939,020	202,306,320	--	--	
11	--	61,140,600	--	2,023,070	1,500,000	68,556,550	200,283,250	--	--	
12	--	55,026,540	--	2,023,070	1,486,950	120,073,070	198,260,180	--	--	
13	--	48,912,480	--	2,023,070	1,471,780	165,490,700	196,237,110	--	--	
14	--	42,798,420	--	2,023,070	1,456,610	204,809,440	194,214,040	--	--	
15	--	36,684,360	--	2,023,070	1,441,430	238,029,600	192,190,970	--	--	
16	--	30,570,300	--	2,023,070	1,426,260	265,150,570	190,167,900	--	--	
17	--	24,456,240	--	2,023,070	1,411,090	289,606,810	188,144,830	--	--	
18	--	18,342,180	--	2,023,070	1,395,910	301,095,850	186,121,760	--	--	
19	--	12,228,120	--	2,023,070	1,380,740	309,920,160	184,098,690	--	--	
20	--	6,114,060	--	2,023,070	1,365,567	312,645,583	182,075,620	--	--	
TOTAL	450,000,000	611,406,000	188,806,320	20,230,700	30,836,337			192,306,320	10,000,000	

* Includes \$1,500,000 creation charge (0.75% loan commission on \$200,000,000).

** Through year 8, operations charges are added to balance due to SRWF.

*** From year 9, operations charges are met from cash on hand in NRF.

Table III
Illustration of a Water Loan for a Community of
1,000 Population

Year	Amortization of loan including principal and interest	Payments for amortization of government loan (NRF) per family	
		Yearly	Monthly
	\$	\$	\$
1	-	-	-
2	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
3	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
4	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
5	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
6	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
7	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
8	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
9	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
10	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
11	1,019.01	5.10	0.43

Payments by the community and individual families in a community of 1,000 population (200 families) for a local water supply system provided at a cost of \$15,000, with a government grant of \$3,000 (20% of construction costs), a government loan (NRF) of \$7,500 at 6% annual interest and an initial community contribution equivalent to \$4,500 (30% of construction costs).

The government loan has a 1 year grace period without payment of principal and interest. Thereafter, amortization of principal and interest is in 10 equal annual installments.

Note that the monthly payments for loan amortization per family amounts to slightly less than 1 day's pay per laborer.

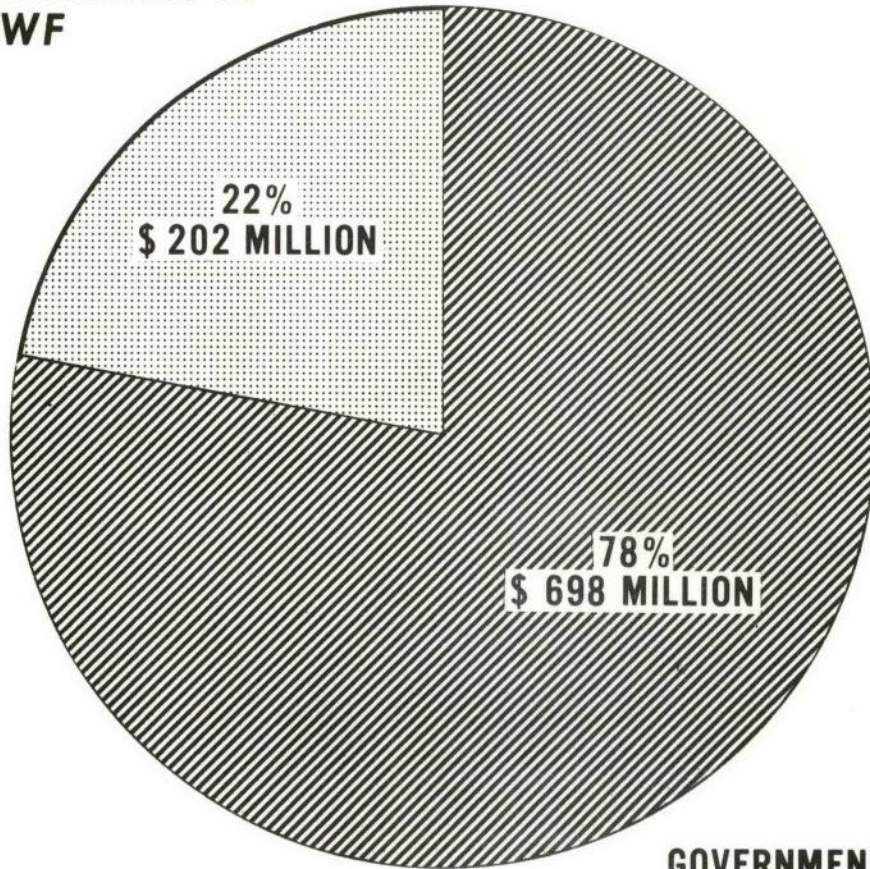
Table IV

Country	Suggested Contributions to the SRWF		Loans to be allotted during 1st cycle of operations by the SRWF
	Total	Per annum for 8 years	
Argentina	\$ 600,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 11,012,000
Bolivia	200,000	25,000	4,602,000
Brazil	3,500,000	437,500	80,659,000
Chile	200,000	25,000	3,023,000
Colombia	400,000	50,000	6,019,000
Costa Rica	200,000	25,000	688,000
Dominican Republic	200,000	25,000	3,013,000
Ecuador	300,000	37,500	5,912,000
El Salvador	200,000	25,000	3,096,000
Guatemala	200,000	25,000	2,675,000
Haiti	200,000	25,000	7,916,000
Honduras	200,000	25,000	2,505,000
Mexico	1,800,000	225,000	34,000,000
Nicaragua	200,000	25,000	1,934,000
Panama	200,000	25,000	1,176,000
Paraguay	200,000	25,000	2,037,000
Peru	700,000	87,500	12,725,000
Uruguay	200,000	25,000	1,085,000
Venezuela	300,000	37,500	4,729,000
Subtotal, Latin America	\$ 10,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$188,806,000
USA	\$192,306,320	(*)	
TOTAL	\$202,306,320		

(*) See Table II, column 8 for contribution schedule.

FIGURE 1

**ORIGINAL COUNTRY
CONTRIBUTIONS TO
SRWF**



**GOVERNMENT GRANTS IN
AID COMBINED WITH TOTAL
RURAL COMMUNITY EFFORT**

**RELATIVE SIZE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIAL
RURAL WELFARE PROGRAM DURING FIRST
10 YEARS OF OPERATION, BY SOURCE**

First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic
and Social Council at the Ministerial Level
(Mexico, D.F., October 1962)

FINAL REPORT

Resolution A-11

Health and Economic and Social Development

The First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level,

CONSIDERING:

The objectives with reference to health, and the Ten-year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, which appear in Resolution A.2 appended to the Charter of Punta del Este;

The progress achieved by the countries, as described in the document, "The Alliance for Progress: Its First Year, 1961-1962";

The oft-repeated statement that public health programs, besides having social effects, represent an investment in human resources, resulting in increased productivity; and

The need for international credits, as shown by national experience, carrying out a variety of health programs, as, for example, those of rural, community development, in addition to those for urban water supply,

RESOLVES:

1. To point out to the governments the advisability of formulating national health plans, together with related programs and projects, for the purpose of investing the resources of the countries and the international organizations in the solution of the problems of the greatest economic and social significance.

2. To recommend to the governments that, from the outset, national or regional development programs include the health measures that are indispensable for assuring the highest levels of production and community welfare.

3. To recommend to the national and international credit institutions that they include in their investment policy a variety of health programs in addition to those of urban, suburban, and rural water supply, and that they adopt a flexible system of financing to cover the various items of these programs.

Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level

Washington, D. C., April 1963

Recommendation A.6

Environmental Sanitation

1. Among health programs the highest priority should be given to environmental sanitation and, within this field, to water supply and sewage disposal systems in urban and rural areas of Latin America. This priority should be reflected in the programs of national development, particularly as regards the allocation of funds and the establishment of the agencies necessary to achieve the objectives set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este.

2. Programs for the construction of water supply and sewage disposal systems should be intensified to the maximum in urban areas; they should be self-financing through the establishment of rational water rates and should be well organized and administered. The ministries of public health should stimulate and coordinate their activities with those of other national or local agencies in charge of urban water supply and sewage disposal services.

3. In order to fulfill the objective of the Charter of Punta del Este in rural areas, the Pan American Health Organization should study the possibility of establishing a Special Fund, which might be called the Special Rural Welfare Fund, to be financed by contributions from the countries themselves, from the Alliance for Progress, and other international agencies. This Fund would make it possible for Governments to draw up and carry out environmental sanitation projects, with the cooperation of organized communities, priority being given to water supply projects.

The ministries of health will be those responsible for the programming and execution of rural sanitation courses. They could lend or assign organized communities the necessary funds for such works. It is believed that with a suitable installment system a high percentage of the capital outlay could be recovered and used as a revolving fund that could benefit other communities.

4. Rural environmental sanitation programs should be initiated in areas where there is the greatest concentration of population and where the system could serve groups of houses. When the economic condition of the community permits, it would be possible to carry the water lines into the houses; the ministries of health could be responsible for the domiciliary connections.

Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level

5. It is recommended that environmental sanitation units be given sufficient authority to permit them to exercise their proper advisory functions within the ministry of health, and also those of coordination and supervision of all governmental bodies that are also responsible for such works. Recommendation A.6

6. The ministries of health should take an active part in the planning and execution of housing programs sponsored by the Governments, especially those that are developed in rural areas and, in the matter of the construction or improvement of housing, should encourage self-help efforts and the development of cooperatives to achieve this objective.

7. The ministries of health should intensify occupational health programs as well as those for the control of water and air pollution. Special attention should be given to the protection of the health of the agricultural worker, particularly to the danger inherent in modern agricultural practice. Industrialization programs should include industrial safety and health measures.

8. It is suggested that international banking agencies include in their loan contracts to public or private enterprises a clause making it an obligation to take measures to reduce work hazards in accordance with the legislation of each country. It is requested that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau undertake the pertinent negotiations.

9. The urgent need for training of professional and sub-professional personnel in the field of environmental sanitation is recognized to be of the utmost importance. It is recommended that the international agencies award the largest possible number of fellowships for this purpose and collaborate in the training of experts in the countries.

The ministries of health will be those responsible for the programming and execution of rural sanitation courses. They could fund or assign organized communities the necessary funds for such works. It is believed that with a suitable installment system a high percentage of the capital outlay could be recovered and used as a revolving fund that could benefit other communities.

4. Rural environmental sanitation programs should be initiated in areas where there is the greatest concentration of population and where the system could serve groups of houses. When the economic condition of the community permits, it would be possible to carry the water lines into the houses; the ministries of health could be responsible for the domiciliary connections.

48th Meeting of PAHO Executive Committee

Washington, D. C., April 1963

Resolution IV

The Executive Committee,

Considering that, among the efforts the Governments of the Americas are making to raise the level of health, the improvement of environmental conditions is one of the measures that call for the most urgent attention;

Bearing in mind that it is of the utmost importance to pay maximum attention to the improvement of the level of living of the rural population of Latin America, one of the fundamental factors for the success of the development program of the Alliance for Progress;

Bearing in mind that one of the fundamental requirements of environmental sanitation is an adequate supply of potable water to the rural and urban population;

Considering that, in order to guarantee the success of any water supply and rural welfare program, it is necessary to finance it on the basis of self-financing, in part or in whole, and to give it an organization based on sound administrative principles;

Considering that the solution of the financial problem inherent in a sanitation program could to a large extent be solved by the establishment of a special rural welfare fund financed by contributions from the countries, the Alliance for Progress, and international organizations, since it would permit the direct contributions of the interested communities and of the Government to be duly supplemented;

Considering that potable water supply, which is one of the objectives of the Ten-Year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, has been designated in recommendation A.6 of the Task Force, composed of the Ministers of Public Health of the Americas, as one of the needs that require a high priority; and

Considering that the above-mentioned recommendation suggests that the Ministries of Health should be responsible for the control of the funds made available to the countries by the Special Fund, and should make loans to communities that have previously been duly organized, either direct or through the instrumentality of suitable organizations, and on reasonable terms and with reasonable repayment periods that make it possible to create a revolving fund that can be used for the benefit of other communities,

84th Meeting of PAHO Executive Committee

RESOLVES:

1. To invite the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to study the various aspects of the establishment of a Special Fund that will be used for making loans to Ministries of Health on the best possible terms as to interest rates and repayment periods, so as to enable them to make available to suitably organized communities the supplementary funds necessary for the execution of potable water supply and other rural welfare projects in such a way as will allow of the establishment and maintenance of a revolving fund.

2. To invite the Director to make a report to the Directing Council on the above-mentioned study, including such specific measures as he deems appropriate for putting the recommendations of the Task Force on Health in practice.

Bearing in mind that one of the fundamental requirements of environmental sanitation is an adequate supply of potable water to the rural and urban population;

Considering that, in order to guarantee the success of any water supply and rural welfare program, it is necessary to finance it on the basis of self-financing, in part or in whole, and to give it an organization based on sound administrative principles;

Considering that the solution of the financial problem inherent in a sanitation program could to a large extent be solved by the establishment of a special rural welfare fund financed by contributions from the countries, the Alliance for Progress, and international organizations, since it would permit the direct contributions of the interested communities and of the Government to be duly supplemented;

Considering that potable water supply, which is one of the objectives of the Ten-Year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, has been designated in recommendation A.6 of the Task Force, composed of the Ministers of Public Health of the Americas, as one of the needs that require a high priority; and

Considering that the above-mentioned recommendation suggests that the Ministries of Health should be responsible for the control of the funds made available to the countries by the special fund, and should make loans to communities that have previously been duly organized, either direct or through the instrumentality of suitable organizations, and on reasonable terms and with reasonable repayment periods that make it possible to create a revolving fund that can be used for the benefit of other communities.

Liaison WHO

December 11, 1963

Miss Bernice Newton
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Bernice:

I want to thank you very much for your kind letter of the 25th of November 1963 with which you had the courtesy to send me a copy of the reply of Dr. Candau prepared by the United Nations under ECOSOC Resolution 900 A (XXXIV).

I have had the opportunity to have a very informal chat with Mr. Siegel in New York and hope to see him here in Washington tomorrow to discuss some of the problems that definitely could crop up if the U.N. suggestions are carried out.

The United Nations, as you know, has presented an amended paper which only changes very slightly the terms of the original document, but in substance I feel that they have not met the objections and misgivings which the agencies have.

We understand that the Secretary-General is suggesting to Dr. Candau the possibility of having an emergency meeting of the ACC, and it is my judgment that perhaps this is the only way in which we can all agree on a text for the paper that the Secretary-General must present to the Committee of Ten.

With best personal regards and wishing that you are in good health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

ELH:ck

*cc: Central Files
w/incoming*

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

Liaison WHO

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

25 November 1963

Dear Enrique,

I am sure that you are aware of what has been going on in New York on the study requested to be made by the Secretary-General under ECOSOC Resolution 900 A (XXXIV). We in WHO have been shocked at the proposals which are being mooted and have therefore developed a counter proposal. Mr Woods will have received officially from Dr Candau a copy of the WHO paper but I wanted to be certain that you are in the picture so am sending you a copy of our paper entitled "An Approach to the Technical Co-operation Programmes of the Organizations participating in the United Nations System".

In case you happen not to have seen it, I am also sending you a copy of the United Nations paper.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Bernice Newton

Dr E. Lopez-Herrarte
2737 Devonshire Place N.W.
Washington 8 D.C.
United States of America

... ENCS:



22 November 1963

An Approach to the Technical Co-operation Programmes of
the Organizations Participating in the United Nations System

I. INTRODUCTION:

In its resolution 900 A (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the executive heads of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency "to undertake the study recommended in paragraph 81 of the report (of the Ad Hoc Committee of Eight), including in the study the regular technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the related agencies". In paragraph 81 of its report (E/3639), the Ad Hoc Committee had recommended a study of "the possible advantages and disadvantages of a partial or complete merger in due course, without running counter to the basic objectives of each programme, of some or all of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations including that of the Regular Programmes, the EPTA and the Special Fund".

II. THE PRESENT SITUATION:
(Historical background)

1. Historically, each of the organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation¹ was created for a specific purpose to meet a specific need by fulfilling an

¹ The organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation include:

The United Nations
International Labour Organisation
The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
World Health Organization
International Atomic Energy Agency
International Telecommunication Union
World Meteorological Organization
Universal Postal Union
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Monetary Fund

essential technical role within its field of competence. The governing bodies of each organization were designed to establish, guide, supervise, review and evaluate activities carried out by the organizations, and the composition of the bodies was to be such as to ensure adequate technical competence for accomplishing this task. The governing bodies of the organizations review and approve projects of technical co-operation; some appropriate funds in their regular budgets for the purpose of providing technical assistance and other advisory services to governments.

2. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

2.1 When the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance was created, the governments established a voluntary source of funds to finance technical assistance. This source in effect supplemented the resources in the regular assessed budgets of at least some of the organizations for financing programmes of technical co-operation. The organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are responsible for assisting governments in planning, implementing and evaluating the projects within their fields of competence. Resolution 222 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council, which established the Expanded Programme, provides that "the projects falling within the competence of participating organizations should be carried out by them, and the co-ordination of their work should be effected, with due regard to their constitutions and the relations established between them", and that "the work undertaken by the participating organizations under the expanded Technical Assistance programme should be suitable for integration with their normal work".

2.2 By resolution 542 B (XVIII) the Economic and Social Council, in establishing the procedures and principles of country programming and allocation of funds, stated "The appropriate

organs of the participating organizations are requested to continue to review the technical aspects of the programmes for which they assume responsibility, in the same way, in so far as possible, as they examine their regular programmes". The governing bodies of the organizations continue to have, and to exercise, the responsibility for reviewing the technical aspects of the programme. One of them, at least, has called to the attention of governments the need, in planning the activities to be included in their co-ordinated country programmes under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, for co-ordinating activities in its field of competence financed under the Expanded Programme with (1) those financed from the organization's regular budget, (2) those financed from other sources of outside assistance, and (3) those to be financed from the governments' own resources.

2.3 The Technical Assistance Committee was established to exercise general supervision over the Expanded Programme, receive regular reports and review the progress of the Programme. It interprets resolutions, recommends new legislation and takes decisions on questions submitted to it by the Technical Assistance Board. The Committee was not to concern itself with the technical aspects of the programme nor with the national development plans of the recipient governments. It is concerned with overall priorities, evaluation of projects and programme inter-relationships. The Committee gives overall approval to the biannual programmes and authorizes the allocation of funds.

3. Special Fund

3.1 At a later stage, the Special Fund was established as a compromise in the face of the wishes of developing countries to see created the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), which the major donor countries were not prepared to set up at the time. The Special Fund was to assist

projects in most of the fields which are the responsibility of the organizations participating in the United Nations system. The Fund has been primarily concerned with pre-investment activities in those fields, and its projects have taken the forms of feasibility studies, applied research and manpower training. A Managing Director was entrusted with the management of the voluntary funds made available for this purpose. A Consultative Board was established to advise the Managing Director, composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Managing Director was to make, as appropriate, arrangements for representatives of the organizations to be invited to the deliberations of the Consultative Board.

3.2 The Managing Director was to "rely as far as possible on the existing facilities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Technical Assistance Board", and "the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency should be ready to assist and advise governments, at their request, in the preparation of their applications for assistance". However, under these arrangements, the governing bodies of the organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation have no responsibility for the technical validity of projects, as they have for projects financed from their regular budgets and from the Special Account of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Thus, the mechanism established for the Special Fund operations converted the usual role of the organizations into one of executing agencies; their activities implemented with funds from this source of financing became a collection of undertakings and not necessarily a programme in which the parts were made to fit into a pre-planned whole.

The Managing Director is responsible for evaluating project requests - including technical evaluation - and for recommending projects to the Governing Council.

3.3 The Governing Council of the Special Fund provides general policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Special Fund. It has final authority for the approval of the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director and the allocation of funds, and reviews the administration and the execution of the Fund's projects and submits reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

III COMMENTS:

1. The comments which follow have been developed on the basis of five fundamental concepts:

1.1 The organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation are not supra-national but only international organizations, which can function solely in the recognition that the wishes of the governments requesting and receiving assistance are paramount.

1.2 Technical co-operation of the organizations with the developing countries should be so oriented as to encourage national officials to exercise complete responsibility for national affairs; the United Nations system of technical co-operation should be based on complete faith in the ability of developing countries to look after their own interests.

1.3 The funds made available for technical co-operation are intended for maximum programme assistance to developing countries; therefore, every tendency to direct such funds away from programmes into increasing administrative machineries should be discouraged to the utmost.

1.4 The organizations were created by Member States to fulfil a role universally acknowledged as necessary; the machinery for executing this work should promote, not detract from, its quality.

1.5 A complex structure should not be created when a simpler one will do as well, or better.

2. On these assumptions, it is for governments to develop comprehensive practical national plans to meet their particular needs; any external assistance, multilateral or bilateral, should be designed within that context.

3. The role of the organizations as international instruments of technical co-operation is to assist governments, on request, to identify their needs and to develop comprehensive national plans to meet those needs. Plans which are elaborated in each sector of development by the government authorities, with such assistance as they request from the international technical organizations, can only be brought together in a realistic national plan by the national authorities themselves. Should governments so wish, assistance could be provided to help in the preparation of the overall plan. However, no external authority can, or indeed should attempt to, supplant such important national planning. The "overall view" is therefore essentially valid at the national level. The international assistance of the organizations can only reflect the requests of governments and no overall international view should affect the prerogatives of governments to request what they feel is necessary for their own countries.

4. In retrospect, considering the evolution of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance up to date, it appears that instead of creating the elaborate, and costly, machinery of the Technical Assistance Committee and the Technical Assistance

Board, it would have been possible simply to expand somewhat on the existing mechanisms of the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. Financial resources thereby saved would be devoted entirely to technical co-operation programmes for the benefit of the developing countries. Certainly the procedures developed by the Technical Assistance Board for the preparation, submission and approval of programmes, and for even the most minute changes in the programmes after approval, are cumbersome, unwieldy and time-consuming. It might have been profitable simply to allocate the responsibilities under the programmes of technical co-operation among the organizations participating in the United Nations system, along the lines of the normal division of responsibilities among them.

5. Again, although the history of the Special Fund is of relatively short duration, retrospective examination seems to reveal that the Special Fund has, in certain senses, duplicated the machinery of the organizations participating in the United Nations system, and thereby somewhat restricted their technical responsibilities as laid down in the various constitutions.

6. In sum, there has been a tendency towards erosion of the technical responsibilities of the organizations and a substitution therefor of political judgements at a central point. Technical examination, by the appropriate governing body, of the work assisted by the organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation is essential to ensure the technical soundness of projects.

7. Another factor to be considered is that, unlike the other organizations participating in the programmes of technical co-operation, the United Nations has until recently had no organ which has been particularly responsible for reviewing, approving and evaluating its programmes of assistance to governments from the technical point of view.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Within each country

1.1 Adequate planning and co-ordination at the country level form the keystone of success in programmes of technical co-operation. Only within each country can the decisions be made as to what next steps should be taken toward economic and social development. The hard choice between two projects, both of which may be technically sound and urgently needed, that must be made when resources are limited, can be made only by the government concerned.

1.2 The organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation must, on request, assist and advise governments on the development of their national plans and on the projects which should be undertaken in order to achieve the goals established by those plans. To ensure that such assistance is available, either continuously or at short notice, some organizations have increasingly appointed technically qualified country representatives or chiefs of mission and/or strengthened the technical advisers in their regional establishments; this trend should be continued, in view of its usefulness to developing countries. Furthermore, it is suggested that each organization do what it can to provide, either on a regional or a country basis, as appropriate, such technical advice and assistance in planning within its own field of competence as the countries concerned require.

1.3 A number of countries, particularly those newly-independent, for lack of trained personnel are not yet in a position to carry out effectively and efficiently the necessary co-ordination at the national level. In the absence of alternatives, the system of Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, instituted a dozen years ago, has served a useful purpose in assisting that co-ordination. However, the current trend of

building up Resident Representatives' offices presents the inherent danger of perpetuating any inexperience of staff in under-developed countries, while absorbing a large amount of funds that could be used for programmes. It is possible that governments may wish to consider making use of OPEX staff to help them achieve the desired level of co-ordination. This alternative to increasing the offices of Resident Representatives would not only safeguard the independence of decision by governments, since OPEX staff are civil servants of the governments, but would also carry with it the training of counterpart national personnel, to hasten the elimination of this external intrusion into the internal affairs of governments. In addition, more rapid progress in the development of national staff to carry out the required functions would be possible if considerable additional emphasis could be placed on training in public administration.

1.4 In other countries, which have made considerable progress in the development of their own civil servants, the governments themselves are already capable of effectively co-ordinating their national development activities, and their need for Resident Representatives has decreased over the years. It is suggested that Resident Representatives should have the objective of "working themselves out of a job", which is also, or should be, the objective of the technical advisers from the organizations. Improved co-ordination in the field should be achieved by strengthening governmental planning and co-ordination, international staff acting as advisers if the government so desires.

1.5 In summary it is recommended that:

- (1) Everything possible be done to enable governments to do their own planning and co-ordination of economic and social development as soon as possible;

(2) Organizations should, on request, provide technical advisers to their counterpart ministries or departments of government, either on a regional basis or as country representatives;

(3) Those organizations which are not able to provide their own country representative - or regional equivalent - should be able to call on the services of another organization's representative, which in most cases would be expected to be that of the United Nations.

(4) For countries lacking personnel trained to plan and co-ordinate economic and social development, governments may wish to consider requesting OPEX staff to fill the gap until national personnel can be trained, in lieu of expanding Resident Representatives' offices; in any case, there should be increased emphasis on training national staff for the purpose.

(5) Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board should, as rapidly as possible, be replaced by each government's own co-ordinating machinery; the governmental machinery should be so established that it would provide the programming and implementation of programme functions now carried out by Resident Representatives, as well as the administrative support services required by the international staff serving in the country.

2. Regional Arrangements

2.1 The regional structures which have been developed in varying degrees by a number of organizations over the years should be fully utilized in the technical co-operation programmes.

Because of their detailed knowledge of local conditions, they provide a valuable service to the governments in their regions as well as to their own headquarters. In many cases they can

provide technical "back-stopping" for country representatives or country mission chiefs of the organizations, or themselves carry out the functions of such representatives. In some organizations they provide the administrative and other services which Resident Representatives provide for other organizations.

2.2 It is recommended that:

- (1) Full use be made of regional structures of the organizations, for both programme and administrative matters;
- (2) Organizations which do not have regional structures be enabled to utilize the services of another organization's regional structure, including those for servicing project staff; in such cases it is expected that the offices of the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations would provide such services.

3. Central Arrangements

3.1 It is recommended that the central arrangements for programmes of technical co-operation provide for the establishment of a single voluntary fund for programmes of technical co-operation, to supplement the resources for technical co-operation which are available from the regular budgets of the organizations. Resources for the supplemental programmes of technical co-operation would continue to be derived from voluntary contributions; they would be receivable under existing rules governing contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund respectively, and possibly under new rules governing supplementary contributions for special purposes. Organizations which provide technical assistance or advisory services to governments from their regular assessed budgets would continue to do so, as at present, in accordance with the provisions of their own constitutions.

3.2 It is also necessary that consideration be given to the form which central machinery should have in order to deal with the programmes of technical co-operation to be financed from the voluntary fund. The following recommendations are therefore made:

1. Inter-governmental Arrangements

(1) The system under which the governing bodies of the organizations have final responsibility¹ for reviewing the technical aspects of the programmes for which the organizations assume responsibility, and the technical evaluation of their results, must be preserved and strengthened as necessary.

(2) An inter-governmental committee should be established, composed of twenty-four (or thirty) members elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Members of the organizations participating in the United Nations system, with the following functions relating to activities financed from the voluntary fund for programmes of technical co-operation:

(a) To develop overall policy guidance for the programmes.

(b) To receive reports on the programmes assisted by each of the organizations, including the technical evaluation of the programmes made by the organization's governing body. Such reports would serve as the basis for the committee's periodical review provided for under (c) below.

(c) Each year to review in depth the technical co-operation work carried out with the assistance of two - or three - of the organizations, so that a review in depth would be made of the work of each organization at intervals not longer than four years. Planning by each government is a nearly continuous process, and technical examination of projects and programmes by the governing bodies of the organizations

¹ See paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 of Part II of this paper.

is also required relatively frequently. However, an annual global review of all projects and programmes by the inter-governmental committee is not feasible. Such a review would have no particular validity and, indeed, it would be almost impossible to make of it more than a cursory exercise. On the other hand, a review in depth at four-year intervals could provide the committee with a wealth of information and would enable it to exercise an informed judgement on the programmes as a whole over a period of time.

(d) To approve the programmes requested by governments and submitted through the inter-secretariat arrangement (described below), and to approve specifically and individually the larger projects; for this purpose, "larger projects" shall be considered as those estimated to cost the technical co-operation voluntary fund an amount of \$ 250 000 or more over the lifetime of the project.

(e) To allocate funds to each organization participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation to finance the approved programmes in the field of that organization.

(f) To develop the overall policy guides and the rules for the management of any supplementary contributions for special purposes.

.....

It may also be desirable to give the inter-governmental committee the responsibility of reviewing in detail the projects proposed to be carried out by the United Nations, serving for that organization as the appropriate organ to undertake the technical review requested by ECOSOC resolution 542 B (XVIII).

2. Inter-secretariat Arrangements

(1) Co-ordination among the organizations participating in the United Nations system of technical co-operation should be strengthened

at the central and regional levels. For this purpose, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would:

- (a) Provide a forum for consultations on any aspect of the programmes of technical co-operation;
- (b) Develop recommendations on programme policies for presentation to the inter-governmental committee;
- (c) Reach agreed decisions on programme management and administration;
- (d) Report to the inter-governmental committee on all aspects of its work relating to technical co-operation programmes.

(2) The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would strengthen its existing machinery, or set up such committees or working parties as it considered necessary, to prepare for the ACC's discussions and decisions on the programmes of technical co-operation.

3. Central Secretariat Machinery

- (1) A central secretariat should be created, headed by an Executive Secretary and an Executive Co-Secretary.
- (2) The functions of the central secretariat would be:
 - (a) To recommend to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination the establishment of target figures for each programme period for each country, within which countries would prepare their programme requests;
 - (b) To maintain contacts with government members of the organizations, with a view to acquainting them with the requirements of the programmes of technical co-operation and obtaining financing therefor;

- (c) Periodically, to consolidate for the consideration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the inter-governmental committee the programmes and projects requested by governments;
- (d) To provide advice and assistance to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the financial management of the programmes;
- (e) To call to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination problems, or potential problems, arising in the technical co-operation programmes;
- (f) To prepare reports, recommendations, etc., for consideration by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its committees or working parties charged with responsibilities relating to the programmes of technical co-operation;
- (g) To carry on day-to-day work arising from the decisions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and/or the inter-governmental committee;
- (h) To provide such other staff assistance as the requirements of the programmes of technical co-operation make necessary;
- (i) To be responsible for such other functions as may be assigned by the inter-governmental committee or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.



Record Removal Notice

File Title Liaison - United Nations [UN] - World Health Organization [WHO] - 1959 / 1965 - Correspondence - Volume 2		Barcode No. 30151701		
Document Date Nov 7, 1963	Document Type Report			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Preliminary Draft for Part I of Secretary-General's Report under ECCSOC Resolution 900 A (XXXIV)				
Exception No(s). <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A-C <input type="checkbox"/> 10 D <input type="checkbox"/> Prerogative to Restrict				
Reason for Removal Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence.				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td> <td>Date Jan 8, 2013</td> </tr> </table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Jan 8, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Jan 8, 2013			

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Gen Files
Liaison WHO
**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

12 November 1963

Dear Bill,

Like yourself, I am sorry that we were unable to get together while last I was in Washington. I do hope that you are feeling completely fit again.

We shall be glad to recruit a temporary secretary for you for the duration of the Trade and Development Conference. Will you please inform us of any particular qualifications as to language, etc., you would like to have, and what date you would like such a secretary to report.

As to office space, we would not be able to provide anything in the Palais, since we ourselves occupy offices at four locations outside the Palais. However, we are with ILO erecting some new temporary buildings in Petit-Saconnex, which we expect to have available about 1 January next year, and we could let you have two or possibly three offices there if you so wish. These offices are about six minutes' drive from the conference section of the Palais.

If you will let us know just what you want concerning the secretary and whether you would like to have the offices, we shall make the necessary arrangements.

With very best regards, in which Bernice Newton joins me,

Sincerely yours,

Milton P. Siegel
Milton P. Siegel
Assistant Director-General

Mr William F. Howell
Director of Administration
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

1963 NOV 13 10:15
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED

PS I understand that the United Nations European Office may be willing to take your office space requirements into consideration. You may therefore wish to write directly to them indicating your needs.

*Per File
J. W. H. O.*
**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ - Genève



Tel.: 22 10 00 - 22 20 00 - 22 40 00

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE - Geneva

12 November 1963

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

Dear Bill,

Like yourself, I am sorry that we were unable to get together while last I was in Washington. I do hope that you are feeling completely fit again.

We shall be glad to recruit a temporary secretary for you for the duration of the Trade and Development Conference. Will you please inform us of any particular qualifications as to language, etc., you would like to have, and what date you would like such a secretary to report.

As to office space, we would not be able to provide anything in the Palais, since we ourselves occupy offices at four locations outside the Palais. However, we are with ILO erecting some new temporary buildings in Petit-Saconnex, which we expect to have available about 1 January next year, and we could let you have two or possibly three offices there if you so wish. These offices are about six minutes' drive from the conference section of the Palais.

If you will let us know just what you want concerning the secretary and whether you would like to have the offices, we shall make the necessary arrangements.

With very best regards, in which Bernice Newton joins me,

Sincerely yours,

Milton P. Siegel
Assistant Director-General

PS I understand that the United Nations European Office may be willing to take your office space requirements into consideration. You may therefore wish to write directly to them indicating your needs.

USA
Washington 25, D.C.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Reconstruction and Development Bank for
International Bank for
Director of Administration
Mr William F. Howell

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE
NOV 15 1963

Liaison WHO

October 28, 1963

Mr. Milton P. Siegel
Assistant Director General
Finance and Administration
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Milt:

Again my regrets and apologies that I was unable to keep my date with you while you were in Washington. It certainly would have been good to talk with you after far too many years.

You were good enough to suggest that I write you regarding the Bank and the Fund's interest in calling on you for office space during the United Nations Geneva meeting on trade. I am sure you are familiar with the dates - I believe it starts in the spring. The Bank and the Fund would each have a man there all or a considerable part of the time. Should you be able to furnish us with offices - for which we would certainly want to reimburse you - it would be a great help to us. Also in accordance with our conversation, if your good people could recruit a temporary secretary for us for the duration of the meeting, that too would be most helpful.

At this time all that is obviously needed is your judgment on the availability of the offices and the possibility of your helping us find a secretary.

My very best.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) WILLIAM F. HOWELL

William F. Howell
Director of Administration

WFH/it

Liaison WHO

October 17, 1963

Mr. Abraham Horwitz
Director
Pan American Health Organization
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Horwitz:

On behalf of Mr. Woods I acknowledge with thanks your letter of October 9, enclosing a copy of the Resolution adopted by the XIV Directing Council of the Panamerican Health Organization. We shall count on the cooperation of your Organization in our future activities in the field of water supply and sewage development in Latin America.

I enjoyed our talk the other day and hope to see you soon again. With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



Richard A. Demuth
Director

Development Services Department

DLG:mo

cc: Mr. Schmidt
Mr. Wishart
Central files w/incoming ltr. and attachment

Liaison W 170

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: October 15, 1963

FROM: Richard H. Demuth

SUBJECT: Pan American Health Organization Proposal for a Rural Water Supply Program.

At Mr. Woods' request Mr. Gordon and I met yesterday with Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director of the Pan American Health Organization, and his associate, Dr. Suter, to discuss a proposal put forward by the PAHO for developing rural water supplies throughout Latin America, to be financed from a "Special Fund for Rural Welfare." At its recent meeting the PAHO Directing Council endorsed the proposal and instructed Dr. Horwitz to sound out lending agencies about the possibilities for financing it.

The PAHO scheme is outlined in the attached memorandum. It proposes to achieve one of the stated objectives of the Alliance for Progress -- "to make potable water and sewage disposal facilities available at least to . . . 50% of the rural population in a decade" -- at a cost of \$15 per head, or some \$900 million in total. They assume that 30% of this investment could be provided by the localities benefitting, mainly in the form of labor and materials; 20% through grants-in-aid from the Latin American national governments; and the remaining 50% through international loans. These loans would be made on IDA-type terms to the various governments which would then make sub-loans to the local communities. The sub-loans would be repayable in 10 years and would bear interest. The repayments on the sub-loans would be used to finance further extension of water supplies or other rural health programs in the respective countries.

I explained to Dr. Horwitz that it would be hard for the Bank to consider participating financially in a regional program of the kind proposed. The Bank was not lending, at present, to some Latin American countries -- e.g. Brazil. Anyway the terms of Bank loans would not fit the financing pattern envisaged. IDA resources were quite limited and other claimants would have priority over many Latin American countries.

Dr. Horwitz said that the PAHO was hoping to obtain most of the needed external financing from the United States. In their view, however, it would be advantageous if the proposed Fund, which would include token contributions from Latin American countries as well as the U.S. assistance, were administered by an international agency like the Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank. He said he had discussed this possibility with the IDB, and they had expressed sympathetic interest. I said I thought the IDB would be an appropriate agency to administer such a fund for Latin America, and that to bring the World Bank into the picture would merely add an unnecessary complication. Dr. Horwitz agreed that he could see no special advantage in a dual administration.

In conclusion I said that if, on further exploration, it appeared to them that participation of the Bank would serve some real purpose, we would be glad to discuss the matter again with Dr. Horwitz or his associates.

DLG:RHD:mo
Attach.

cc: Mr. Schmidt w/copy of attachment
Mr. Armstrong w/copy of attachment
Mr. Wishart w/copy of attachment



directing council

PAN AMERICAN
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XIV Meeting

Washington, D. C.
September 1963

regional committee

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

XV Meeting



Draft Agenda Item 31

CD14/23 (Eng.)

7 August 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL FUND FOR RURAL WELFARE

I. Antecedents and General Objectives

More than half the total population of Latin America lives in rural areas, largely on scattered farms and in communities of less than 2,000 population. Even when considering the factors of industrial and general economic development, for generations to come, there will always remain a large proportion of rural population in Latin America whose needs will have to be taken care of. The welfare of this important segment of the population has long been a primary concern of the Pan American Health Organization.

Although the rural population is just as important as the urban one, as a general rule, the rural population has been the last group to benefit from national programs for improved health and welfare. In the less developed countries of the Hemisphere, owing to the lack of financial resources and the isolation and tenuous linkage with the market economy of many rural people, social welfare programs have tended to find their greatest application in urban centers even when they have originally been conceived to cover the whole of the population.

The First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico City, October 1962) recognized the need for intensified effort to improve the conditions of life in rural areas, and Resolution A-11 on Health and Economic and Social Development (Appendix I) stressed the need for international credits in order to carry out a variety of programs, including rural community development and water supply.

Recommendation A-6 of the Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level, Washington, April 1963, (Appendix II) as confirmed by Resolution IV of the 48th Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee (Appendix III) further recommended that the Pan American Health Organization study the possibility of establishing a special fund, which might be called the Special Rural Welfare Fund, which would make it possible to carry out environmental sanitation and other health projects with the cooperation of organized communities, priority being given to water supply projects. The present

study was carried out by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in response to the recommendations of the Task Force on Health, and of the 48th Meeting of the PAHO Executive Committee, and is being submitted herewith to the PAHO Directing Council.

In interpreting the spirit of above recommendations and as implied by its title, it was considered that the Special Rural Welfare Fund should involve not only rural water supply and sanitation but also such other projects that will increase general rural welfare.

II. The Rural Community in Transition

The rural community in much of Latin America today is in a period of transition. Basically still traditionally oriented, with its major values unchanged for many years, the rural community is being exposed increasingly to modern technology and to the appeal of the city with its promise of the amenities of modern living.

The cityward migration in many Latin American countries has developed more rapidly than have urban job opportunities and urban housing, creating slum areas in and around the major cities where unemployment, inadequate housing, disease and social unrest prevail.

Orderly economic growth can only occur when the flow of population to urban areas matches at least approximately the increasing job opportunities and the physical absorption capacity of the cities, and when sufficient productive workers remain on the land to provide food both for themselves and for the growing urban population.

Rural unemployment and poverty provide an incentive to leave the land even when urban job opportunities do not exist, and development planners are increasingly concerned with creating new productive job opportunities in farm and village, both to mitigate urban unemployment and overcrowding and to stimulate agricultural production.

Economic incentives alone are not enough to hold people on the land when they imagine that life is more pleasant elsewhere, and it is now generally recognized that the rural community must offer more attractive living, more of the characteristic urban amenities, if the outflow of population is to be held to reasonable proportions.

Experience in a number of Latin American countries has shown that facilities such as water supply, housing, schools, community buildings and the like cannot be imposed effectively from above. When facilities are provided as a gift, the population tends to expect that maintenance services will also be given, and the new installations quickly fall into disrepair. It has been demonstrated that only by stimulating community interest, by mobilizing community resources of labor and materials as well as money, can a sense of participation and a direct incentive to improve operation and maintenance be created.

Community self help not only creates interest and awareness, but can also tap hitherto unutilized local resources. In areas where underemployment is prevalent, a contribution of labor time does not jeopardize other activities. Locally available wood, sand, gravel and other building materials may be conveniently exploited. Both a psychological and a material stimulus to development is thus provided.

For above indicated reasons, it is felt that rural welfare works in the Americas should depend as far as possible on the resources of local communities, and be based on their active participation with intervention by provincial and national Governments only to the extent necessary to make up the difference, and with international resources called on only to the extent that local and national resources are clearly not adequate to achieve the desired result by themselves.

So far, in Latin America, a series of sanitation and rural welfare projects have already been executed successfully with community participation. However, under the proposal contained in this document to the PAHO Directing Council not thousands but many millions of people would be involved.

Rather than supplement national and local effort by grants or by loans on commercial terms, the more flexible instrument of international financing of national revolving funds for direct loans to local communities would appear most logical. While, for reasons discussed below, attention would be concentrated on rural water supplies in the first instance, the revolving funds --once they become selfsustaining-- could supplement community self-help for constructing or improving housing, for excreta and refuse disposal, for food storage and processing facilities, as well as for other undertakings designed to improve the level and attractiveness of rural life.

Finally, as a by-product, the community, once properly organized and with a habit already created, might well see fit to finance in a similar fashion other worthwhile projects with Governments providing the necessary initial funds.

III. The Need for Initial Emphasis on Water Supply

Healthy communities require a healthful environment which is impossible to obtain without adequate water supply. Water is essential to housing, school and food hygiene, health centers, industrial activities, recreational facilities and many others, in addition to the needs for personal cleanliness and comfort.

By common consent, water occupies a first priority due to its necessity to sustain life, due to its influence upon health and disease and due to its bearing upon the economy and standard of living.

It is scarcely necessary to detail the relationship of water supply to public health. Gastro-intestinal infections such as typhoid and dysentery are transmitted by water, as are certain virus diseases such as infectious hepatitis. The lack of abundant water for bathing and cleansing is closely related to the prevalence of many infections transmitted by contact with contaminated fomites.

Reports of Member Governments to the Pan American Health Organization for 1962 show that in most Latin American countries enteritis and diarrhea were the main causes of death in the 1-4 year age group. This points up the contribution of a water supply program to the objectives of the Alliance for Progress to raise average life expectancy by 5 years and reduce infant mortality in the 0-5 year group by 50 per cent in a decade.

The Alliance for Progress proposes to stimulate economic growth harmoniously with social development. The bed-rock for this desired accomplishment is the health and welfare of the people who are to be both the participants and the beneficiaries of this venture. The first necessity of good health is for the people to have good water in sufficient amounts for drinking and other domestic purposes.

Furthermore, a good water supply is also required for the uses of commerce and for industry itself. Water is required for a multitude of uses, and unless it is available for the support of processes, as well as to provide health and convenience to the workers, industry will not develop. Records are replete with the case-histories of places that have burgeoned and grown under the stimulus of water supply and of those which have withered and died from its lack. Many communities even in remote places, have been pulled out of social and economic doldrums by the aid of water supply and transformed into thriving, enlightened, commercialized, industrialized and progressive communities.

In the developing countries there are usually limited financial resources and great competition for the available money. The great problem is deciding with confidence upon sound priorities. There are many advisers on the expenditure of this money -- possibly too many at times -- with many points of view. Governments must see to it that in their development programs adequate provisions are made for this vital infrastructure of water supply for the people.

Money spent on water supplies, however, purchases more than improved health. The provision of readily accessible water is part of a higher level of living. It allows women and children to devote to other activities the time which would otherwise be spent day in and day out carrying water. A one-inch pipe can deliver as much water to a community as 150 women carrying jars for eight hours a day.

Water pays great economic dividends not only in reducing lost man hours of labor due to debilitating illness but also in making the community more stable and attractive to capital investment. In the case of light industry in small communities using local agricultural products as raw material, the undertakings often do not have the technical and economic resources to solve the problems of water supply for themselves, and community water services thus provide a stimulus to small-scale, decentralized industrialization. Above all, adequate water service at reasonable cost is an attainable objective for the rural community. If it has not yet been attained, it is only because the national Governments and local communities of the Americas have not committed themselves to the task. The single most difficult step in a water supply program is to get it started; in countries where it has been possible to get a program under way, it has usually prospered and expanded. International aid can play a true catalytic role in the initiation of rural water supply programs in the knowledge that efficiently mobilized local and national resources will soon result in self-sustaining growth.

In summary, the justification for rural water supply as the first endeavor of a special fund for rural welfare is based on the following:

1. It satisfies a human want as well as an objectively verifiable need.
2. Experience has shown it to be completely feasible.
3. It requires relatively small outside assistance and rapidly becomes self-sustaining.
4. It yields returns in health, comfort, and economic development.
5. It involves the whole community and contributes to its development.

6. It rests on a sound and scientifically accepted technical base.

IV. Alliance for Progress Objectives

In the Charter of Punta del Este, the American countries pledged themselves to make potable water and sewage disposal facilities available at least to 70 per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population in a decade. It is to be noted that during the past two years remarkable developments have been achieved particularly with the financial aid of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the United States Agency for International Development (AID) which have approved over \$200,000,000 in loans for the development of water supplies in Latin America. However, the Pan American Health Organization views with concern that the problem of rural water supplies still remains largely unsolved. The

recommendations of the Task Force on Health clearly indicate the interest of the Governments to the effect that the rural water supply problems be solved in a similar fashion as the urban ones.

While some funds for rural water supply have been given by the IADB, the AID (U.S.A.) and by UNICEF, and technical assistance has been provided by AID and PAHO, the amounts thus far assigned to complement locally available funds are far from sufficient to fulfill the obligation assumed at Punta del Este. Calculations of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, shown in Table I, indicate that 56,530,000 of the rural population of Latin America will have to be provided with water in a decade if this obligation is to be met.

If the present attitude toward rural water supply continues, 10 years hence there will be little achievement towards the goals established by the Alliance for Progress. Previous attempts have so far not been of a sufficient magnitude; it is imperative that a bold new approach be designed in order to get the rural water supply programme moving on a continent wide scale.

The present proposal for a Special Rural Welfare Fund represents a new approach towards solving the rural water supply problem on a vast scale in Latin America, with active community participation on a self-sustaining basis, involving concepts of sound fiscal administration and operations management, to continue after construction is completed. The proposal does not intend to replace but rather to supplement other national and international efforts already existing. During a second cycle the Special Rural Welfare Fund could finance other rural welfare projects.

For the initiation of the program, it will be advisable to select those communities where the greatest number of people might benefit and which offer the most favorable conditions. The results obtained in these communities during the initial stage of the program will no doubt stimulate action in other communities in the countries concerned.

Small and poor communities require simple and modest solutions to their water problems. Spigots and water units may be considered as a first step, and every effort should be made to provide service connections into the homes or adjacent courtyards. For this, it is important to consider that there be no rigidly transplanted standards from more developed countries. Flexible solutions, related to the legal and institutional structure of the Latin American countries, to the customs and traditions of local communities, should be adopted.

While the figure of \$10 per capita has been mentioned for some years as an average estimate for the construction of rural water supplies, it is more likely that the average cost will approach \$15 over the next ten years. Depending on local conditions, whether adequate ground water supply is readily available or whether surface water has to be carried by pipelines over long distances with treatment facilities to be provided, cost figures

ranging from less than \$8 to more than \$25 per capita have been encountered in recent experience. The aggregate cost estimate of about \$900,000,000 on the basis of an average cost of \$15 per capita, shown in Table I, therefore, represents a wide range of possible costs for individual projects.

It should also be borne in mind that there is a certain minimum expenditure involved in the construction of wells, storage tanks, etc., which can serve varying numbers of persons. The greatest number of persons can be served at lowest per capita cost by starting with larger communities at the beginning of the rural water program.

In view of the many claims on national resources in the development programs of the Alliance for Progress, it is hardly likely that the countries of the Americas will be able to bear the entire burden of rural water supply from local community contributions and Government budgets. Although it is essential that the local communities to be benefited make some contribution, the amount they can supply is limited by the low incomes of the rural population. The present proposal, therefore, is based on the assumption that local communities will make some contribution of labor, materials and money within their ability to pay, and that some grants in aid for rural water services will have to be made by national Governments.

Furthermore, an international loan mechanism involving long and interest free terms to countries which establish a National Revolving Fund would be called for. The National Revolving Funds in turn would re-lend to local communities half of the construction costs necessary for the water supply systems. The need for international credits would cease before the end of a decade, as the National Revolving Funds become self-sustaining. However, the basis of the whole proposal would consist in the motivation and willingness of communities to improve their lot.

V. Proposed Financing Mechanism for Rural Welfare Projects

Since conventional loans within the various countries necessarily have rather strict conditions, a Special Rural Welfare Fund (SRWF) is proposed as a source of international loans in order to finance National Revolving Funds for rural welfare projects.

As indicated in Table I, the construction costs of rural water supplies over a ten year period covering nearly 60,000,000 people at \$15 per capita, would amount to about \$900,000,000. It is proposed that half of this amount be financed through National Revolving Funds (NRF's) in 10 equal yearly amounts of \$45,000,000 each. The NRF's in turn would be assisted over an 8 year period by the SRWF with a total of about \$202,000,000 in loans toward construction costs. This amount as well as the loans to be allotted by the SRWF to each country, is indicated in Table IV.

The suggested mechanism of financing can best be visualized by referring to Table II. Column 1 represent the loans which would be needed by the communities for the construction of rural water supplies. These loans, totaling \$450,000,000 would be disbursed evenly over a 10 year period. The money would be loaned to the communities of a given country through a National Revolving Fund (NRF) to be established in each country. The communities in turn would repay the loans to the NRF over a 10 year period.

The NRF on one hand would obtain external funds through loans from the SRWF and on the other would obtain each year successively increasing funds due to repayments of principal and interest from the communities. The NRF therefore would need to borrow each year decreasing amounts of money from the SRWF.

For illustrative purposes, national terms for the loans made by NRF to communities have been assumed at 6 per cent interest on the unpaid balance, with one year of grace and repayment of principal and interest in years 2 through 11. These assumptions were used in the calculation of column 2, which represents the annual payments of principal and interest from all the communities to the various NRF's.

Since there would be a one year period of grace for the communities, during the first year the NRF's would have to borrow from the SRWF \$45,000,000 in order to meet the annual demand for construction loans to the communities. However, since during the second year \$6,114,060 in repayments from the communities that have already received loans will be flowing into the NRF's, the latter in order to satisfy a new loan demand of \$45,000,000 for other communities, would have to borrow during the second year from the SRWF only \$38,885,940 (\$45,000,000 - \$6,114,060).

The ever decreasing annual direct loans from the SRWF to the NRF's are indicated in column 3. In the ninth year, \$48,912,480 (Col. 2) in repayments to the NRF's from the communities that have already received loans, would exceed the \$45,000,000 (Col. 1) necessary to satisfy loan demands for construction in new communities by \$3,912,480. Thus, the NRF's from that year on would become self-sustaining and need to borrow no more from the SRWF. The surplus of \$3,912,480 would be applied toward paying the \$1,500,000 annual operations charge (presented in column 5) and the remaining \$2,412,480 indicated in column 6, would represent the cash on hand in the NRF's.

In order to set up the SRWF as well as to cover the annual costs of fiscal and technical administration, a certain amount of money will be needed. It is assumed that a once only "loan commission" or "creation charge" of 0.75 per cent on \$200,000,000 (which would be approximately the total amount to be committed by the countries to the SRWF) plus an "annual operations charge" of 0.75 per cent on the same amount until the beginning of amortization would suffice. Once amortization starts, during year 11, the annual operations charge would only be 0.75 per cent on the amount of loan outstanding. These amounts indicated in column 5, would represent

during the first year a total of \$3,000,000, being composed of the \$1,500,000 creation charge (0.75 per cent of \$200,000,000) plus the same amount again for the annual operations charge.

As presented in column 7, the total balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF would amount in the first year to \$43,000,000 (column 3 plus 5). Thereafter, the balance due would be increased by the direct annual loans (Col. 3) plus operations charges (Col. 5) until at the end of the 8th year, the balance due would reach a maximum of \$202,306,320 (approximately \$200,000,000 on which the original creation fee would be charged). These \$202,306,320 would have to be committed over an 8 year period by the countries of the Americas in order to set up a revolving fund capable of loaning \$450,000,000 over a 10 year period.

As already pointed out, starting the 9th year, the annual operations charge (Col. 5) would not be accumulated to the balance due (Col. 7) but rather be paid directly by the NRF's to the SRWF from the ever increasing surplus coming from the repayments received by the NRF's from the communities (Col. 2) over construction loans disbursed (Col. 1).

The last construction loans within the framework of the first cycle of operations, would be disbursed during the 10th year (Col. 1). Thereafter, cash on hand in the NRF's (Col. 6) pending normal development increase quite substantially.

Conditions of loans made by the SRWF to the NRF's would be such that no interest be charged as such, with the exception of the 0.75 per cent creation fee and 0.75 per cent annual operations charge already referred to. Furthermore, following a 10 year grace period, amortization would be at the rate of 1 per cent of the principal per annum for years 11 through 20 and 3 per cent per annum for years 21 through 50.

As indicated in column 7, starting with year 11, amortization of the \$202,306,320 balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF would proceed at the rate of 1 per cent per annum. The corresponding amounts of \$2,023,070 are indicated in column 4. At the end of the 20th year, \$20,230,700 (Col. 4) would have been amortized and the balance due from the NRF's to the SRWF reduced to \$182,075,620 (Col. 7).

Interests vary widely in Latin America and run to 15 per cent per annum and more in countries which are experiencing substantial inflation. The 6 per cent used in the present study is an arbitrary figure chosen to approximate prevailing interest rates expressed in constant prices. It is obvious that the interest rate for loans to communities will determine the date when the NRF becomes self-sustaining, but the desirability of a rapid move to self-sustaining status must be weighed against the ability of the communities to pay. Detailed studies will be necessary in each country to decide on the appropriate general rate of interest and on the special provisions which may have to be adopted for individual hardship cases.

During the one year grace period, to be accorded by the NRF to a local community, the latter would be expected to make an initial contribution to their project equivalent to 30 per cent of total construction costs. Experience shows that this contribution can be largely covered by locally available labor and materials. The financing scheme suggested for a local community, shown in Table III as an example, can be seen to be consistent with the ability to pay of an agricultural laborer earning 50 U.S. cents per day, as is common in much of Latin America, as well as with a repayment schedule which permits the NRF to become self-sustaining after the 8th year.

The entire structure of financing by source is shown in Figure I. For a 10 year cycle of operations, the catalytic contribution of international loans would represent 22 per cent of total project costs while Government grants in aid combined with total efforts on the part of rural communities would amount to 78 per cent.

The ever increasing cash on hand in the NRF's (Col. 6) could serve to finance the second cycle of future loans to extend water supply to the rest of the rural population, to undertake other environmental sanitation activities, and to support rural health and welfare in general. If desired, part of this money could be used to repay the Government totally or in part for the grants in aid previously provided to communities or to amortize the SRWF at a faster rate, with the remainder devoted to new projects.

The countries of the Americas would be invited to subscribe to the SRWF as an investment in their own development. Suggested quotas, based on individual country needs for rural water supply systems, are shown in Table IV. The same table also indicates in column 3 the total amounts of loans which would be available to the individual countries from the SRWF. For illustrative purposes it is assumed that the Latin American countries would contribute to the SRWF a sum total of \$10,000,000 payable in 8 equal yearly installments (Table II, col. 9) and that the Government of the United States of America would provide \$192,306,320 distributed in 8 yearly decreasing installments as indicated in Table II, column 8.

The SRWF might be administered by an international lending agency such as the Inter-American Development Bank, while PAHO would assume technical approval and supervision of the program. Funds for the fiscal and technical administration would come from the initial \$1,500,000 "creation charge" and the 3/4 per cent annual operations charge previously discussed and could be prorated between the financial and technical supervisory agencies on an actual cost or other agreed basis.

PAHO would have to assist the Governments by providing them the consultants necessary for setting up organizations at the central directing level, for the training of key national personnel as well as for special consultants in the engineering and social science fields. Experience will show if the funds allotted to PAHO for these obligations will suffice.

VI. Organization and Administration of the Special Rural Welfare Fund at the National Level

The implementation of the rural welfare program at the national level would be through the instrumentality of suitable organizations within the Ministries of Public Health, which through NRF's would have control of the funds made available to the countries by the Special Rural Welfare Fund, in order to make loans to communities that are suitably organized and for which adequate plans have been prepared.

The Ministries of Public Health would have primary responsibility for the programming and execution of rural welfare projects through the formulation of sound programmes including the aspects of design, construction, organization, financing, administration, operation and maintenance of services. To this end, they should have the authority to obtain loans from the SRWF as well as responsibility for establishment of the NRF's.

In order to undertake administrative, financial, operational as well as community organization activities for rural welfare projects it will be necessary that pertinent divisions or departments be established within the Ministries of Public Health. These divisions should however, have the authority and administrative flexibility necessary for the performance of their functions. Furthermore, they should require only a relatively small staff at the central directing level, since administrative and technical decentralization through regional offices would be necessary in order to maintain close and continued contact with local communities.

At the beginning, rural water supply projects would be undertaken. For this purpose, it will be necessary for sanitary engineering staff to be expanded and given a proper status at the highest level within the organizational structure of the Ministries of Public Health. The sanitary engineers would be responsible for the design and construction of local water supply systems including for instructing the communities in the operation of the systems as well as for extending technical assistance for their maintenance.

Once construction of a system is completed, title would pass to a local committee or other community organization which would be responsible for operation, maintenance and repayment of loans.

Existing facilities such as local commercial banks, credit unions or cooperatives could be used for the collection of loans repayments, for a nominal fee, thus rationalizing administration and minimizing overhead expenses.

In order to ensure the success of the program, it will be necessary to undertake continuous educational campaigns, to create a favorable attitude on the part of the people toward the program and the necessary

payments. This effort will require specialized personnel such as health educators, sociologists, anthropologists and other specialists in community organization and development.

The detailed organizational framework at the national level should, however, be in accordance with conditions prevailing in each country.

This, then, in brief, represents the report by the Director on the request by the Executive Committee to present to this Directing Council a proposal to establish a Special Rural Welfare Fund. It has been declared by the Task Force on Health and confirmed by the Executive Committee that there is a real and urgent need to assist the rural community in the betterment of their lot. Through the mechanism of the Fund indicated above, employing the competence available in each country, stimulated by local community desire and primary effort, guided by international technical advice, this program is feasible and can be achieved. The resultant achievement would mean a large stride forward in the realization of the objectives of Punta del Este and the Alliance for Progress.

In order to undertake administrative, financial, operational as well as community organization activities for rural welfare projects it will be necessary that pertinent divisions or departments be established within the Ministries of Public Health. These divisions should however, have the authority and administrative flexibility necessary for the performance of their functions. Furthermore, they should require only a relatively small staff at the central directing level, since administrative and technical decentralization through regional offices would be necessary in order to maintain close and continued contact with local communities.

At the beginning, rural water supply projects would be undertaken. For this purpose, it will be necessary for sanitary engineering staff to be expanded and given a proper status at the highest level within the organizational structure of the Ministries of Public Health. The sanitary engineers would be responsible for the design and construction of local water supply systems including for installing the communities in the operation of the systems as well as for extending technical assistance for their maintenance.

Once construction of a system is completed, it will be necessary to have a local committee or other community organization which would be responsible for operation, maintenance and repayment of loans.

Existing facilities such as local commercial banks, credit unions or cooperatives could be used for the collection of loans repayments, for a nominal fee, thus rationalizing administration and minimizing overhead expenses.

In order to ensure the success of the program, it will be necessary to undertake continuous educational campaigns, to create a favorable attitude on the part of the people toward the program and the necessary

Table I

Estimated Rural Population to be Provided with Water (*)

Country	Persons to be provided with water	Total cost in thousands of dollars (**)
Argentina	3,297,000	\$ 49,455
Bolivia	1,378,000	20,670
Brazil	24,150,000	362,250
Chile	905,000	13,575
Colombia	1,802,000	27,030
Costa Rica	206,000	3,090
Dominican Republic	902,000	13,530
Ecuador	1,770,000	26,550
El Salvador	927,000	13,905
Guatemala	801,000	12,015
Haiti	2,370,000	35,550
Honduras	750,000	11,250
Mexico	10,180,000	152,700
Nicaragua	579,000	8,685
Panama	352,000	5,280
Paraguay	610,000	9,150
Peru	3,810,000	57,150
Uruguay	325,000	4,875
Venezuela	1,416,000	21,240
TOTAL	56,530,000	\$ 847,950 (***)

(*) 50% of total rural population to have water at end of decade.

(**) At \$15 per capita.

(***) For further computations, this total will be assumed to be equal to \$900 million, 50% of which to be financed through the Special Rural Welfare Fund in 10 equal annual installments of \$45 million each.

Table II

General Financial Plan: First Cycle of Operation

Year	Loans to communities from NRF	Repayment of principal and interest from communities to NRF	Direct loans from SRWF to NRF		Amortization from NRF to SRWF	Operations charges from SRWF to NRF (0.75% per annum)	Cash on hand in NRF	Balance due from NRF to SRWF	Contribution to SRWF from	
									U.S.A.	Latin American countries
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	\$ 45,000,000	\$ --	\$ 45,000,000	\$ --	\$ 3,000,000 *	\$ --	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 46,750,000	\$ 1,250,000	
2	45,000,000	6,114,060	38,885,940	--	1,500,000	--	88,385,940	39,135,940	1,250,000	
3	45,000,000	12,228,120	32,771,880	--	1,500,000	--	122,657,820	33,021,880	1,250,000	
4	45,000,000	18,342,180	26,657,820	--	1,500,000	--	150,815,640	26,907,820	1,250,000	
5	45,000,000	24,456,240	20,543,760	--	1,500,000	--	172,859,400	20,793,760	1,250,000	
6	45,000,000	30,570,300	14,429,700	--	1,500,000	--	188,789,100	14,679,700	1,250,000	
7	45,000,000	36,684,360	8,315,640	--	1,500,000	--	198,604,740	8,565,640	1,250,000	
8	45,000,000	42,798,420	2,201,580	--	1,500,000	--	202,306,320**	2,451,580	1,250,000	
9	45,000,000	48,912,480	--	--	1,500,000	2,412,480***	202,306,320	--	--	
10	45,000,000	55,026,540	--	--	1,500,000	10,939,020	202,306,320	--	--	
11	--	61,140,600	--	2,023,070	1,500,000	68,556,550	200,283,250	--	--	
12	--	55,026,540	--	2,023,070	1,486,950	120,073,070	198,260,180	--	--	
13	--	48,912,480	--	2,023,070	1,471,780	165,490,700	196,237,110	--	--	
14	--	42,798,420	--	2,023,070	1,456,610	204,809,440	194,214,040	--	--	
15	--	36,684,360	--	2,023,070	1,441,430	238,029,600	192,190,970	--	--	
16	--	30,570,300	--	2,023,070	1,426,260	265,150,570	190,167,900	--	--	
17	--	24,456,240	--	2,023,070	1,411,090	289,606,810	188,144,830	--	--	
18	--	18,342,180	--	2,023,070	1,395,910	301,095,850	186,121,760	--	--	
19	--	12,228,120	--	2,023,070	1,380,740	309,920,160	184,098,690	--	--	
20	--	6,114,060	--	2,023,070	1,365,567	312,645,583	182,075,620	--	--	
TOTAL	450,000,000	611,406,000	188,806,320	20,230,700	30,836,337			192,306,320	10,000,000	

* Includes \$1,500,000 creation charge (0.75% loan commission on \$200,000,000).

** Through year 8, operations charges are added to balance due to SRWF.

*** From year 9, operations charges are met from cash on hand in NRF.

Table III
Illustration of a Water Loan for a Community of
1,000 Population

Year	Amortization of loan including principal and interest	Payments for amortization of government loan (NRF) per family	
		Yearly	Monthly
	\$	\$	\$
1	-	-	-
2	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
3	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
4	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
5	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
6	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
7	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
8	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
9	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
10	1,019.01	5.10	0.43
11	1,019.01	5.10	0.43

Payments by the community and individual families in a community of 1,000 population (200 families) for a local water supply system provided at a cost of \$15,000, with a government grant of \$3,000 (20% of construction costs), a government loan (NRF) of \$7,500 at 6% annual interest and an initial community contribution equivalent to \$4,500 (30% of construction costs).

The government loan has a 1 year grace period without payment of principal and interest. Thereafter, amortization of principal and interest is in 10 equal annual installments.

Note that the monthly payments for loan amortization per family amounts to slightly less than 1 day's pay per laborer.

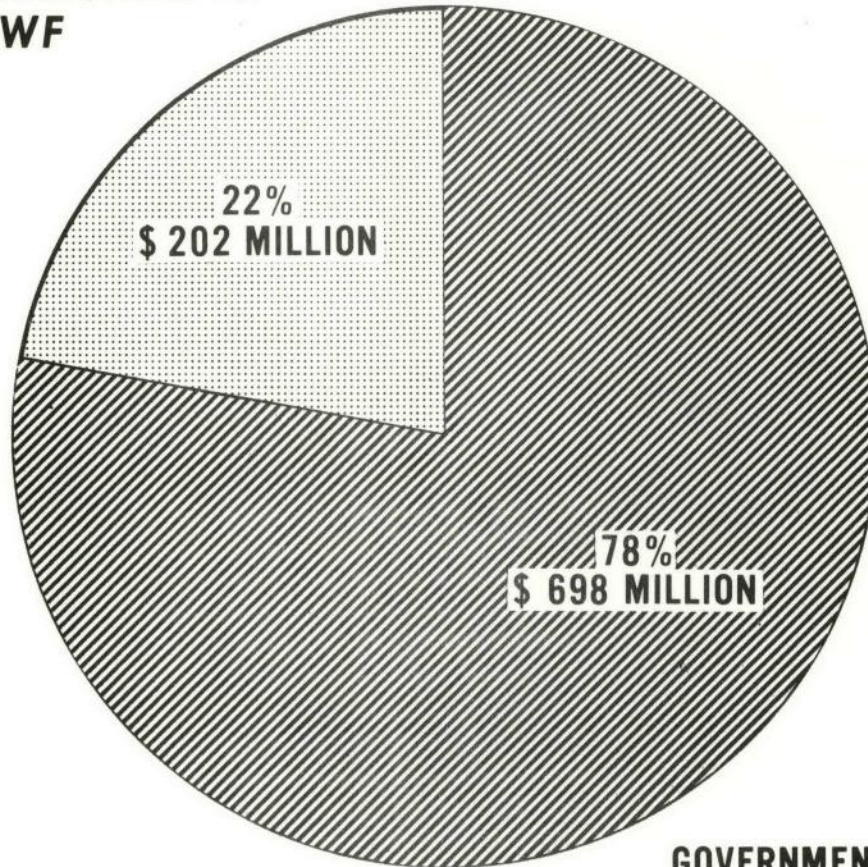
Table IV

Country	Suggested Contributions to the SRWF		Loans to be allotted during 1st cycle of operations by the SRWF
	Total	Per annum for 8 years	
Argentina	\$ 600,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 11,012,000
Bolivia	200,000	25,000	4,602,000
Brazil	3,500,000	437,500	80,659,000
Chile	200,000	25,000	3,023,000
Colombia	400,000	50,000	6,019,000
Costa Rica	200,000	25,000	688,000
Dominican Republic	200,000	25,000	3,013,000
Ecuador	300,000	37,500	5,912,000
El Salvador	200,000	25,000	3,096,000
Guatemala	200,000	25,000	2,675,000
Haiti	200,000	25,000	7,916,000
Honduras	200,000	25,000	2,505,000
Mexico	1,800,000	225,000	34,000,000
Nicaragua	200,000	25,000	1,934,000
Panama	200,000	25,000	1,176,000
Paraguay	200,000	25,000	2,037,000
Peru	700,000	87,500	12,725,000
Uruguay	200,000	25,000	1,085,000
Venezuela	300,000	37,500	4,729,000
Subtotal, Latin America	\$ 10,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$188,806,000
USA	\$192,306,320	(*)	
TOTAL	\$202,306,320		

(*) See Table II, column 8 for contribution schedule.

FIGURE 1

**ORIGINAL COUNTRY
CONTRIBUTIONS TO
SRWF**



**GOVERNMENT GRANTS IN
AID COMBINED WITH TOTAL
RURAL COMMUNITY EFFORT**

**RELATIVE SIZE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPECIAL
RURAL WELFARE PROGRAM DURING FIRST
10 YEARS OF OPERATION, BY SOURCE**

First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic
and Social Council at the Ministerial Level
(Mexico, D.F., October 1962)

FINAL REPORT

Resolution A-11

Health and Economic and Social Development

The First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level,

CONSIDERING:

The objectives with reference to health, and the Ten-year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, which appear in Resolution A.2 appended to the Charter of Punta del Este;

The progress achieved by the countries, as described in the document, "The Alliance for Progress: Its First Year, 1961-1962";

The oft-repeated statement that public health programs, besides having social effects, represent an investment in human resources, resulting in increased productivity; and

The need for international credits, as shown by national experience, carrying out a variety of health programs, as, for example, those of rural, community development, in addition to those for urban water supply,

RESOLVES:

1. To point out to the governments the advisability of formulating national health plans, together with related programs and projects, for the purpose of investing the resources of the countries and the international organizations in the solution of the problems of the greatest economic and social significance.

2. To recommend to the governments that, from the outset, national or regional development programs include the health measures that are indispensable for assuring the highest levels of production and community welfare.

3. To recommend to the national and international credit institutions that they include in their investment policy a variety of health programs in addition to those of urban, suburban, and rural water supply, and that they adopt a flexible system of financing to cover the various items of these programs.

Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level

Washington, D. C., April 1963

Recommendation A.6

Environmental Sanitation

1. Among health programs the highest priority should be given to environmental sanitation and, within this field, to water supply and sewage disposal systems in urban and rural areas of Latin America. This priority should be reflected in the programs of national development, particularly as regards the allocation of funds and the establishment of the agencies necessary to achieve the objectives set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este.

2. Programs for the construction of water supply and sewage disposal systems should be intensified to the maximum in urban areas; they should be self-financing through the establishment of rational water rates and should be well organized and administered. The ministries of public health should stimulate and coordinate their activities with those of other national or local agencies in charge of urban water supply and sewage disposal services.

3. In order to fulfill the objective of the Charter of Punta del Este in rural areas, the Pan American Health Organization should study the possibility of establishing a Special Fund, which might be called the Special Rural Welfare Fund, to be financed by contributions from the countries themselves, from the Alliance for Progress, and other international agencies. This Fund would make it possible for Governments to draw up and carry out environmental sanitation projects, with the cooperation of organized communities, priority being given to water supply projects.

The ministries of health will be those responsible for the programming and execution of rural sanitation courses. They could lend or assign organized communities the necessary funds for such works. It is believed that with a suitable installment system a high percentage of the capital outlay could be recovered and used as a revolving fund that could benefit other communities.

4. Rural environmental sanitation programs should be initiated in areas where there is the greatest concentration of population and where the system could serve groups of houses. When the economic condition of the community permits, it would be possible to carry the water lines into the houses; the ministries of health could be responsible for the domiciliary connections.

Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level

5. It is recommended that environmental sanitation units be given sufficient authority to permit them to exercise their proper advisory functions within the ministry of health, and also those of coordination and supervision of all governmental bodies that are also responsible for such works.

6. The ministries of health should take an active part in the planning and execution of housing programs sponsored by the Governments, especially those that are developed in rural areas and, in the matter of the construction or improvement of housing, should encourage self-help efforts and the development of cooperatives to achieve this objective.

7. The ministries of health should intensify occupational health programs as well as those for the control of water and air pollution. Special attention should be given to the protection of the health of the agricultural worker, particularly to the danger inherent in modern agricultural practice. Industrialization programs should include industrial safety and health measures.

8. It is suggested that international banking agencies include in their loan contracts to public or private enterprises a clause making it an obligation to take measures to reduce work hazards in accordance with the legislation of each country. It is requested that the Pan American Sanitary Bureau undertake the pertinent negotiations.

9. The urgent need for training of professional and sub-professional personnel in the field of environmental sanitation is recognized to be of the utmost importance. It is recommended that the international agencies award the largest possible number of fellowships for this purpose and collaborate in the training of experts in the countries.

The ministries of health will be those responsible for the programming and execution of rural sanitation courses. They could lead or assign organized committees the necessary funds for such works. It is believed that with a suitable installment system a high percentage of the capital outlay could be recovered and used as a revolving fund that could benefit other communities.

4. Rural environmental sanitation programs should be initiated in areas where there is the greatest concentration of population and where the system could serve groups of houses. When the economic condition of the community permits, it would be possible to carry the water lines into the houses; the ministries of health could be responsible for the domiciliary connections.

48th Meeting of PAHO Executive Committee

Washington, D. C., April 1963

Resolution IV

The Executive Committee,

Considering that, among the efforts the Governments of the Americas are making to raise the level of health, the improvement of environmental conditions is one of the measures that call for the most urgent attention;

Bearing in mind that it is of the utmost importance to pay maximum attention to the improvement of the level of living of the rural population of Latin America, one of the fundamental factors for the success of the development program of the Alliance for Progress;

Bearing in mind that one of the fundamental requirements of environmental sanitation is an adequate supply of potable water to the rural and urban population;

Considering that, in order to guarantee the success of any water supply and rural welfare program, it is necessary to finance it on the basis of self-financing, in part or in whole, and to give it an organization based on sound administrative principles;

Considering that the solution of the financial problem inherent in a sanitation program could to a large extent be solved by the establishment of a special rural welfare fund financed by contributions from the countries, the Alliance for Progress, and international organizations, since it would permit the direct contributions of the interested communities and of the Government to be duly supplemented;

Considering that potable water supply, which is one of the objectives of the Ten-Year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, has been designated in recommendation A.6 of the Task Force, composed of the Ministers of Public Health of the Americas, as one of the needs that require a high priority; and

Considering that the above-mentioned recommendation suggests that the Ministries of Health should be responsible for the control of the funds made available to the countries by the Special Fund, and should make loans to communities that have previously been duly organized, either direct or through the instrumentality of suitable organizations, and on reasonable terms and with reasonable repayment periods that make it possible to create a revolving fund that can be used for the benefit of other communities,

48th Meeting of PAHO Executive Committee

RESOLVES:

Washington, D.C., April 1963

1. To invite the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau to study the various aspects of the establishment of a Special Fund that will be used for making loans to Ministries of Health on the best possible terms as to interest rates and repayment periods, so as to enable them to make available to suitably organized communities the supplementary funds necessary for the execution of potable water supply and other rural welfare projects in such a way as will allow of the establishment and maintenance of a revolving fund.

2. To invite the Director to make a report to the Directing Council on the above-mentioned study, including such specific measures as he deems appropriate for putting the recommendations of the Task Force on Health in practice.

Hearing in mind that one of the fundamental requirements of environmental sanitation is an adequate supply of potable water to the rural and urban population;

Considering that, in order to guarantee the success of any water supply and rural welfare program, it is necessary to finance it on the basis of self-financing, in part or in whole, and to give it an organization based on sound administrative principles;

Considering that the solution of the financial problem inherent in a sanitation program could to a large extent be solved by the establishment of a special rural welfare fund financed by contributions from the countries, the Alliance for Progress, and international organizations, since it would permit the direct contributions of the interested communities and of the Government to be duly supplemented;

Considering that potable water supply, which is one of the objectives of the Ten-Year Public Health Program of the Alliance for Progress, has been designated in recommendation A.6 of the Task Force, composed of the Ministers of Public Health of the Americas, as one of the needs that require a high priority; and

Considering that the above-mentioned recommendation suggests that the Ministers of Health should be responsible for the control of the funds made available to the countries by the Special Fund, and should make loans to communities that have previously been duly organized, either direct or through the intergovernmentality of suitable organizations, and on reasonable terms and with reasonable repayment periods that make it possible to create a revolving fund that can be used for the benefit of other communities.

RESOLUTION XX

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RURAL WELFARE FUND

THE DIRECTING COUNCIL,

Having examined the report of the Director on the establishment of a rural welfare fund (Document CD14/23);

Bearing in mind the importance of environmental sanitation to the health and social and economic development of the rural population of the Americas and the target established in the Charter of Punta del Este of supplying water and sewage disposal services to at least fifty per cent of the rural population in the decade;

Mindful of Resolution A-11 of the First Annual Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at the Ministerial Level (Mexico City, November 1962) which recognized the need to intensify efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas and to obtain international credits to develop programs for that purpose, and

Noting the support for such programs expressed by the Task Force on Health at the Ministerial Level (Washington, D.C., April 1963), by Resolution IV and XIII of the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee (Washington, D.C., April 1963), by the VIII Meeting of Ministers of Health of Central America and Panama (San José, July-August 1963), and by Committee VI of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (San José, August 1963), and in view of the favorable opinion and the unanimous approval of the Members of the Council at its XIV Meeting,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the rural health program along the general lines described in Document CD14/23, and based on community participation, establishment of national revolving funds, and the need for international capital contributions.

2. To urge the Director to seek assistance from all possible sources for implementation and financing the program, including the Governments and the international development and credit institutions.

3. To recommend that the Director appoint a Technical Committee to give advice on financing, community organization and motivation, and other aspects of the program.

4. To recommend that Member Countries establish competent organizations to take charge of the execution of the national programs.

(Approved at the tenth plenary session,
23 September 1963)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

Op. Files - WHO
J. S.
Good & file

Dist. file
WHO

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

T.O.D. CORRES.
ANS'D. BY _____
DATE _____

9 October 1963

Dear Shippy,

I hope that I shall be seeing you at the meeting with the World Bank People on 18 October after the WHO/AID meeting in Washington.

We have heard here that a World Bank mission will be going to Calcutta, presumably in connexion with the programme planned by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning commission and possibly to include consideration of the improvements that are being planned to the water supply system and sewerage for the greater Calcutta area.

Dr Kaul will also be attending these meetings and we would be very much interested to learn some further details of this mission, its functions, duration, etc. Do you propose that we could meet with some of the World Bank people to get more information on this? I shall call you on the telephone when I arrive in Washington on 14 or 15 October. I hope that something can be arranged on this.

...

I am enclosing an excerpt from the September 14 issue of the Sunday magazine published by the Manila Chronicle. You may have already received this, however, if you have not I know that you will be interested in the article on the National Water Works and Sewage Authority of the Philippines, in which your name is mentioned. I should like to have the article back in the case that you have received a copy, if not I suppose you can get one from your contacts in Manila.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you next week.

Best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Paul

P. Bierstein
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold Shipman
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Rehabilitation
Washington, D.C.
USA

COBBEN
GENEVE
RECEIVED

...
ENCL.

Handwritten notes at top left, including "Op. Alex" and "W.H.O."

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations GENEVA - SUISSE Télég. : UNISANTE - Genève



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations GENEVA - SWITZERLAND Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

9 October 1963

Stamp box containing: T.O.D. CORRES., AND'D BY, DATE

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

Dear Shippy,

I hope that I shall be seeing you at the meeting with the World Bank People on 18 October after the WHO/AID meeting in Washington.

We have heard here that a World Bank mission will be going to Calcutta, presumably in connexion with the programme planned by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Commission and possibly to include consideration of the improvements that are being planned to the water supply system and sewers for the greater Calcutta area.

Dr Kaul will also be attending these meetings and we would be very much interested to learn some further details of this mission, its functions, duration, etc. Do you propose that we could meet with some of the World Bank people to get more information on this? I shall call you on the telephone when I arrive in Washington on 14 or 15 October. I hope that something can be arranged on this.

I am enclosing an excerpt from the September 14 issue of the Sunday magazine published by the Manila Chronicle. You may have already received this, however, if you have not I know that you will be interested in the article on the National Water Works and Sewage Authority of the Philippines, in which your name is mentioned. I should like to have the article back in the case that you have received a copy, if not I suppose you can get one from your contacts in Manila.

I shall be looking forward to seeing you next week.

Best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature of P. Birstein

P. Birstein Chief, Community Water Supply Division of Environmental Health

Mr Harold Shipman International Bank for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Washington, D.C. RECEIVED GENERAL FILES CORRESPONDENCE

ENC.

Liaison WHO



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: ES-1130-63

9 October 1963

Mr. George Woods
President,
International Bank of
Reconstruction and Development
Room 1220
1818 H St., N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Woods:


... I have pleasure in attaching herewith a copy of the Resolution IX, on the Status of the Continental Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Program, which was adopted by the XIV Directing Council of the Panamerican Health Organization recently held in Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

In accordance with the Resolution I should like to draw your attention to paragraph 4, by which we are requested to convey to your Institution, the sincere thanks and satisfaction of the Council for the consideration given to loans and grants for water supply and sewerage.

I should like to draw also your attention to paragraph 5, in which the Continental Governments are asked to continue giving high priority to national water supply and sewage problems. We have no doubt that if you go on extending your assistance by means of loans and grants, the Governments will be able to follow such recommendation.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm the Organization's willingness to cooperate in any important environmental sanitation activities which your Institution is conducting or planning.

Please accept the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.


Abraham Horwitz
Director

Encls. (2)

ack at 17

RESOLUTION IX

STATUS OF THE CONTINENTAL WATER SUPPLY AND
SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

THE DIRECTING COUNCIL,

Having considered the report of the Director on the status of the continental plan of community water supply and sewage disposal (Document CD14/14);

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau during the past five years in the promotion and development of community water supply programs in the Americas;

Noting with satisfaction the favorable consideration given to and approval of loans for water supply and sewerage by international and bilateral credit organizations, especially the Inter-American Development Bank;

Noting the contributions made in the past four years to the PAHO Special Community Water Supply Fund by the Governments of Colombia, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela;

Noting the proposed pledge of the Government of the United States of America of \$450,000 for 1964, subject to the appropriation of funds, of which a maximum of \$150,000 will be provided to match funds contributed by the other Governments of the Organization;

Recognizing and reaffirming the great importance of the continental water supply and sewage disposal programs to the public health and to the economic and social development of the peoples of all countries of the Americas; and

Mindful of the fact that the ever-increasing responsibilities of all the agencies involved in the general field of environmental sanitation, specifically in the fields of water supply and sewage disposal, both urban and rural, can be met only by adequately trained professional and auxiliary personnel,

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Director of the Bureau to continue to give the highest priority to the community water supply program and to continue the Bureau's efforts to stimulate greater investment of funds from all sources, both local and international.

2. To request the Director to continue and amplify the technical assistance given to the Governments in the planning and financing of water supply systems, and to extend this assistance to the fields of management, construction, operation, and maintenance of the expanded and improved systems.

3. To express its satisfaction and thanks to the Governments of Colombia, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela for their contributions to the Special Community Water Supply Fund during

the past four years, and to request the Director to renew the invitation to all Governments to contribute to this fund, specially to match the additional \$150,000 pledged by the United States of America for 1964.

4. To request the Director to convey to the Inter-American Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Agency for International Development, and Export-Import Bank of the United States of America its sincere thanks and satisfaction of the Council for the consideration being given to loans and grants for water supply and sewerage.

5. To again call to the attention of the Governments the need for continuing to give high priority to national water supply and sewage disposal programs, in urban and rural areas, for incorporating them in long-range national plans, and for providing the budgets necessary for the financing of these programs by the maximum utilization of local resources and materials, the responsibility for such programs resting with the Ministries of Health.

6. To request the Director to continue and increase the assistance to the countries in the preparation and training of professional and auxiliary personnel for the implementation and maintenance of the water supply program, and to cooperate with the countries in obtaining international support for the development and strengthening of their schools of engineering.

(Approved at the seventh plenary session,
20 September 1963)

Liaison WHO

October 9, 1963

Dr. James McKenzie-Pollock
Pan American Health Organization
1501 New Hampshire Avenue N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Jimmie, *Enc. oct 4*

Thank you for sending me copies of your paper on criteria for national health programs within economic development plans. It is certainly very interesting and I am bringing it to the attention of my colleagues. I also hope that there will be possibilities for technical cooperation.

I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely

H. David Davis
Development Services Department

HDD:fph *ADD*

files

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

RHD:

I thought this might
be of interest. It's good
to discover a doctor aware
of the economic development
context.

Perhaps there will be an
opportunity for Bank cooperation
with McKenzie-Pollock's
group?

HDD

Letter WHO



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: PLAN-292-63

4 October 1963

Mr. David Davis
Development Services Department
World Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear David:

Thanks for the lovely party last evening. I met so many interesting people who seemed intrigued to hear that a mere medicine man was taking at least an intelligent interest in economic development. I am taking the liberty therefore, of enclosing copies of a note on the kind of activity in which my office is engaged.

I am looking forward to our future social and perhaps even technical cooperation now that we are at last stationed together in the same town.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "James S. McKenzie-Pollock".

James S. McKenzie-Pollock
Chief, Office of Planning

Enclosure

Ask out 9



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1201 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
 CABLE ADDRESS: OPAKHTAN

4 October 1963

IN REPLY REFER TO: PLAN-292-63

Mr. David Davis
 Development Services Department
 World Bank
 International Bank for Reconstruction
 and Development
 1818 H Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

Dear David:

Thanks for the lovely party last evening. I met so many
 interesting people who seemed intrigued to hear that a toxic medicine
 man was taking at least an intelligent interest in economic develop-
 ment. I am taking the liberty therefore, in enclosing copies of a
 note on the kind of activity in which my office is engaged.

I am looking forward to our future social and perhaps
 even technical cooperation now that we are at last returned together
 in the same town.

kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

James S. McKenna-Follow
 Chief, Office of Planning

Enclosure

1963 OCT -8 AM 9:15
 RECEIVED
 GENERAL FILES
 CORRESPONDENCE



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

1501 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS: OFSANPAN

IN REPLY REFER TO: PLAN

1 October 1963

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH PLANS WITHIN
THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL PLANS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Although each national health plan is an individual entity intended for implementation within a particular political-social-economic structure, a certain uniformity in health planning is evolving in the Americas which now makes it possible to formulate some general criteria for commenting upon national health plans which might prove useful, for example, to the Committee of Nine when considering national plans for economic development.

The newer concept of national health planning is a sophistication of long established principles of public health administration, further developed to enable the health sector to fit better in the context of central planning for economic development.

The governments of the region, acting independently and through the Pan American Health Organization and other agencies interested in promoting health development, are actively engaged in the health planning process. Interchange of new ideas and standardization of method is being promoted through the Office of National Health Planning in the Pan American Health Organization, and through courses for health planners conducted in association with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago, Chile.

Health planning can be divided into two main categories. Macro-planning is involved with the place of total health, in its widest context, within the national economy. It considers both the public and private sectors and the funding of such services. Micro-planning is the process of developing health policies and operational programs to match needs with resources most effectively after evaluating relative priorities.

An important outcome of the planning process, which is becoming apparent in many countries in Latin America, is the effect on current activities. The close scrutiny involved in planning is resulting in the establishment of realistic national norms and the radical reorganization of health services, with substantially increased results arising without additional immediate investment. The national gains from this technical and administrative streamlining when fully evaluated can be credited to the stimulus of the Alliance for Progress.

The planning process should as a first step involve the formulation of a minimum plan, which in money terms would represent the cost of continuing present standards of service over the next ten years, calculated on a basis of population increase and population accessible to services. This can be considered as the technical and also the political base line in health.

A parallel maximum plan should also be prepared, whose cost would include any desirable improvements in health protection and medical care services.

The operational plan finally decided upon for implementation will be at the point between these two extremes which the economy can support. Close cooperation between the health planners and the central planning authority is necessary to establish this level.

To estimate the national resource available for health, the percentage of government current and capital expenditures devoted to health work, and percent of gross national product expended on total health in the public and private sectors, give an indication of the base line position, and maximum projections of government expenditure and GNP provides the upper limit of feasibility.

The plan should indicate the increased commitment of national funds and foreign aid envisaged year by year, and should indicate the source of funding. In order to evaluate the adequacy of those amounts, it is useful to know what percent of the planned increase in capital investment and government current account is to be devoted to health.

Projections of investment in the private sector of health care have to be considered as complementary to the organized health services.

Agricultural production policy and import-export policy for foodstuffs should be taken into account in evaluating the nutrition program within the health plan.

The health plan influences and is influenced by population growth and the changing age distribution of the population. A comprehensive demographic projection is helpful to all sectors in the planning process.

The plan should indicate what co-operation with other sectors through the central planning authority can be achieved for better utilization of multipurpose manpower and machinery.

The training of professional manpower has to be coordinated with general education policies and take account of the demands of other sectors. Relative salary scales will influence the supply of professional manpower, and have to be coordinated through the civil service structure.

It is useful to indicate whether the plan is primarily technically or politically oriented.

The effect of the amount of imported supplies and equipment and overseas professional training on the balance-of-payments position should be evaluated.

This short list of spheres of related interest which planning in health is now considering, indicates that the health sector no longer considers itself to be a separate entity, but rather an integral part of the total national development process.

Luis Orihuela WHO

March 22, 1963

Mr. Paul Birstien
World Health Organization
Division of Environmental Health
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Paul:

I have had a letter from Luis Orihuela in which he asked for information concerning IDA and which he might refer to in connection with the preparation of a paper which he will present at the Bulgarian Water Conference which, I believe, WHO is sponsoring during the coming summer.

Attached herewith is a copy of the letter being sent to him. I am also taking advantage of this opportunity to attach several copies of the minutes of a Sanitary Engineering Inter-Agency group which has been meeting in Washington during the past few months at intervals of about once a month. This is a group which is composed of representation from our Bank, the Inter-American Bank, AID, PAHO/WHO and USPHS. Because we have a number of mutual problems, this group, I believe, is serving a worthwhile purpose as a forum for discussing approaches, philosophies and mechanisms. The attached minutes refer to the last meeting in which we discussed the general question of water supply organization and which, I believe, reflects a rather sound statement of philosophy, at least insofar as I have been able to observe it in the Latin American area and in the parts of the world where I have worked.

I believe there would be considerable mutual advantage if we would have the opportunity for some informal discussions with you and hope that your travels may bring you to Washington in the near future.

Please accept my best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Harold R. Shipman
Sanitary Engineer
Technical Operations Department

HRS
HRS:be
Encs.

cc: Division Files

Liaison WHO

February 25, 1963

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12 February 1963, enclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at a recent meeting dealing with "Decentralization of United Nations Activities."

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

cc: Central Files w/incoming

ELH:ml

L'Union WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

12 February 1963

Sir,

...


I have the honour to enclose a copy of resolution EB31.R49 concerning "Decentralization of United Nations Activities", which was adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its thirty-first session.

This resolution is transmitted for your information and for any action you may deem appropriate.

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 25, D.C.

... Encl: EB31.R49 English and French versions

ack Feb 25

1223 FEB 18 AM 11:30

CORRESPONDENCE
GENEVE/LIENS
RECEIVED

Lansman W40

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE-Genève



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE-Genève

12 February 1963

In reply please refer to :
Prête de rappeler la référence :
ER

Sir,

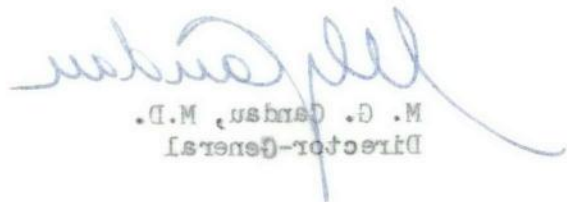
I have the honour to enclose a copy of resolution EB31.R19 concerning "Decentralization of United Nations Activities", which was adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its thirty-first session.

This resolution is transmitted for your information and for any action you may deem appropriate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


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

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Encl: EB31.R19 English and French versions

1963 FEB 18

1963 FEB 18 AM 11:34

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

RÉSOLUTIONS DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF

Trente et unième session

EB31.R49
26 janvier 1963

ORIGINAL : FRANCAIS

DECENTRALISATION DES ACTIVITES DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

Le Conseil exécutif,

Rappelant ses résolutions EB29.R45 et EB30.R23 sur la décentralisation des activités de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;

Considérant que la structure décentralisée de l'OMS permet une collaboration efficace avec les organisations régionales et avec les Etats Membres;

Appelant l'attention de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, des institutions spécialisées et de leurs organes régionaux sur l'intérêt qu'il y a à prévoir l'application de mesures préventives de santé publique dans toutes les activités de développement économique et social à l'échelon national;

Tenant compte des responsabilités constitutionnelles de l'Organisation en matière de santé, de son désir de prêter assistance et des avantages économiques de la participation d'experts de la santé dès le début de la planification et de l'exécution des plans de développement, en particulier dans le domaine du développement des ressources hydrauliques de l'agriculture et de l'industrie; et

Notant le rapport du Directeur général sur la décentralisation des activités de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et sur la collaboration de l'OMS avec les commissions économiques régionales des Nations Unies,¹

¹ Document EB31/40.

1. PREND ACTE du rapport du Directeur général;
2. PRIE le Directeur général de poursuivre la collaboration décrite dans ce rapport et de lui signaler tous faits nouveaux importants qui surviendraient dans ce domaine; et
3. EXPRIME L'ESPOIR que les organes directeurs des instituts de développement régional des Nations Unies adopteront des formules appropriées, telles que celle des comités consultatifs, pour associer à leurs délibérations et à leurs décisions les institutions spécialisées intéressées.

Dix-neuvième séance, 26 janvier 1963
EB31/Min/19

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Thirty-first Session

EB31.R49
26 January 1963

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

DECENTRALIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Executive Board,

Recalling its resolutions EB29.R45 and EB30.R23 on Decentralization of United Nations activities;

Having in mind the effective collaboration with regional organizations and Member States which is made possible by the decentralized structure of WHO;

Calling to the attention of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and their regional organs the value of applying preventive public health measures in all economic and social development activities at the national level;

Bearing in mind the constitutional responsibilities of the Organization in the field of health, the willingness of the Organization to assist, and the economic advantages which can accrue from early participation of health experts in the planning and execution of development plans specially in the field of water resources, agricultural and industrial development; and

Noting the report of the Director-General on decentralization of United Nations activities and collaboration with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations,¹

1. NOTES the report of the Director-General;

¹ Document EB31/40

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue the co-operation recorded in this report and to bring any significant new developments to the attention of the Board; and

3. EXPRESSES the hope that the directing bodies of the United Nations regional development institutes will adopt appropriate devices, such as advisory committees, for associating the interested specialized agencies with their deliberations and decisions.

Nineteenth meeting, 26 January 1963
EB31/Min/19

Liaison WHO

November 30, 1962

Dear Dr. Candau:

Thank you for your letter of November 23rd. ✓

I would be glad to receive a member of the G. A. Brakeley Company and when they telephone for an appointment you may rest assured they will have one as soon as my schedule permits.

I hope that I can be of some assistance.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

JVR:cml

Lain W+10

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

23 November 1962.

Dear Mr. Black,

For some time, we have had under consideration a matter on which we would like to have your advice.

It has been suggested that there be established a non-profit organization to receive voluntary funds for international health projects over and above the ability of WHO to finance, or outside the framework of our usual operations.

We are studying the feasibility of such an organization now, and have retained consultants, both legal and financial, to guide us.

G.A. Brakeley & Co., Inc., of New York is investigating the matter from the financial standpoint. They have asked that we introduce them to a few carefully-selected persons, knowledgeable in international affairs, whom they might interview, and whose opinions would have an important influence on our decision.

I have given them your name, and I hope that you will be kind enough to receive them for the purpose of discussing the matter. A member of the Brakeley staff will telephone you soon. I will personally appreciate any assistance which you can give them. Your judgement on this important matter will be of great value to us.

With kindest regards,

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

ack nov 30

Mr Eugene R. Black
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
33, Liberty Street
New York, N.Y.
USA

*My head
of less
acknowledged
tell him
I will be
led to
see
Brakeley
people
etc*

cc: G.A. Brakeley & Co., Inc., 400 Park Avenue, New York City

00 10:10 AM 53 NOV 1962

RECEIVED
GENEVE LITTE

Janvier 1962

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations GENEVE - SUISSE

Palais des Nations GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Tel. : 22 10 00 - 22 20 00 - 22 40 00

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

23 November 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

For some time, we have had under consideration a matter on which we would like to have your advice.

It has been suggested that there be established a non-profit organization to receive voluntary funds for international health projects over and above the ability of WHO to finance, or outside the framework of our usual operations.

We are studying the feasibility of such an organization now, and have retained consultants, both legal and financial, to guide us.

G.A. Brakeley & Co., Inc., of New York is investigating the matter from the financial standpoint. They have asked that we introduce them to a few carefully-selected persons, knowledgeable in international affairs, whom they might interview, and whose opinions would have an important influence on our decision.

I have given them your name, and I hope that you will be kind enough to receive them for the purpose of discussing the matter. A member of the Brakeley staff will telephone you soon. I will personally appreciate any assistance which you can give them. Your judgement on this important matter will be of great value to us.

With kindest regards,

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

ack 100 30

Mr Eugene R. Black International Bank for Reconstruction & Development 35, Liberty Street New York, N.Y. USA

1962 NOV 27 AM 10:00

cc: G.A. Brakeley & Co., Inc., 400 Park Avenue, New York City RECEIVED GENERAL FILES

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including names and dates.

Transm WHO
Original: Neg. Africa

Files.

November 21, 1962.

R. Diaz-Hochleitner

R. DDD per lsd

Meeting with WHO Representatives

At a meeting held on 19th November with WHO representatives, and attended by Mr. Lopez-Herrarte, Dr. Shipman, and myself, the following points were discussed regarding education and health:

- (1) WHO representatives referred to a training project in Africa for sub-professionals and professionals in the field of health, and asked about IDA's interest in this connection.

After having drawn a line between IDA's activities in the field of education and the Bank's willingness to consider giving grants in the field of education, I referred to the three main areas of possible cooperation at this stage:

- (a) WHO should provide IDA with information on general studies and country surveys on manpower requirements for health programmes in order that they might be taken into account when IDA teams do surveys of educational and training needs and priorities in requesting countries.
- (b) Information on studies prepared on the relationship between health and education, because of our awareness that health problems are one of the fundamental factors in school drop-outs.
- (c) Regular contacts between IDA and WHO officials to co-ordinate country-level programmes, particularly in connection with WHO technical assistance.

The meeting provided an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with Dr. Shipman's work within IDA, with a view towards better coordination of health (water supply) and education programmes within the Bank.

R. Diaz-Hochleitner/ga

Copies for: Mr. H.B. Ripman / Mr. Lopez-Herrarte
Dr. H. Shipman.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: November 21, 1962

FROM: H. Shipman *HS*SUBJECT: Conference with Dr. Michael Sacks, WHO Liaison Officer, U.N.
November 19, 1962

A conference was arranged by Dr. Lopez-Herrate between several staff members of the Bank and Dr. Michael Sacks to discuss matters related to cooperation between WHO and the Bank. The undersigned represented the T.O.D. in two sessions, one concerned with training also attended by Mr. Diez-Hochleitner, and the other concerned with water supply and sewage disposal. The principal points covered in these meetings are as follows:

Training

(a) WHO's assistance would be valuable in the collection of national manpower data in the technical field which would be concerned in training projects that the Bank may consider in the future.

(b) National plans, and training of personnel for planning, offer areas of mutual interest.

(c) Experiment stations capable of doing studies and application research, training, and testing, and which have direct connections to water and sewer agencies and to universities, could be studied by WHO as a part of national programs directed both toward training and operations.

(d) The Bank has broad interests in education and training and could consider various approaches to assist governments, particularly in the technical fields. Recommendations made by WHO would be of assistance in evaluating project proposals.

Water and Sewerage

Areas in which WHO activities seem to complement and reinforce the Bank's objectives in water and sewerage include the following:

(a) Assistance to governments in the development of sound projects which can be considered for financing.

(b) Assistance to water and sewer agencies through consultant services to improve operation and management.

(c) Assistance to governments in the development of public education programs leading to understanding and support for water rate increases and good management.

(d) Development of long range plans which establish priorities, present personnel and finance requirements, and outline approaches which utilize local resources to the maximum.

(e) Collection of data regarding:

1. Water Supply Design Criteria
2. National customs and procedures which may bear upon various aspects of water supply including design, management and financing.

(f) Special studies in communities where loans may be considered leading to information on: number of houses, property valuation, prospective number of house service lines, acceptable water rates, public health considerations, waste water problems, etc.

(g) Development of reference laboratories and other means to insure improvement of water laboratory services and accuracy and reliability of results.

General

The results of studies which set forth program requirements and objectives would prove valuable for reference by missions visiting various countries if made available by WHO.

There was agreement on the need to exchange information which would be of benefit to each organization. Possible mechanisms for closer collaboration were discussed but no specific conclusions were reached, it being felt that as WHO increased its activity certain answers might become apparent which, at the moment, could not be anticipated with certainty. A willingness to develop closer working relationships was expressed by both Dr. Sacks and Dr. Lopez-Herrate. The latter indicated that procedures worked out between the Bank and UNESCO could serve as a guide for similar relationships with WHO and the Bank.

Dr. Sacks stated that he would convey the pertinent points to WHO and anticipated that further meetings would prove beneficial between the concerned staff members of WHO and the appropriate offices of the Bank.

Liaison WHO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. B. Ripman

DATE: November 6, 1962

FROM: H. Shipman *HS*

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Dr. Michael Sacks, WHO liaison officer to the United Nations - November 6, 1962.

A telephone call was placed to Dr. Michael Sacks for the purpose of clarifying the purpose of his visit to the Bank on November 19, particularly as it will relate to appointments with staff members in the Technical Operations Department.

Dr. Sacks indicated that the main reason for his visit was to explore areas of mutual interests between WHO and the Bank and to assess the thinking of the Bank on a number of points among which were those of the health and human resources field, training of professional personnel, water and sewerage, economics, and research. It is his hope that he will be able to explore the opportunities for mutual reinforcement of activities in areas of interests to both agencies.

From the conversation, it would appear that within the Technical Operations Department, he would have interest in discussing water supply and sewage disposal projects and supervision. I am not certain if engineer training would be a field in which the Technical Operations Department is concerned, if so, this also should be listed. I am also not certain on the functions of the TOD in the field of research.

and education?

As soon as I know your wishes with regard to the personnel who you believe should cover each item with Dr. Sacks, I will be pleased to prepare a memo to Mr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte setting forth the hours for appointments.

*Shipman
" @ Diez - } - Training
am of 19th -*

HS:aca

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Ripman

FROM: Enrique Lopez-Herrarte *ELH*

SUBJECT: Visit of Dr. Michael Sacks

DATE: November 5, 1962

In accordance with my telephone conversation of last Friday, I wish to inform you of the visit of Dr. Michael Sacks of the World Health Organization to the Bank on Monday, November 19.

At the time of the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, Mr. Black and Dr. Candau spoke about the work of the Bank, and Dr. Candau expressed the desire to send someone from WHO to Washington to visit the Bank and learn about its operations. Mr. Black agreed to this request.

WHO has requested Dr. Sacks, who is at present Director of the WHO office at the United Nations, to come to Washington on the 19th in order to have informal discussions with members of the staff of the Bank, to learn how the Bank operates and what its thinking is regarding development problems in general.

He is, I suppose, especially interested in the Technical Operations Department and particularly with the Engineering Division, the water people, and also with the end supervision staff.

I would appreciate it if you would arrange meetings in your Department for Dr. Sacks on the 19th and advise me as soon as possible inasmuch as I have to make arrangements for him to visit other areas of the Bank.

As of now, arrangements have been made for Dr. Sacks to meet with Mr. Howell at 2:30 and with Mr. Moussa at 3:30.

Mr. Shipman
Please discuss
WBR

Liam WHO

November 5, 1962

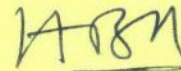
Mr. Paul Bierstein
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Bierstein:

In the absence of Mr. Armstrong, I am hereby acknowledging your letter of 26 October to him in which you request twenty (20) copies of the paper presented at AIDIS, and also permission to reproduce the paper for use in various of your official meetings.

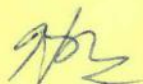
By separate mail, we are pleased to forward the copies and hereby authorize use of the paper for such purposes as you consider appropriate.

Very truly yours,



H.B. Ripman
Assistant Director
Department of Technical Operations

HShipman:mmm



Liaison WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to : W2/370/2-IDA
Prière de rappeler la référence :

Mr. Shipman
Please prepare reply for my signature in Walt's absence + arrange for the documents to be sent off
HBS

T.O.D. CORRES.
ANS'D. BY *HBS Ripman*
DATE *Nov. 5, 1962*

26 October 1962

Dear Mr Armstrong,

Thank you very much for your letter of 16 October 1962, together with the copy of the questionnaire for waterworks projects and the copy of your paper presented to the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineers.

These documents have been studied with great interest in the Division of Environmental Health and we are particularly pleased to find your paper to be a most lucid exposition of the subject of appraisals of water and sewerage projects. It is probable that we may wish to reproduce this paper with credit being given, of course, to AIDIS, for use in future conferences, symposia, seminars and so forth, which we will sponsor. We would be grateful for your agreement to reproduce the paper for these purposes.

Both the documents will be of great interest to our Regional and Field Engineers in WHO projects relating to water supply. We would appreciate it if you could furnish this office with twenty copies of each of these documents.

Thank you again for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Bierstein

P. Bierstein
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health

Mr W. J. Armstrong
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

ack h05

1285 NOV -1 1962
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Palais des Nations
GENEVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève

Tel. : 22 10 00 - 22 20 00 - 22 40 00

In reply please refer to : WS/370/2-IDA
Prière de reporter la référence :

DATE NOV 5 1962
REC'D BY H. B. ...
T.O.P. CORRES.

28 October 1962

*Mr. Armstrong
Please refer to
for my copy of
for my copy of
for my copy of
for my copy of*

Dear Mr Armstrong,

Thank you very much for your letter of 16 October 1962, together with the copy of the questionnaire for waterworks projects and the copy of your paper presented to the Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineers.

These documents have been studied with great interest in the Division of Environmental Health and we are particularly pleased to find your paper to be a most lucid exposition of the subject of appraisals of water and sewerage projects. It is probable that we may wish to reproduce this paper with credit being given, of course, to AIDIS, for use in future conferences, symposia, seminars and so forth, which we will sponsor. We would be grateful for your agreement to reproduce the paper for these purposes.

Both the documents will be of great interest to our Regional and Field Engineers in WHO projects relating to water supply. We would appreciate it if you could furnish this office with twenty copies of each of these documents.

Thank you again for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Bierstein

P. Bierstein
Chief, Community Water Supply
Division of Environmental Health

Mr. W. J. Armstrong
Department of Technical Operations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

W. J. Armstrong

1962 NOV - 1 AM 9 11
RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

Leism WHO

October 16, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Bierstein:

Mr. Ripman has asked me to reply to your letter of October 9. Enclosed is a copy of a questionnaire outlining the type and extent of information which we wish to have on each water supply project submitted to us for financing. While we have not yet developed a similar questionnaire for sewerage projects, we would want the same general type of information as for a water supply project. I am also enclosing a copy of a paper presented to the AIDIS Conference last June which outlines our general approach to the appraisal of water and sewerage projects.

I am sorry that it would not be possible to forward a copy of the Nicaraguan Government's submission, but they followed quite closely the outline of the questionnaire enclosed. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to write us.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Armstrong
Chief, Industry Division
Department of Technical Operations

W.J.Armstrong:ejw

Liaison WHO

August 16, 1962

Mr. Magnus Askerstam
Chief, Administrative Management
World Health Organization
Palais des National
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Askerstam:

After reviewing the questionnaire on Work Measurement and Workload Statistics which you enclosed with your letter of July 20 to Mr. Curran of our Paris Office, we have concluded that, at this time, the Bank is not in a position to make any major contribution to your study.

As you know the Bank is relatively small in size. All but a small segment of its operation is conducted from the Bank's headquarters in Washington. Thus we are significantly removed both in distance and in the character of our operations, from most other members of the United Nations family. Moreover the interchange of work measurement data is further limited by the fact that the Bank is not a member of the Common System used by most of the other specialized agencies of the United Nations.

In considering part two of the questionnaire we find that we do not presently make use of regular workload statistics for any individual group or groups of staff. Initially the Bank was too small to justify these standards and even now we rarely have two or more people in the same or related units doing work that is statistically measurable. We continue to depend on more subjective observations to measure performance. As the Organization grows areas are beginning to appear that offer some potential for work measurement and workload statistics. However, techniques are not in use at the present time.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on your study and, although we are unable to contribute we have a continuing interest in the work you are doing. We look forward to seeing the results of your study and will give them careful study when they are published.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond J. Goodman
Assistant Director of Administration

VJRiley/lbb

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Aug 7

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Goodman~~

u. ~~Howell~~

Mr. Riley

↓
Return to

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

if any!

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

initial

Send On

REMARKS

I think we should reheat-
behind the small size ~~and~~ of our
organization & its distance from the
rest of the U.N. family - as Mr. Riley
suggests - and send a non-committal
reply. *MS* - I agree
Howell

From

Mr. Riley -

Does this make sense? I don't like to turn them down out of hand - I now intend to attend their next meeting in Nov, but I don't get too much from this, do you?

Howell
July 26

INCOMING MAIL
ROUTING SLIP

Date

JUL 26 1962

Mr. Baum	815	Mr. Lejeune	818
Mr. Black	1212	Mr. Mason	605
Mr. Bochenski	416	Mr. Matter	420
Mr. Brakel	625	Mr. McIvor	809
Mr. Broches	1004	Mr. Melmoth	522
Mr. Calika	813	Mr. Mendels	1209
Mr. Cargill	621	Mr. Michaels	803
Mr. Cavanaugh	700	Mr. Moussa	801
Mr. Chauffournier	519	Mr. Nurick	1004
Mr. Clark	1004	Office of Information	228
Mr. Collier	805	Office Services	1A6
Mr. Cope	818	Personnel Division	207
Mr. Demuth	506	Mr. Poore	700
le Vries	513	Mr. Rasm	5A2
Mr. de Wilde		Mr. Reamy	7A7
Mr. Doucet	1209	Mr. Rist	1120
E.D.I.		Mr. Sagne	618
Mr. Goodman	705	Mr. Schmidt	420
Mr. Goor	A311	Mr. Skillings	815
Mr. Hauenstein	101	Mr. Stevenson	600
Mr. Hoffman	508	Mr. Street	614
Mr. Howell	705	Mr. Twining	508
Sir William Iliff	1212	Technical Operations	309
Mr. Iverson	506	Mr. Waern	810
Mr. Jeffries	605	Mr. Wheelock	418
Mr. Kaupisch	511	Mr. Williams	801
Mr. Kheradjou	621	Mr. Wilson	600
Mr. Knapp	1212	Mr. Worthington	7A16
Mr. Kruithof	608		

Remarks:

From: Communications Unit (Ext. 2023)

HEADQUARTERS:
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



Lewis WHO

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

TELEPHONE KLEBER 25-10

CABLE ADDRESS: INTBAFRAD PARIS

EUROPEAN OFFICE:
4, AVENUE D'ÉNA
PARIS (16^e) - FRANCE

July 23, 1962

Mr. William F. Howell
Director of Administration
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill,

WHO were invited at the first Inter-Agency Meeting of Management Officers (Paris October 1961) to prepare a paper on "Work Measurement and Workload Statistics". To help in the preparation of this paper they are now asking the other agencies to complete a questionnaire, which I enclose together with the covering letter.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Harry

Encls.

Harry G. Curran

1962 JUL 25 8:41

CORRESPONDENCE
RECEIVED
RECEIVED

William WHO



HEADQUARTERS:
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cable Address: INTBFRAD PARIS

TELEPHONE KLEBER 25-10

EUROPEAN OFFICE:
4, AVENUE D'ENNA
PARIS (16^e) - FRANCE

July 23, 1962

Mr. William F. Howell
Director of Administration
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill,

WHO were invited at the first Inter-Agency Meeting of Management Officers (Paris October 1961) to prepare a paper on "Work Measurement and Workload Statistics". To help in the preparation of this paper they are now asking the other agencies to complete a questionnaire, which I enclose together with the covering letter.

All good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Harry G. Curran

Harry G. Curran

Encs.

1962 JUL 26 AM 8:41

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: William F. Howell

DATE: August 6, 1962

FROM: V. J. Riley *VR*SUBJECT: WHO Work Measurement Study

This makes sense and I know what they are talking about but it is pretty difficult to be very responsive to the questions they ask since the Bank has no experience in this area.

The first group of questions applies to the possibility of ^{inter-}~~any~~ agency comparisons. There might be places, e.g. Geneva, where a group of agencies have offices and where agencies all operate under a common or closely related system. In such circumstances common standards might be established and exchange between agencies would be of some benefit. However, where an agency has a ~~unique~~ system and is located a considerable distance from the major offices of the other international organizations I believe we would be tilting ~~on~~ ^{with} windmills to try and establish standards that would help anyone else or to use standards that they have established. If you wish I will try to conjure up some imaginary situations which offer theoretical possibilities for joint use.

In the second section relating to workload statistics within our organization we could answer part (a) by saying "no" and part (b) by saying that initially the Bank was too small to justify these standards and that even now we rarely have two or more people in the same or related units doing work that is statistically measurable. As a result, internal comparisons are ^{virtually} ~~verbally~~ impossible. We have in the past relied on more subjective observations to measuring performance. As the organization grows this situation is changing and there are areas that offer some potential for this type of measurement. For example, if we were to establish a typing and transcription unit in connection with dictating machine utilization, a standard of 400 or 500 lines of typing a day would probably have to be established for work in this unit. Key punch and verifying of IBM cards and the various processes of reproduction in the print shop also offer some limited possibilities.

Should I try to draft a response to WHO along these lines?

Att.

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

A3/86/3
AM 4001

20 July 1962

Dear Mr Curran,

As you will recall, the First Inter-Agency Meeting of Management Officers, held in Paris in October 1961, invited WHO to prepare a paper for the next meeting on the subject of

"Work measurement and workload statistics".

It was suggested that this paper would

- a) examine the possibilities of using work measurement techniques in the Organizations
- b) establish common areas where such techniques could be applied and where inter-Agency comparisons would prove useful
- c) suggest the methods that could be used
- d) define "standard work units".

Work on this paper has now reached a stage where we feel that it can no longer proceed without taking account of the experience, practices and ideas in the other Agencies. I am therefore writing to ask you to be good enough to reply to the questions in the enclosed annex; I am sure you will agree that this approach is the only valid one in preparing certain parts of this paper.

May I please ask you to bear in mind the importance on the one hand of being specific (e.g. defining in careful detail what is included and excluded from certain concepts), and, on the other, of making your contribution in good time. I would therefore be grateful to receive your replies by 1 September 1962.

Yours sincerely,

Magnus Askerstam
for Magnus Askerstam
Chief, Administrative Management

Mr H.G. Curran
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
European Office
4 avenue d'Iéna
Paris XVI

ENCL: Questions on Work Measurement
and Workload Statistics

19 July 1962

ANNEX

Questions on Work Measurement and Workload Statistics

1. Regarding the possibility of inter-Agency comparisons:
 - a) give a list of what you consider to be possible common areas where inter-Agency comparisons might be useful (each item in the list can be named as briefly as you wish, for example "Purchasing administrative supplies" or "Reproduction of documents");
 - b) choose two items from your list which you believe might be of real value to your agency, and describe:
 - i) the group of staff concerned, specifying the types of staff whose work you propose should be covered (avoid vague replies such as "clerk", but give details such as "punched card verifier"), the level of such staff in your organization (grades will suffice), and the approximate number in your organization of such staff (e.g. 25 clerk/typists, 3 checkers, 1 supervisor);
 - ii) the measurement unit you would like to see selected for any comparison of the chosen item (this should not be vague; thus, for example, a concept such as "page" should, as appropriate, be defined in terms of number of words, and/or number of copies, and/or whether in original state or in processed state, and/or other relevant data, depending on whether applied, say, to translation, typing, proofreading, publishing, documents production, distribution, filing, archives management, etc.);
 - iii) the different types of work, process, or activity for which the one measurement unit in ii) above would be used as an output measure. (This, together with i) above, is an important point, since the unit concerned could either be a direct measure of the real output of the group of staff concerned, such as the quantity of work produced by a group of stencil-typists exclusively, or it could be an "indicator-unit" chosen to represent the level of activity of a more heterogeneous group. Examples of the latter are UNESCO's use, described in Document 60EX/32, of "One BOC machine entry" or "One recruitment and appointment action"; these measurement units covered (at the time described) work other than just that of the actual operators or typists who physically produced the one end-product counted.)
 - iv) the proposed methods of recording, counting, calculating and collecting the data;
 - v) the proposed periodicity of returns which would be of interest to you, or, if intermittent returns are envisaged, their frequency and the period they should each cover;
 - vi) the proposed methods of analysing and of comparing the data;

- vii) the purpose of, and results expected from, the comparison you propose; this should include a statement of the types of action you might envisage in the light of the outcome of the comparison;
- viii) any particular features which might have to be specially taken into account (e.g. volume, quality, policy considerations, particular agency requirements, etc.);
- c) have you ever attempted any regular or ad hoc comparisons between certain work-groups in your agency and similar work-groups in one or more other agencies?
- d) if so, summarize briefly
 - i) the area (group, nature of activity) covered;
 - ii) the measurement unit chosen;
 - iii) the result, paying particular attention to revealed comparability and/or incomparability of the various elements.
(For example, mention such features, if they were found to exist, as close similarity of all aspects of the nature of the work examined, identical physical conditions of work, feasibility of collecting statistics for similar periods and quantities of work, equal quality of labour market from which staff is locally recruited, identical qualifications and experience of staff; or on the other hand, special requirements (technical or otherwise) of each agency considered, differences in sources of staff, significant differences of approach or of objectives.)
 - iv) action taken;
- e) make any general observation or comments on inter-Agency comparisons and common measurement-units which you feel are relevant and should be taken into account in the working paper.

2. In your organization

- a) do you already make use of regular workload statistics for any individual group or groups of staff?
- b) if you do not, are there any special circumstances why not?
- c) if you do, describe succinctly for each case
 - i) the group of staff
 - ii) the measurement unit, and how and when collected
 - iii) the work covered
and, if feasible, give
 - iv) information you consider relevant on the present use made of the statistics, the potential but hitherto unexploited uses, the general order of magnitude of the operation, how long the technique has been used in the instance concerned, and changes in circumstances which it has been found necessary to allow for in comparing present with earlier returns;

- d) do you plan to inaugurate or extend the application of regular workload statistics in new or in already covered areas of work?
- e) have you made use ad hoc of work measurement apart from the regular compilation and use of work statistics referred to above? If so, describe briefly the purpose, scope, method and results;
- f) have you any general views or particular comments on using these techniques internally which you feel might be of interest to the other organizations?

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

With the compliments

of the

Director-General

(for your information)

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

RECEIVED
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
1954

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Télégrammes : UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE
Tél. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

With the compliments
of the
Director-General
(for your information)

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25
United States of America
JUL 12 1967 PM 3:21

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Geneva, Switzerland



ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD
Ginebra, Suiza

Travis WHD

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE
Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

REF : C.L.23.1962

TELEGR. : UNISANTE, GENEVE
TEL. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Geneva, 9 July 1962

Sir,

... I have the honour to transmit resolution WHA15.40 adopted by the Fifteenth World Health Assembly on the subject of "Organizational Study: Co-ordination with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies", in which the Assembly inter alia emphasizes the desirability of measures to ensure co-ordination at the national level.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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

... ENCL: One

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

FIFTEENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA15.40
23 May 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY: CO-ORDINATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Fifteenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the organizational study prepared by the Executive Board on co-ordination with the United Nations and the specialized agencies,¹

I

1. CONCURS in the satisfaction with the present mechanism for co-ordination expressed by the Executive Board as the result of its study;
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to achieve co-ordination and co-operation with the other international agencies, bearing in mind the constitutional and technical requirements of the Organization and the need for economy and efficiency in co-ordination among the international agencies;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General, should the results of the studies now under way in other bodies call for any significant alteration to the Organization's practice, to report this to the Executive Board;
4. DECIDES that a review of this subject as a whole be undertaken by the Executive Board after a lapse of five years, or before that at the request of the Director-General;
5. RECOMMENDS to the Executive Board that during its yearly review of the Decisions of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency affecting WHO's activities, it gives particular attention to specific aspects of the question; and

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 115, Annex 19

II

6. EMPHASIZES the desirability of measures to ensure co-ordination at the national level.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 23 May 1962
A15/VR/11

RÉSOLUTIONS DE L'ASSEMBLÉE MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

QUINZIÈME ASSEMBLÉE MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

WHA15.40
23 mai 1962

ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

ETUDE ORGANIQUE DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF SUR LA COORDINATION AVEC L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ET LES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

La Quinzième Assemblée mondiale de la Santé,

Ayant examiné l'étude organique du Conseil exécutif sur la coordination avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les institutions spécialisées,¹

I

1. PARTAGE la satisfaction manifestée par le Conseil exécutif, à la suite de son étude, au sujet du mécanisme actuel de coordination;
2. PRIE le Directeur général de continuer à assurer la coordination et la coopération avec les autres institutions internationales, compte tenu des impératifs constitutionnels et techniques de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et de la nécessité de l'économie et de l'efficacité dans la coordination entre les institutions internationales;
3. PRIE le Directeur général de faire rapport au Conseil exécutif dans le cas où le résultat des études en cours dans d'autres organismes serait de nature à entraîner d'importantes modifications de la pratique suivie par l'Organisation;
4. DECIDE que le Conseil exécutif procédera à un réexamen de la question dans son ensemble dans cinq ans, ou à une date plus rapprochée si le Directeur général le lui demande;

¹ Actes off. Org. mond. Santé, 115, annexe 19.

5. RECOMMANDE au Conseil exécutif que, lors de son examen annuel des Décisions de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, des institutions spécialisées et de l'Agence internationale de l'Energie atomique qui intéressent l'activité de l'OMS, il s'attache à étudier certains aspects particuliers de la question; et

II

6. SOULIGNE que des mesures pour assurer la coordination à l'échelon national sont désirables.

Onzième séance plénière, 23 mai 1962
A15/VR/11

WHO - Documents

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**

Liaison Office with United Nations

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Bureau de liaison avec les Nations Unies

NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS - UNSANTE NEWYORK - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

2 July 1962

Dear Mr. Olsen, *CO*

This is to thank you for your letter of 28 June and the copy of the Bank's general survey mission report of Nigeria which you so promptly sent us. Your co-operation is much appreciated. ✓

Yours sincerely,

Rodolphe L. Coigney, M.D.
Director, Liaison Office
with United Nations

Mr. Charles Olsen
Chief, Research Files
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

June 28, 1962

Mr. Rodolphe L. Coigney
Director, New York Office
World Health Organization
United Nations, Secretariat Bldg., Rm. 2235
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Coigney:

We are sending you today, under separate cover, a copy of the Bank's general survey mission report, The Economic Development of Nigeria, which you requested through Mr. Lopez-Herrarte for use of a group of WHO experts going to Nigeria.

Yours very truly,

CO
Charles Olsen
Chief, Research Files

CO:hs

FORM No. 58
(5-48)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Olsen DATE: June 27, 1962
FROM: Muriel Lee *Muriel Lee*
SUBJECT: WHO Request for Copy of Bank Report on Nigeria

Mr. Coigney, Director of New York Office, WHO, has requested that a copy of the Bank Report on Nigeria be sent either to him or to

Professor M. Shapiro
c/o Dr. Spitz, WHO Representative
P.O. Box 2152
Lagos, Nigeria

It is for the use of a group of WHO experts going out to Nigeria.

March 20, 1962

Mr. Robert Newton Clark
Chief Sanitary Engineering Adviser,
Division of Environmental Health,
World Health Organization,
Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

Your ref: WW.

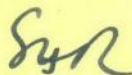
Dear Mr. Clark:

Thank you for your letter of March 14. We are grateful for the arrangements you have made for us to receive the WHO report on water treatment of Riyadh City, and copies of future reports as issued.

We have not received your consultants' reports on Greece (Larissa area), Ghana, Madagascar or Calcutta, and would be glad if you would send us a copy of each of them.

Your kind cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:asl

Liaison WHO

March 19, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Candau:

On behalf of the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of 2nd March 1962, transmitting, for our information, a copy of a resolution adopted recently by the Executive Board of World Health Organization on the subject of "Co-ordination in the Field."

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer
Development Services Department

ELH:ml

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr. : UNISANTE, GENEVE

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Mr Hoffmann
Dr Lopez Hornstein

With the compliments

of the

Director General

(for your information)

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA



Jaime WHO

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE
Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

REF : C. L. 6. 1962

TELEGR. : UNISANTE, GENEVE
TEL. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Geneva, 2 March 1962

Sir,

... I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of resolution EB29.R48 adopted by the Executive Board at its twenty-ninth session on the subject "Co-ordination in the Field".

Your attention is particularly invited to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution which read as follows:

"REQUESTS the Director-General to invite the attention of governments to the importance of including a representative of the national health authority on national planning bodies, since a healthy population is basic to the development of a sound and growing economy;

"REQUESTS the Director-General to call the attention of Member governments to the advisability of including in health ministries special provisions for the development of national health plans and the evaluation of national health programmes;"

ack march 19

C. L. 6. 1962

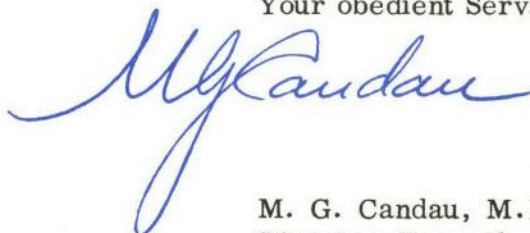
Geneva, 2 March 1962

It would be appreciated if your government could find it possible to take the action recommended by the Executive Board.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,



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

January 12, 1962

Mr. Robert Newton Clark,
Chief Sanitary Engineering Adviser,
Division of Environmental Sanitation,
World Health Organization,
Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Clark:

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 8, and the two documents you kindly sent us.

We are most grateful to you for having added our name to your mailing list to receive documents prepared by WHO on water supply.

Very truly yours,



S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:asl

RÉSOLUTIONS DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF

Vingt-neuvième session

EB29.R48

25 janvier 1962

ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

DECISIONS DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES,
DES INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES ET DE L'AGENCE INTERNATIONALE
DE L'ENERGIE ATOMIQUE QUI INTERESSENT L'ACTIVITE DE L'OMS

(Coordination à l'échelon local)

Le Conseil exécutif,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Directeur général sur la coordination à l'échelon local et les dispositions de la résolution 856 (XXXII) du Conseil économique et social;

Vu l'article 2 de la Constitution de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé aux termes duquel l'Organisation a notamment pour fonctions d'"aider les gouvernements, sur leur demande, à renforcer leurs services de santé" et de "fournir l'assistance technique appropriée et, dans les cas d'urgence, l'aide nécessaire, à la requête des gouvernements ou sur leur acceptation";

Considérant que l'objectif fondamental de la coordination est d'améliorer l'assistance fournie aux gouvernements;

Reconnaissant que la responsabilité des plans nationaux de développement incombe aux différents gouvernements intéressés qui peuvent, s'ils le jugent nécessaire, demander assistance au groupe d'institutions des Nations Unies,

1. PREND NOTE avec satisfaction de l'interprétation donnée à la résolution 856 (XXXII) dans le paragraphe 156 du rapport du Comité de l'Assistance technique au Conseil économique et social,¹ lequel est reproduit à l'annexe 1 de la présente résolution;

¹ Document E/3547 des Nations Unies.

2. PRIE le Directeur général d'appeler l'attention des gouvernements sur l'intérêt qu'il y a à faire siéger dans les organismes nationaux de planification un représentant de l'administration sanitaire nationale, étant donné qu'il ne peut y avoir d'économie solide et en expansion sans une population saine;
3. PRIE le Directeur général d'appeler l'attention des gouvernements des Etats Membres sur l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à prendre, dans les ministères de la santé, des dispositions spéciales pour le développement de plans sanitaires nationaux et pour l'évaluation des programmes sanitaires nationaux;
4. ESTIME que l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, pour s'acquitter de ses fonctions, doit rester directement en rapports avec les gouvernements pour les affaires de sa compétence et qu'elle a un rôle capital à jouer en prêtant son concours aux gouvernements pour la coordination technique des activités sanitaires à l'échelon national;
5. NOTE que le Directeur général continuera de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour tenir les représentants résidents de l'Assistance technique pleinement au courant de l'assistance que l'Organisation se propose de fournir aux pays.

Quinzième et seizième séances, 24 et 25 janvier 1962
EB29/Min/15 et EB29/Min/16

156. Les auteurs du projet ont précisé que le paragraphe 4 visait les activités de "coopération technique" entreprises dans le cadre du programme élargi, du Fonds spécial et des programmes ordinaires des organisations, ainsi que du Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance. Il n'était pas prévu d'étendre ces dispositions aux activités de la Banque internationale et du Fonds monétaire international, sauf pour ce qui est des projets d'assistance technique. En ce qui concerne la recommandation formulée au paragraphe 4, selon laquelle les représentants résidents pourraient "dans l'intérêt de la coordination, être informés des enquêtes et négociations sur les programmes de coopération technique et, le cas échéant, y être associés", les auteurs ont demandé que le Comité précise nettement dans son rapport qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'intervenir dans les négociations de caractère technique auxquelles des agents professionnellement qualifiés des organisations doivent seuls procéder. L'insertion des mots "le cas échéant" indique que les gouvernements et les organisations peuvent associer aux négociations les représentants résidents quand ceux-ci sont en mesure d'apporter un réel concours, et que cette disposition ne constitue pas une obligation pour les gouvernements et les organisations et ne désigne pas un service auquel ils doivent nécessairement recourir.¹

¹ Document E/3547 des Nations Unies.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr : UNISANTE-Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ-Genève

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

8 January 1962

Dear Mr Rasmussen, *SM*

Your letter of 11 December, addressed to Mr Annaheim, has been referred to me for reply and we take pleasure in sending you under separate airmail cover:

- 1 copy of the Report of the WHO Consultant Team on Water Supplies and Sewerage in Ghana
- 1 copy of the Report of the Africa-Eastern Mediterranean Seminar on Community Water Supply.

Recd in RZ- 11/62

We note that you would like to receive any documents prepared by WHO on water supply and have accordingly added your name to our list of those to whom such documents are regularly sent.

Very truly yours,

Robert Newton Clark
Chief Sanitary Engineering Adviser
Division of Environmental Sanitation

Mr S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

ack Jan. 12

December 11, 1961

Mr. E.S. Annaheim
Distribution and Sales,
World Health Organization,
Palais des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Annaheim:

Would you please send us copies of the papers presented, and the report, if available, of the Africa-East Mediterranean Seminar on Community Water Supply held in Addis Ababa November 28 to December 3, 1960. We are especially anxious to have the paper entitled "Experiences in the Planning, Financing, Operation and Staff Training for Water Supplies in the Western Region of Nigeria." Also, we should like to receive a copy of the "Report of WHO Consultant Team on Water Supplies and Sewerage in Ghana, by McClure, Putto, Shenefield" 1961.

You will recall that in January of this year we wrote you for some WHO documents on water supply and asked that an arrangement be made for us to receive a copy of all documents, studies and working papers on the subject of water supply and sanitation issued in future by WHO. In your letter of January 26, you informed us that the request was being referred to the competent unit. However, no documentation of this type has been received in the interim. I should appreciate it if you would kindly investigate what has happened and let me know if there is any obstacle to regular dispatch of the documents requested.

Very truly yours,



S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:asl

← Rec'd Jan.
11-62

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



Broches: J. 16
ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr. : UNISANTE, GENEVE

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

With the compliments

of the

Director General

(For your information)

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Geneva, Switzerland



ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD
Ginebra, Suiza

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE
Palais des Nations
Genève, Suisse

REF : C.L. 34.1961

TELEGR. : UNISANTE, GENEVE
TEL. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Geneva, 21 November 1961

Sir,

In resolution WHA14.24 of 20 February 1961, the Fourteenth World Health Assembly decided to adopt an official flag. This resolution authorized the Director-General to adopt a Flag Code, bearing in mind the desirability of regulated use of the flag and protection of its dignity and requested him to draw up regulations concerning the dimensions and proportions of the flag. The Code and Regulations were promulgated on 4 October 1961.

...

I have the honour to communicate to you enclosed the text of the Code and Regulations which, it may be noted, are based upon the United Nations Flag Code and Regulations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

For M. G. Candaü, M.D.
Director-General

...

ENCL: WHO Flag Code and Regulations



THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION
FLAG CODE
AND
REGULATIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

OCTOBER 1961

THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION
FLAG CODE
AND
REGULATIONS

THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION
FLAG CODE
AND
REGULATIONS

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

FLAG CODE

CONSIDERING that in resolution WHA14.24 the World Health Assembly decided that the flag of the World Health Organization should be the official emblem adopted by the First World Health Assembly, centred on a United Nations blue background, and authorized the Director-General to adopt a flag code, having in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity ;

The Director-General, by virtue of the authority vested in him, adopts the following Flag Code :

1. *Design of Flag*

The flag of the World Health Organization shall be the official emblem of the World Health Organization, centred on a United Nations blue background. Such emblem shall appear in white, with the Aesculapian staff and serpent in gold, on both sides of the flag except where otherwise prescribed by regulation. The flag shall be made in such sizes as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation.

2. *Dignity of Flag*

The flag shall not be subjected to any indignity.

3. *Flag Protocol*

(1) Without prejudice to the status of the flag of the United Nations, as set forth in the United Nations Flag Code and Regulations, the flag of the World Health Organization shall not be subordinated to any other flag.

(2) The manner in which the flag of the World Health Organization may be flown, in relation to any other flag, shall be prescribed by regulation.

4. *Use of Flag by the World Health Organization*

(1) The flag shall be flown

(a) From all buildings, offices and other property occupied by the World Health Organization.

(b) From any official residence when such residence has been so designated by regulation.

(2) The flag shall be used by any unit acting on behalf of the World Health Organization such as any Committee or Commission or other entity established by the World Health Organization, in such circumstances not covered in this Code as may become necessary in the interests of the World Health Organization.

5. *Use of Flag Generally*

The flag may be used in accordance with this Flag Code by governments, organizations and individuals to demonstrate support of the World Health Organization and to further its principles and purposes. The manner and circumstances of display shall conform, insofar as appropriate, to the laws and customs applicable to the display of the national flag of the country in which the display is made.

6. *Prohibition*

The flag shall not be used in any manner inconsistent with this Code or with any regulations made pursuant thereto. On no account shall the flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise.

7. *Mourning*

The Director-General will prescribe by regulation or otherwise the cases in which the flag shall be flown at half-mast as a sign of mourning.

8. *Manufacture and Sale of Flag*

(1) The flag may be manufactured for sale only upon written consent of the Director-General.

(2) Such consent shall be subject to the following conditions :

It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure that every purchaser of the flag is furnished with a copy of this Code as well as a copy of any regulations issued pursuant thereto, and that each purchaser is informed that his use of the flag is subject to the conditions contained in this Code and in the regulations made pursuant thereto.

9. *Violation*

Any violation of this Flag Code may be punished in accordance with the law of the country in which such violation takes place.

10. *United Nations Flag*

Nothing in this Flag Code shall be deemed to prejudice the status of the flag of the United Nations as set forth in the United Nations Flag Code.

11. *Regulations*

(1) The Director-General may delegate his authority under this Code.

(2) The Director-General or his duly authorized representative is the only person empowered to make regulations under this Code. Such regulations may be made for the purposes indicated in this Code and generally for the purpose of implementing or clarifying any provision of this Code whenever the Director-General or his duly authorized representative considers such implementation or clarification necessary.

GENEVA, 4 October 1961.

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

REGULATIONS

These Regulations are issued in pursuance to Article 11 of the World Health Organization Flag Code dated 4 October 1961.

I. DIMENSIONS OF FLAG

(1) In pursuance to Article 1 of the Flag Code the proportions of the World Health Organization Flag shall be :

(a) Hoist (width) of the World Health Organization Flag — 2
Fly (length) of the World Health Organization Flag — 3
or

(b) Hoist (width) of the World Health Organization Flag — 3
Fly (length) of the World Health Organization Flag — 5
or

(c) the same proportions as those of the national flag of any country in which the World Health Organization Flag is flown.

(2) The emblem shall in all cases be one-half of the hoist of the World Health Organization Flag and entirely centred.

II. FLAG PROTOCOL

In pursuance to Article 3 (2) of the World Health Organization Flag Code the manner in which the World Health Organization Flag may be displayed is as follows :

1. *General Provisions*

(a) Under Article 5 of the Flag Code the World Health Organization Flag may be displayed or otherwise used in accordance with the Flag Code by Governments, organizations and individuals to demonstrate support of the World Health Organization and to further its principles and purposes.

(b) The World Health Organization Flag may be displayed alone or with one or more other flags to demonstrate support of the World Health Organization and to further its principles and purposes.

(c) When the World Health Organization Flag is displayed with one or more other flags, all flags so displayed should be displayed on the same level and should be of approximately equal size.

(d) On no account may any flag displayed with the World Health Organization Flag be displayed on a higher level than the World Health Organization Flag and on no account may any flag so displayed with the World Health Organization Flag be larger than the World Health Organization Flag.

(e) The World Health Organization Flag may be displayed on either side of any other flag without being deemed to be subordinated to any such flag within the meaning of Article 3 (1) of the World Health Organization Flag Code.

(f) The World Health Organization Flag should normally only be displayed on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs from sunrise to sunset. The World Health Organization Flag may also be so displayed at night upon special occasions.

(g) The World Health Organization Flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(h) The World Health Organization Flag should never be carried flat or horizontally but always aloft and free.

(i) The Flag should never be used as drapery of any sort, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free.

2. *Closed Circle of Flags*

In a closed circle of flags, flags other than the World Health Organization Flag should be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented by the flags reading clockwise. The flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance of the main building determines the beginning of the circle. At World Health Organization headquarters it is customary to shift the flags each time they are displayed according to a clockwise rotating system. The World Health Organization Flag should always be displayed on and not shifted from either the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance of the main adjacent building or the flagpole in the centre of the circle of flags. At the World Health Organization headquarters or regional offices, the World Health Organization Flag should normally only be displayed in an appropriate place on the main building of the World Health Organization for the area.

3. *Line, Cluster or Semi circle of Flags*

In line, cluster or semi circle groupings all flags other than the World Health Organization Flag shall be displayed in the English alphabetical order of the countries represented by the flags starting from the left and reading clockwise. The World Health Organization Flag should either be displayed in the centre of the line, cluster or semi circle or, in cases where two World Health Organization Flags are available, at either end of the line, cluster or semi circle.

4. *National Flag of the Country in which the Display Takes Place*

(a) The national flag of the country in which the display takes place should appear in its normal position according to the English alphabetical order.

(b) When the country in which the display takes place wishes to make a special display of its national flag, such a special display can only be made when the arrangement of the flags takes the form of a line, cluster or semi circle grouping, in which case the national flag of the country in which the display is taking place should be displayed at each end of the line of flags separated from the grouping by an interval of not less than one fifth of the total length of the line.

III. USE OF FLAG GENERALLY

(a) In accordance with Article 5 of the World Health Organization Flag Code the World Health Organization Flag may be used to demonstrate the support of the World Health Organization and to further its principles and purposes.

(b) It is deemed especially appropriate that the World Health Organization Flag should be displayed on the following occasions :

(i) On World Health Day, April 7.

(ii) On the occasion of any official event which might or is desired to be related in some way to the World Health Organization.

IV. PROHIBITIONS

(a) In accordance with Article 6 of the World Health Organization Flag Code on no account shall the World Health Organization Flag or a replica thereof be used for commercial purposes or in direct association with an article of merchandise.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in clause (a) of this section, neither the World Health Organization Flag nor any replica thereof shall be stamped, printed, engraved or otherwise affixed on any stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications of any nature whatsoever in a manner such as could imply that any such stationery, books, magazines, periodicals or other publications were published by or on behalf of the World Health Organization unless such is in fact the case or in a manner such as has the effect of advertising a commercial product.

(c) Subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (d) of this section neither the World Health Organization Flag nor any replica thereof should be affixed in any manner on any article of any kind which is not strictly necessary to

the display of the World Health Organization Flag itself. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing sentence the World Health Organization Flag should not be reproduced on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs and the like, nor printed nor otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes, nor used as any portion of costume or athletic uniform or other clothing of any kind, nor used on jewelry.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this section, a replica of the World Health Organization Flag may be manufactured in the form of a lapel button.

(e) No mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature shall ever be placed upon or attached to the World Health Organization Flag or placed upon any replica thereof.

V. MOURNING

(a) In accordance with Article 7 of the World Health Organization Flag Code, whenever the Director-General of the World Health Organization proclaims that the World Health Organization is in official mourning, the World Health Organization Flag, wherever displayed, shall mark such an event by being flown at half-mast during the period of official mourning.

(b) Regional Directors, Chiefs of Area Offices and Chiefs of World Health Organization missions away from headquarters are authorized by the Director-General to lower the World Health Organization Flag to half-mast in cases where they wish to follow official mourning in the country in which such Offices or missions have their headquarters.

(c) The World Health Organization Flag when displayed at half-mast should first be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position. The Flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By « half-mast » is meant lowering the Flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the mast.

(d) Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstuffs flying the World Health Organization Flag in a funeral procession only by order of the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

(e) When the World Health Organization Flag is used to cover a casket, it should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

VI. UNITED NATIONS FLAG

Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to prejudice the status of the Flag of the United Nations as set forth in the United Nations Flag Code and the Regulations issued pursuant thereto.

VII. ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Attached is a schedule setting out the English alphabetical order of the Members of the World Health Organization.

GENEVA, 4 October 1961.

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

SCHEDULE OF MEMBER STATES
OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
IN THE ENGLISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Afghanistan	Ghana	Norway
Albania	Greece	Pakistan
Argentina	Guatemala	Panama
Australia	Guinea	Paraguay
Austria	Haiti	Peru
Belgium	Honduras	Philippines
Bolivia	Hungary	Poland
Brazil	Iceland	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Romania
Burma	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia
Byelorussian SSR	Iran	Senegal
Cambodia	Iraq	Sierra Leone
Cameroun	Ireland	Somalia
Canada	Israel	Spain
Central African Républic	Italy	Sudan
Ceylon	Ivory Coast	Sweden
Chad	Japan	Switzerland
Chile	Jordan	Syria
China	Korea, Republic of	Thailand
Colombia	Kuwait	Togo
Congo (Brazzaville)	Laos	Tunisia
Congo (Leopoldville)	Lebanon	Turkey
Costa Rica	Liberia	Ukrainian SSR
Cuba	Libya	South Africa
Cyprus	Luxembourg	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Czechoslovakia	Madagascar	United Arab Republic
Dahomey	Malaya, Federation of	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Denmark	Mali	United States of America
Dominican Republic	Mauritania	Upper Volta
Ecuador	Mexico	Uruguay
El Salvador	Monaco	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Morocco	Viet Nam
Finland	Nepal	Yemen
France	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
Gabon	New Zealand	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Nicaragua	
	Niger	
	Nigeria	

Note: In the event of any provision contained in this code or in any regulation made under this code being in conflict with the laws of any State governing the use of its national flag, said laws of any such State shall prevail.

Code 2509 E

Travis WHO

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to : **W2/370/2 IDA**
Prière de rappeler la référence : **E5/87/5**

2 November 1961

Dear Mr Demuth,

You will recall our conversation in Geneva and my comment that it may be valuable to have a representative of the World Bank and of IDA present at the discussions which are to take place in our Division on the role of international financing of community water supply projects in relation to the WHO programme of promoting the extension and establishment of such water supplies through the strengthening of national activities in this regard, especially in the under-developed and newly-independent countries. We are convening an internal programme review meeting from 20-24 November 1961 attended by the technical staff of the Division, as well as the WHO regional advisers for environmental sanitation of each of our six regional offices for this general question of promoting community water supplies, along with other aspects of environmental sanitation in WHO. A tentative agenda for this meeting is enclosed. Some of our regional advisers have expressed the desire to learn more about the conditions and policies which determine the availability of international credits for such purposes, in view of the requests made by WHO Member States for technical assistance in preparing specific applications to international credit sources for financial assistance of this type.

They are interested in learning what criteria are used and what determines the terms and availability of such credits. We already have, of course, such generally available material as was given by Dr Hale T. Shenefield in his paper presented at the Africa-Eastern Mediterranean Seminar, sponsored by WHO at Addis Ababa from 28 November to 3 December 1960. A copy of the report of this Seminar, including Dr Shenefield's contribution, has been sent to you under separate cover, for your information. We also have the "Questionnaire for Waterworks Projects" revised as of 6 March 1961 prepared by the IBRD and IDA, which we are distributing. In addition, a series of questions on which you have asked us for information, as presented to us by Mr Ripman of the Bank on his visit here, will be discussed at the meeting, in the hope that we can answer these for you as fully and as accurately as possible.

Mr Richard H. Demuth
Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

... ENCL.

1881 NOV - 2 10 10: 15
BANK WORLD BOOK
RECEIVED

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

2 November 1961

In reply please refer to :
Prise de rapporter la référence : WS/370/2 IDA
E5/87/2

Dear Mr Demuth,

You will recall our conversation in Geneva and my comment that it may be valuable to have a representative of the World Bank and of IDA present at the discussions which are to take place in our Division on the role of international financing of community water supply projects in relation to the WHO programme of promoting the extension and establishment of such water supplies through the strengthening of national activities in this regard, especially in the under-developed and newly-independent countries. We are convening an internal programme review meeting from 20-24 November 1961 attended by the technical staff of the Division, as well as the WHO regional advisers for environmental sanitation of each of our six regional offices for this general question of promoting community water supplies, along with other aspects of environmental sanitation in WHO. A tentative agenda for this meeting is enclosed. Some of our regional advisers have expressed the desire to learn more about the conditions and policies which determine the availability of international credits for such purposes, in view of the requests made by WHO Member States for technical assistance in preparing specific applications to international credit sources for financial assistance of this type.

They are interested in learning what criteria are used and what determines the terms and availability of such credits. We already have, of course, such generally available material as was given by Dr Hale T. Shenefield in his paper presented at the Africa-Eastern Mediterranean Seminar, sponsored by WHO at Addis Ababa from 28 November to 3 December 1960. A copy of the report of this Seminar, including Dr Shenefield's contribution, has been sent to you under separate cover, for your information. We also have the "Questionnaire for Waterworks Projects" revised as of 6 March 1961 prepared by the IBRD and IDA, which we are distributing. In addition, a series of questions on which you have asked us for information as presented to us by Mr Ripman of the Bank on his visit here, will be discussed at the meeting, in the hope that we can answer these for you as fully and as accurately as possible.

Mr Richard H. Demuth
Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

1961 NOV - 6 AM 10:42
BANK MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

ENCL.

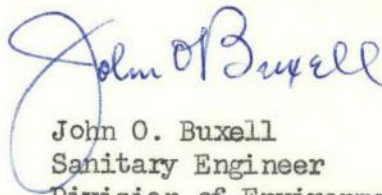
Mr Richard H. Demuth

2 November 1961

I understand that it may be difficult to arrange and that possibly you would not consider it justifiable for the Bank to incur the expense of a representative to come to this particular meeting from Washington. However, we in WHO attach a great deal of importance to having an expert from the Bank at the meeting, and would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the travel expenses of such a person to the meeting.

If it does not prove possible for you to send someone, may I suggest that you contact our Chief of the Environmental Sanitation Section of the Pan-American Health Organization, Mr Harold R. Shipman, of the WHO Regional Office for the Americas in Washington, who is already in close touch with your operations in the Americas and who could be further briefed to bring the kind of up-to-date information desired to the meeting on your behalf.

Sincerely yours,



John O. Buxell
Sanitary Engineer
Division of Environmental Sanitation

27 September 1961

PRELIMINARY AGENDA

MEETING OF REGIONAL ADVISERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION
20-25 November 1961

- Monday, 20 November, a.m.: Introduction of new Director of Division of Environmental Sanitation.
Review of Headquarters, Regional and Country Programmes.
- p.m.: Identification of Main Problems and Opportunities in CWS Programmes.
Types of Projects to be encouraged.
- Tuesday, 21 November, a.m.: Education and Training of Engineering, Administrative and Technical Personnel for CWS Programmes.
- p.m.: Research Needs, Standards and Techniques related to Water Supply, Water Quality and Pollution Control.
- Wednesday, 22 November, a.m.: Use of External Personnel for Country CWS Programmes: (a) Teams of Consultants, (b) Consulting Firms.
- p.m.: Sources and Use of Financial Support for CWS Programmes: (a) Local, (b) International.
- Thursday, 23 November, a.m.: Programmes in Housing, Rural Sanitation and Transportation Sanitation.
- p.m.: Programmes in Air and Water Pollution Control.
- Friday, 24 November, a.m.: Vector Control: (a) Pesticide Development, (b) Research Stimulation, (c) Toxicological Studies.
- p.m.: Environmental Biology Services
Other ES Programmes
- Saturday, 25 November, a.m.: Review of Organization's Objectives and Procedures in Environmental Sanitation.
Improvement of Headquarters-Regional Office Teamwork
Parameters for Evaluation of Accomplishment

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. B. Ripman

DATE: September 7, 1961

FROM: P. Callejas *P*

SUBJECT: Subjects for Discussion with the World Health Organization

WHO has been involved, alone or with other agencies, in a number of studies dealing with the social and economic importance of adequate, safe water supplies and sewage disposal systems in underdeveloped countries. They have collected and documented worldwide statistical data on practices and experiences of water and sewage works. A portion of this information can be purchased from local agencies in the form of publications, some of which the Bank has obtained. Other information is apparently not in published form and so readily available. Since all of this information could be of great help in our efforts to establish sound appraisal "bench marks" when considering water and sewage works projects, we would certainly benefit by obtaining all possible material and reference bearing on such projects which WHO could make available to the Bank.

The questions which we must answer when studying water and sewerage projects in underdeveloped countries include the following:

- 1) What quantitative experience data can be used to determine the priority of a water supply project in relation to other economic development programs? Of a sewerage project?
- 2) How much water do people need in order to maintain decent standards of health and what factors influence these water requirements?
- 3) What do people pay, or what can they afford to pay, for adequate water supplies as a percentage of their annual income?
- 4) What effects on water consumption have been experienced following significant increases in water service charges (say increases of 50% or more)?
- 5) What are reasonable costs for various types of new water and sewage works in various countries on a per consumer or per unit volume basis?
- 6) What experience is there on the number of potential users who will connect to a water main or sewer when extended into a new area versus time?
- 7) What water quality standards are practical for underdeveloped countries?
- 8) What economies in design, equipment, construction and operation have been developed for water and sewage works in underdeveloped countries?

- 9) What methods have been employed in locating and evaluating new sources of water supply?
- 10) What financial statistics are available for water and sewage works in countries other than the United States?

We understand that WHO is or has been involved in the preparation of a number of publications, manuals and guides relating to water supply and sewage works which we do not have. These include:

- a) a manual on financing
- b) material for use in education and training of national personnel in technological, administrative and financial aspects of water works

Among the unpublished data which WHO may have collected are the following (taken from a memo by Mr. Leonard B. Rest dated February 6, 1961):

- a) A set of statistics prepared for Professor Logan of Northwestern University dealing with the economic and social effects of water supply;
- b) A statistical survey of some communities in Ceylon dealing with the health of children before and after introduction of water supplies.

There are probably many other such statistics which could be helpful to us in some appraisals.

Nov. 7-8-9-

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE

Telegr. : UNISANTE, GENEVE
Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

To Mr. Lopez - Herrarte .

Avec les compliments

du

Directeur Général

*ELH
Stamit's circulator
MPT*

Tu Clark

WATER ACTIVITIES OF WHO

This will serve as an "aide m^emoire" following the conversations held between Mr Lopez Herrarte and members of the staff of the Division of Environmental Sanitation of WHO in Geneva.

It was agreed that WHO will keep the World Bank informed of water supply activities in countries which are members of the World Bank, of the IDA, or which potentially may become members. At the present time WHO is engaged in work in the following countries:

1. Jordan

In Jordan WHO, under the UN technical assistance programme, is employing a water supply engineer to assist in the preparation of plans and letting of contracts for the capital city, Amman, covering water supply and sewerage.

2. Ghana

WHO has sent a team of consultants to Ghana who prepared a report and recommendations for the establishment of a national water authority together with preliminary estimates of cost and an outline of the phasing of waterworks construction. Recent information from Ghana indicates that the Government is now ready to take up work in the Accra area.

3. Pakistan

WHO has recruited a team of consultants to go to Pakistan in October of this year to prepare a comprehensive report of a province-wide plan for water improvements in West Pakistan. WHO is also placing a competent water engineer in West Pakistan to advise the provincial government on the solution of problems in specific cities. About five cities have been named.

4. China (Taiwan)

WHO has recruited a team to go to Taipei in October to review the salient problems of water supply construction, operation and management in Taiwan.

5. Vietnam

WHO has been advised that the ICA has employed a consulting engineer (Hydrotechnic Corporation) who has reported on water supply needs in 50 communities of Vietnam, giving the basic engineering factors, together with

cost estimates. It is possible that WHO may be called on to give assistance in carrying this work to construction stage.

6. Sierra Leone

WHO has been advised that the Government of Sierra Leone has carried out preliminary steps on a water supply programme for Freetown, and that the Government has employed a consulting engineer who has given the complete engineering designs for a dam and a supply aqueduct. Negotiations are now under way for assistance from WHO in planning the distribution system to bring the new supply to the homes of the consumers.

7. Malagasy Republic

WHO has employed a team of consultants who went to Madagascar in April and prepared a report on the organization of a national water authority, on specific problems of water supply and sewerage for Tananarive and on the difficult problem of developing water in the arid southern part of Madagascar. This report has been presented to the Government and it is possible that WHO may be called upon for additional work to bring the plans to the tender stage.

8. India (Calcutta)

WHO has been made executing agency by the Special Fund to employ a firm of consulting engineers to go to Calcutta and to prepare a preliminary report, together with cost estimates, on the measures necessary to bring about a satisfactory solution to the critical water supply, sewerage and drainage problems of the entire metropolitan area.

9. India (Punjab)

WHO is now recruiting a water supply engineer to go to the Punjab and to assist the state government in the preparation of state-wide plans for the improvement of water supplies in the communities of that area.

10. Nigeria

WHO is now recruiting a team of consultants to go to Eastern Nigeria to examine the several problems of engineering, administration and finance related to the development of a province-wide community water supply programme.

In addition to these specific activities, in which WHO is now engaged,

there are five additional countries which have made tentative approaches to WHO and where aid will probably be given in the near future. These are:

1. Liberia

The Government of Liberia has made an informal approach to WHO asking for a consultant to advise on the administrative and management problems relating to water supply in the capital city of Monrovia. The water supply of this city is deficient in spite of recent additions to the system, and it is probable that the Government will also ask for engineering advice on expansion of the present system.

2. Togo

The Government of Togo has requested assistance from WHO to be implemented in 1962 for a team of consultants to assist in the preparation of a national plan for water supply improvement.

3. Dahomey

The Government of Dahomey has notified WHO that it is interested in securing assistance from the Organization in the development of a national water supply programme.

4. Laos

WHO has a sanitary engineer posted in Laos who is reviewing the entire environmental sanitation programme of the country. In this connexion, it is likely that he will make recommendations for further assistance in the specific field of community water supply.

5. Sudan

No specific request has been received by WHO for work in the Sudan in the field of water supply. WHO, however, has had a team working in this country on the relationship of bilharziasis to irrigation with a skilled irrigation and water supply engineer taking part in this study. He reports great interest on the part of the Government in water supply improvements and it is likely that a request will be received from the Sudan for further assistance in the foreseeable future.

In the Western hemisphere, the community water supply programme is administered under separate funds by the Pan American Health Organization.

There has been considerable activity, and a number of countries have received assistance already. It is suggested, however, that better information on the projects in Central and South America can be secured from the office of the Pan American Health Organization in Washington.

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to :

Prière de rappeler la référence :

Your ref: SHR

26 January 1961

SHR

Dear Mr Rasmussen,

Thank you for your letter of 5 January concerning WHO documentation on water supply and sanitation. We sent you a few days ago the following publications:

Monograph Series, Nos. 31, 39 and 42;
Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, and Vol. 14, Nos. 5-6;
International Standards for Drinking Water;
Roneographed document ENV/SAN/56 : "Some Economic Aspects of Sanitation Programs in Rural Areas and Small Communities", by C. H. Atkins.

As far as your request for documents, studies or working papers is concerned, we are referring your request to the competent unit.

Very truly yours,

E. S. Annaheim

E. S. Annaheim
Distribution and Sales

Mr S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818, H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

1961 JAN 30 PM 11:31

RECEIVED

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneva



Tel.: 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Palais des Nations
GENEVE - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE-Geneve

In reply please refer to:

Prière de rapporter la référence:

Your ref: SHR

26 January 1961

Handwritten initials

Dear Mr Rasmussen,

Thank you for your letter of 5 January concerning WHO documentation on water supply and sanitation. We sent you a few days ago the following publications:

- Monograph Series, Nos. 51, 52 and 42;
- Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, and Vol. 14, Nos. 5-6;
- International Standards for Drinking Water;
- Monographed document EW/SAN/56: "Some Economic Aspects of Sanitation Programs in Rural Areas and Small Communities", by C. H. Atkins.

As far as your request for documents, studies or working papers is concerned, we are referring your request to the competent unit.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature of E. S. Anshelm
E. S. Anshelm
Distribution and Sales

Mr. S. Hertz Rasmussen
Archivist
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818, H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

RECEIVED
DANK MAIL ROOM
1961 JAN 30 PM 1:31

21 December 1960

Your Ref: LR/IRAQ/L.(36E).

Mr. H. A. Izant, Chief
Library & Reference Section
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, SWITZERLAND

Dear Mr. Izant:

With reference to your letter of December 16, 1960, I am sorry to say that we do not have a copy available of A.E. Lorenzen's study on Public Health in Iraq.

As you probably know, Dr. Lorenzen made this study as a consultant on the Bank's general survey missions to Iraq in 1951. His final report is contained in the mission's report entitled, "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF IRAQ", (Chap. V, pages 49 - 55) published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1952.

If you should be able to obtain a copy of the report from Dr. Lorenzen directly, the Bank will be glad to give its permission to the author to make this report available for the exclusive use of the W.H.O. Dr. Lorenzen's address in 1952 was Ashridge, Chichester Road, Dorking, Surrey, ENGLAND but we do not know if he has moved to another address since then.

Very truly yours,



S. Hartz Rasmussen
Archivist

SHR:jp

c.c. ~~Mr. Lorenzen~~
~~Mr. Olsen~~
~~Mr. Rasmussen~~
File

UN Doc. Request
Follows

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to : LR/IRAQ/L.(36E)

16 December 1960

Prière de rappeler la référence :

Dear Sir(s),

We have received a request from our Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean for 1 copy (~~ies of each~~) of the following publication(s):

Lorenzen, A.E.
Public health in Iraq. (Roneographed) 105 p.
(Confidential)

If you could arrange to send it (~~them~~) direct to the under-mentioned address, we should be most grateful:

WHO/EMRO, Att: MSO
For Iraq Min. Health
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria, Egypt (U.A.R.)

If there is any charge for it (~~them~~), please send your bill to:

World Health Organization
Library and Reference Section
Palais des Nations
Geneva
Switzerland

Thanking you in advance,

Yours very truly,

tu

H. A. Izant, Chief
Library and Reference Section

International Bank for Reconstruction &
Development
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

1960 DEC 18 04:58

RECEIVED

Handwritten note in bottom right corner.

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

ack December 21

1960 DEC 19 AM 11:28

Washington 25, D.C.
1875 H. St., N.W.
Deletobment
International Bank for Reconstruction &

Library and Reference Section
H. A. Hunt, Chief

121

[Handwritten signature]

Yours very truly,

Thanking you in advance,

Switzerland
Geneva
Bureau des Nations
Library and Reference Section
World Health Organization

to:

If there is any chance for it (~~it~~), please send your bill

Alexandria, Egypt (U.A.R.)
P.O. Box 1214
For the Min. Health
MHO/ENBO, Att: M20

under-mentioned address, we should be most grateful:

If you could arrange to send it (~~it~~) direct to the

(Confidential)

Public Health in Iraq (Benevolence) for Dr.
Tolonen, A.E.

following information(s):

the Eastern Mediterranean for I copy (~~xxxxxxx~~) of the
we have received a request from our Regional Office for

Dear Sir(s) *[Handwritten signature]*

Please do refer to reference:

In reply please refer to:

IB/IBAC/G.(30E)

19 December 1960

Telex: UNIVALE - Geneva
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Bureau des Nations

Tel: 33 70 00 - 33 30 00 - 33 40 00

Telex: UNIVALE - Geneva
GENEVA - SUISSE
Bureau des Nations

ORGANIZATION
WORLD HEALTH



DE LA SANTE
ORGANISATION MONDIALE

[Handwritten notes]

APR 14 REC'D

Caision World H.org.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Office of the Director General
Bureau du Directeur Général

Palais des Nations, GENÈVE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

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

8 April 1960

Dear Mr Black,

It is a little late to tell you how glad we were to have Dr Lopez-Herrarte with us a few weeks ago but I would not wish the occasion to pass without mention and without thanking you for having sent him to our Headquarters.

Dr Lopez-Herrarte had an opportunity to contact all our senior staff and a number of our administrative and technical units and I am sure that this has done a great deal towards bringing about a better understanding of our mutual problems. His visit was, I feel, of real benefit to both our Organizations and we would welcome the opportunity of renewing contact with him during our forthcoming Assembly session next month if he could stay on in Geneva after the meeting of ACC.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr Lopez Herrarte

Mr E. R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street, N.W
Washington 25, D.C
United States of America

REC'D
APR 15 1960
RECEIVED

World Health Org.

APR 14 1960

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations, GENÈVE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ, GENÈVE

Office of the Director General
Bureau du Directeur Général

Tel. : 3310 00 - 3330 00 - 3340 00

8 April 1960

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

Dear Mr. Black,

It is a little late to tell you how glad we were to have Dr Lopez-Herrarte with us a few weeks ago but I would not wish the occasion to pass without mention and without thanking you for having sent him to our Headquarters.

Dr Lopez-Herrarte had an opportunity to contact all our senior staff and a number of our administrative and technical units and I am sure that this has done a great deal towards bringing about a better understanding of our mutual problems. His visit was, I feel, of real benefit to both our Organizations and we would welcome the opportunity of renewing contact with him during our forthcoming Assembly session next month if he could stay on in Geneva after the meeting of AGC.

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

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

Mr Lopez Herrarte

Mr. E. R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

1960 APR 14 AM 10:12

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

NOV 13 REC'D

Gen. files

WHO

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**



**ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ**

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

10 November 1959

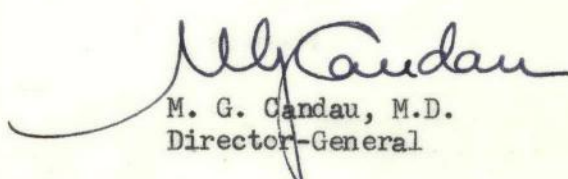
Dear Mr. Black,

Many thanks for your letter of 30 October which I read with keen interest. I too have had frequent thoughts concerning the undeniable advantages that could be derived from closer relations between our agencies, a feeling which was reinforced recently on the occasion of the establishment of an International Development Association.

We would be delighted to have Dr. Lopez-Herrarte with us as you so kindly suggest. He is well-known in our Organization and my senior staff and myself would be very pleased to give him all the information he may want. The month of January and the beginning of February are practically taken up by our Standing Committee on Administration and Finance and our Executive Board. From the middle of February on would be convenient to us.

With my best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


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

Mr. E. R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

4828 NOV 13 AM 2:38

RECEIVED

NOV 13 REC'D



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

10 November 1959

In reply please refer to :
Précis de rapport la rétroaction :

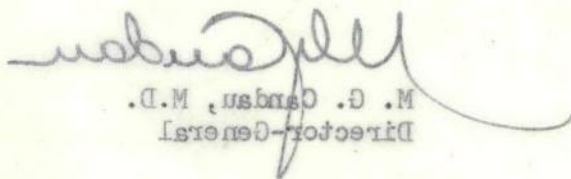
Dear Mr. Black,

Many thanks for your letter of 30 October which I read with keen interest. I too have had frequent thoughts concerning the undeniable advantages that could be derived from closer relations between our agencies, a feeling which was reinforced recently on the occasion of the establishment of an International Development Association.

We would be delighted to have Dr. Lopez-Herrera with us as you so kindly suggest. He is well-known in our Organization and my senior staff and myself would be very pleased to give him all the information he may want. The month of January and the beginning of February are practically taken up by our Standing Committee on Administration and Finance and our Executive Board. From the middle of February on would be convenient to us.

With my best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,


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

Mr. E. R. Black
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

1959 NOV 13 AM 9:38

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

W 116

Gen. Files

W.H.O.

October 30, 1959

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Candau:

I have had in mind for some time that it would be desirable to develop closer relations between our respective agencies, supplementing our more formal contacts through the Administrative Committee on Coordination. It is especially appropriate, I believe, to do so at the present time, in view of the projected creation of the International Development Association as an affiliate of the Bank, in accordance with the resolution approved by our Board of Directors at their meeting early this month.

I am planning, therefore, to send Dr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte, of the Bank's Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff, to Europe early in the coming year, with a view to gaining, through first-hand discussions with you and your staff, a better understanding of the relation of the work of the Bank with that of the World Health Organization. At the same time, he would be able to inform you of developments in connection with IDA and to get the benefit of your views on how its potential activities might relate to the aspects of economic development in which you are interested. He would be prepared to spend as long with WHO as you consider would be useful to achieve the purposes of his visit, up to, say, two or three weeks.

It is our intention that Dr. Lopez-Herrarte would also consult, in the course of his trip, with the managements of the other United Nations Specialized Agencies that have headquarters in Europe. I should appreciate it if you would let me know whether you agree that his visit would be a useful one and, if so, whether there are any particular times during January-March when it might be inconvenient for you to receive him.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

ERB:DLG:mo
cc: Central files
Dr. Lopez (2)

Ack Nov 10

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

W2/370/2

In de vucht
W 170
Open File

28 AOUT 1958

Sir,

...

I have pleasure in transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of resolution WHA12.48 "Environmental Sanitation", which was adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Your attention is directed particularly to paragraph V in which the World Health Assembly invites all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in the development of community water supplies to join with the World Health Organization in carrying out a global programme in this field.

I should welcome any opportunity for co-operation with your Organization in this undertaking and any views you would wish to express in this regard would receive my close attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

... ENCL: Resolution WHA12.48

1828 FEB -3 UN 2.01

DO NOT WRITE
RECEIVED

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 32 10 00 - 32 20 00 - 32 40 00

28 AOUT 1959

Handwritten signature and scribbles

In reply please refer to :
Prise de référence :

Sir,

I have pleasure in transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of resolution WHA12.48 "Environmental Sanitation", which was adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Your attention is directed particularly to paragraph V in which the World Health Assembly invites all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in the development of community water supplies to join with the World Health Organization in carrying out a global programme in this field.

I should welcome any opportunity for co-operation with your Organization in this undertaking and any views you would wish to express in this regard would receive my close attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Handwritten signature of M. G. Candau

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

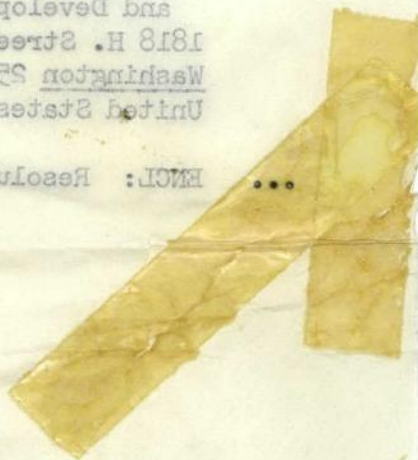
Handwritten initials

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

ENCL: Resolution WHA12.48

1959 SEP -3 AM 9:01

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM



INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP			Date SEP 3 1959	
Mr. Black	1024	Personnel Div.	207	
Mr. Broches	1113	Mr. Poore	801	
Mr. Cargill	614	Mr. Reamy	A318	
Mr. Clark	1113	Research Files	822	
Mr. Cope	813	Mr. Riley	700C	
Mr. Demuth	506	Mr. Rist	716	
Mr. Doucet	1017	Mr. Rosen	614	
E.D.I.		Mr. Rucinski	600	
Mr. Goor	705	Mr. Schmidt	513	
Mr. Howell	801	Mr. Sommers	1003	
Mr. Iliff	1003	Technical Op.	309	
Mr. Knapp	1024	Translation	804	
Mr. Lejeune	813	Mr. Hauenstein	101	
Mr. Mendels	1017	Mr. Worthington	A316	
Mr. Nurick	1121	Mr. Logg-Burke		
Office of Info.	228	Files P-100		
Office Services	111			
Mr. Perry	513			
Remarks: Mr. Demuth (on return) (copy sent to Sommers by RHO)				
From: Communications Unit - Room P-106 (Ext. 3630)				

W170

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to : W2/370/2
Prière de rappeler la référence :

28 AOUT 1959

Dear Sir,

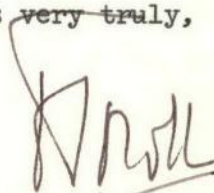
...

I have pleasure in transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of resolution WHA12.48 "Environmental Sanitation", which was adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Your attention is directed particularly to paragraph V in which the World Health Assembly invites all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in the development of community water supplies to join with the World Health Organization in carrying out a global programme in this field.

I should welcome any opportunity for co-operation with your Organization in this undertaking and any views you would wish to express in this regard would receive my close attention.

Yours very truly,


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

The Director
The Inter-American Bank
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

... ENCL: Resolution WHA12.48

1822 SEP 24 1959

RECEIVED

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

28 AOUT 1959

In reply, please refer to : WS/370/5
Frige de rappeler la référence :

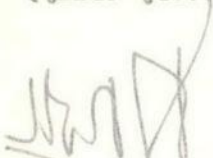
Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in transmitting herewith, for your information, a copy of resolution WHA12.48 "Environmental Sanitation", which was adopted by the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Your attention is directed particularly to paragraph V in which the World Health Assembly invites all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in the development of community water supplies to join with the World Health Organization in carrying out a global programme in this field.

I should welcome any opportunity for co-operation with your Organization in this undertaking and any views you would wish to express in this regard would receive my close attention.

Yours very truly,


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

The Director
The Inter-American Bank
Washington 25, D.C.
United States of America

ENC1: Resolution WHA12.48

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM II ROOM
1959 SEP 5 4 AM 10:54 AM

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

WHA12.48
28 May 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
AND FRENCH

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The Twelfth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General¹ on the work and achievements of the Organization in assisting governments in the field of environmental sanitation, together with his proposals for a future programme,

Recognizing that safe and adequate supplies of water to inhabitants of communities constitute an important measure for the protection and improvement of health and are indispensable for economic and social development,

Recognizing that the provision of community water supplies depends upon the closely co-ordinated efforts of engineering, financial and administrative personnel,

Considering that a primary deterrent to the early construction of community water supplies on an adequate scale is the difficulty in financing, and that ministries of health are not generally in a position independently to develop schemes for financing of such works, and

Considering that some governments may wish to make funds available to the World Health Organization to provide advisory services to governments in community water supply programmes in addition to the work financed from the regular budget of the World Health Organization,

- I. 1. ENDORSES the principles and programmes as set forth in general terms in the report of the Director-General; and

¹ Document A12/P&B/6

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to co-operate with Member States in projects to provide adequate and safe supplies of water to inhabitants of their communities, and, furthermore, to continue his study of ways and means of rendering assistance, including an investigation of existing international loan or other funds which might be available for investment in such facilities;

II. RECOMMENDS to Member States

(a) that priority be given in national programmes to the provision of safe and adequate water supplies for communities;

(b) that wherever necessary, national or provincial water boards be established and given authority to deal with the various legal, administrative and fiscal responsibilities involved in such a programme;

(c) that all available national and local resources of money, materials and services contributory to such a programme be mobilized;

(d) that within each country requiring such a facility a revolving fund be established to provide loans for water supply development to local agencies of governments; and

(e) that full advantage be taken of existing international loan funds;

III. 1. AUTHORIZES the Executive Board to accept any contributions which may be offered for the purpose of providing assistance to governments in planning, preparing for and providing other technical assistance in the development of community water supply; the Executive Board may delegate this authority to the Chairman of the Board;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General to establish under financial regulations 6.6 and 6.7 a special account for the purposes set forth in paragraph III.1 above;

3. DECIDES that the funds in the special account shall be available for incurring obligations for the purposes set out in paragraph III.1 of this resolution and that notwithstanding financial regulation 4.3, the unexpended balance of the account shall be carried forward from one financial year to the next; and

4. REQUESTS the Director-General to present the operations financed, or planned to be financed, from the special account separately in the Annual Programme and Budget Estimates and to include the operations of the account separately in the Annual Financial Report;

IV. REQUESTS the Director-General to make adequate provision in future programmes and budgets to allow the Organization to maintain leadership in a co-ordinated global programme of community water supply and to provide the necessary technical and advisory services to governments;

V. INVITES all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in this field to co-operate with the World Health Organization in carrying out a global water supply programme.

Eleventh plenary meeting, 28 May 1959
A12/VR/11

FILE COPY

May 5, 1959

Mr. John I. Armstrong, Director
Division of Administrative Management
and Personnel
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear John:

I appreciate very much your letter of April 27 and the confidence you expressed in us with regard to our salary study. As a matter of fact, as I recall there was more in connection with the pension study side of things and Bruce Turner made the suggestion that perhaps the Bank and Fund could render some assistance. As I said at the meeting, not only are we flattered that we would be thought of in this connection but we obviously would want to do anything we could.

In talking with other people here we are inclined to doubt that we have the right person on our own staff, particularly when one adds on to that the further qualifications of uninterrupted availability for a sufficiently long period of time. As I said in Rome, perhaps we do know of people with whom we have had experience who would be helpful. At any rate, this is not a dead subject and perhaps out of the ACCQ meetings and other sources will come a satisfactory answer. I certainly hope that will be the case as I appreciate the problems and am delighted to see the World Health Organization taking aggressive leadership.

I certainly enjoyed seeing you people in Rome and look forward to seeing you again.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Howell
Director of Administration

WPH/jc



Record Removal Notice

File Title Liaison - United Nations [UN] - World Health Organization [WHO] - 1959 / 1965 - Correspondence - Volume 2		Barcode No. 30151701		
Document Date Apr 27, 1959	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants John T. Armstrong to W. F. Howell				
Subject / Title Assistance from World Bank staff re Salary Study				
Exception No(s). <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A-C <input type="checkbox"/> 10 D <input type="checkbox"/> Prerogative to Restrict				
Reason for Removal Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence.				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td> <td>Date Jan 8, 2013</td> </tr> </table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Jan 8, 2013
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Jan 8, 2013			

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

In reply please refer to :

Prière de rappeler la référence : PI

27 April 1959

Dear Mr Graves,

You will recall that at the last session of the UN Film Board it was agreed that we would proceed with the production of a definitive script and story board for a film on the theme "water and the world today", that the total budget for this work would be \$3,000, and that WHO would have responsibility for the production. Members of the board agreed to contributions as follows:

WHO	:	\$1,000
UN	:	\$1,000
FAO	:	\$ 500

and \$100 each from ILO, UNRWA, UNESCO, IAEA and the World Bank.

We are now drafting a contract with Mr Philip Stapp, the American film director and artist, who will carry out this assignment under our supervision. We expect to have material ready for submission at the forthcoming Film Board meeting, and I would appreciate it if your office could confirm its agreement in writing to the contribution of \$100 as stated for the Bank above, in order to allow us to proceed as soon as possible with the necessary contractual arrangements.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Losey
Visual Media Officer
Division of Public Information

*Mr Graves:
We will take
care of this one
Please send us a
copy of your letter
to WHO. JRP
5/7*

Mr Harold N. Graves, Jr
Director of Public Relations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

cc: Miss A. Knight

1828 RPA -1 UN 3:30
BANK NATION ROOM
RECEIVED

Ack May 22

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENÈVA - SWITZERLAND
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

27 April 1959

in reply please refer to :
Prise de rapport la référence : PI

Dear Mr. Graves,

You will recall that at the last session of the UN Film Board it was agreed that we would proceed with the production of a definitive script and story board for a film on the theme "water and the world today"; that the total budget for this work would be \$3,000, and that WHO would have responsibility for the production. Members of the board agreed to contributions as follows:

WHO	:	\$1,000
UN	:	\$1,000
FAO	:	\$ 500

and \$100 each from ILO, UNRWA, UNESCO, IAEA and the World Bank.

We are now drafting a contract with Mr. Philip Stapp, the American film director and artist, who will carry out this assignment under our supervision. We expect to have material ready for submission at the forthcoming Film Board meeting, and I would appreciate it if your office could confirm its agreement in writing to the contribution of \$100 as stated for the Bank above, in order to allow us to proceed as soon as possible with the necessary contractual arrangements.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Losey
Mary Losey
Visual Media Officer
Division of Public Information

Abd 11/04/59

*Mr. Graves: take care of this with the other...
C. G. ...
4/27*

Director of Public Relations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

cc: Miss A. Knight
1959 MAY -1 AM 9:39

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

March 13, 1959

Your Ref: BUD

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Candau:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your letter of March 4, 1959, transmitting to the Bank a copy of resolution EB23.R18, concerning "Assembly Procedures for Examining the Programme, Budget and Ancillary Administrative, Financial and Personnel Matters," adopted by the Executive Board of WHO recently.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff

March 10, 1959

Dr. M. G. Candau
Director-General
World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Candau:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your letter of March 5, 1959, transmitting copy of the resolution adopted by the Executive Board of WHO on the subject of accommodation for the Headquarters of the organization.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte
Liaison Officer
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff

ELH/ga

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

5 March 1959

Sir,

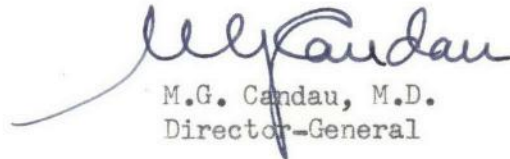
...

I have the honour to transmit for your information the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its twenty-third session on the subject of accommodation for the headquarters of the World Health Organization.

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 25, D.C.
USA

Ask March 5.

... ENCL. Resolution EB23.R52

1959 MAR -3 AM 10:51
BANK MVT BOOM
RECEIVED

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Genève

Tel. : 33 10 00 - 33 20 00 - 33 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Télégr. : UNISANTE - Geneva

5 March 1959

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

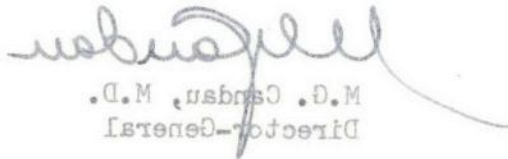
Sir,

I have the honour to transmit for your information
the resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its twenty-
third session on the subject of accommodation for the
headquarters of the World Health Organization.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


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

Ad. H. H. H.

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

ENCL. Resolution EB23.R22

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
1959 MAR -9 AM 10:21

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Twenty-third Session

EB23.R52

29 January 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

HEADQUARTERS ACCOMMODATION

The Executive Board,

Recalling resolution WHA11.23, requesting the Director-General to submit to the Executive Board and to the next Assembly a plan of action on suitable and adequate accommodation for the headquarters of WHO;

Having studied the report of the Director-General¹ on headquarters accommodation which has been submitted to the Executive Board in accordance with the aforementioned resolution;

Having considered the annex to this report containing the results of a study made by the European Office of the United Nations concerning the needs of all organizations making use of the Palais des Nations;

Taking account of the present and anticipated space requirements of the headquarters of the Organization as reported by the Director-General; and

Recognizing that further study and more specific information will be required in order that the Assembly may have available to it a plan of action containing all of the information necessary to consider adequately the entire matter,

¹ Document EB23/78

RESOLUTIONS
OF THE
EXECUTIVE BOARD

EB23.R52
page 2

1. BELIEVES that the Twelfth World Health Assembly should consider the proposal to solve the problem of headquarters accommodation by providing for a separate building;
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue his study of the problem and to pursue his negotiations with the appropriate authorities in Switzerland with a view to obtaining more specific information regarding the arrangements which could be offered for obtaining a satisfactory building site and for financing the construction of a building, presenting a report thereon to the Twelfth World Health Assembly with a proposed plan of action, and
3. FURTHER REQUESTS the Director-General to inform all Member States at an early date that this important item will be considered by the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Eleventh and Twelfth meetings, 28 January 1959
EB23/Min/11 and EB23/Min/12

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND
Telegr. : UNISANTE - Geneva



Tel.: 3 10 00 - 3 20 00 - 3 40 00

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr. : UNISANTÉ - Genève

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

Geneva, 4 March 1959

Sir,

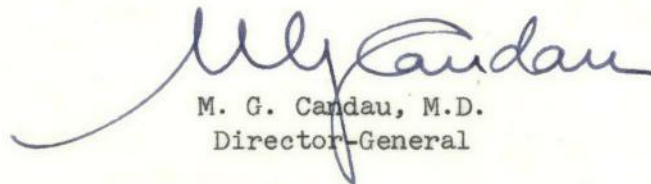
... I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a copy of resolution EB23.R18, concerning "Assembly Procedures for Examining the Programme, Budget and Ancillary Administrative, Financial and Personnel Matters", adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its Twenty-third Session.

... There is also attached a copy of the Director-General's report on this subject, which is referred to in the resolution and which is to be reproduced as an annex thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,


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

Ack Mar 13

...ENCS

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818H. Street N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.
USA

1959 MAR 15 AM 8:34
BANK MAIL ROOM
RECEIVED

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ



WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE - Genève

Tel.: 3 10 00 - 3 20 00 - 3 40 00

Palais des Nations
GENÈVE - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTE - Genève

Geneva, 4 March 1959

In reply please refer to: BUD
Prise de rapport la référence :

Sir,

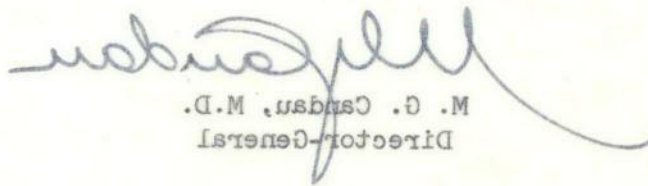
I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a copy of resolution EBS.R18, concerning "Assembly Procedures for Examining the Programme, Budget and Auxiliary Administrative, Financial and Personnel Matters", adopted by the Executive Board of the World Health Organization at its Twenty-third Session.

There is also attached a copy of the Director-General's report on this subject, which is referred to in the resolution and which is to be reproduced as an annex thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


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

Act 13

... ENCS

USA
Washington 25, D.C.
1818H Street N.W.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
The President

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM
1959 MAR 12 AM 9:34

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Twenty-third Session

EB23.R18
24 January 1959

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING THE PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ANCILLARY ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL MATTERS

The Executive Board,

Considering resolution WH11.20 of the Eleventh World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on this subject,¹ and

Considering the action taken by the Thirteenth General Assembly of the United Nations with respect to the work of its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

1. DECIDES that consideration of the matters referred to in resolution WH11.20 be deferred until its January session 1960 for further consideration in the light of a report from the Director-General on the action taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the work of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and
2. REQUESTS that the Director-General bring this matter to the attention of the Twelfth World Health Assembly.

Seventh meeting, 24 January 1959
EB23/Min/7

¹ Document EB23/69

EXECUTIVE BOARD

EB23/69

12 January 1959

Twenty-third Session

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Provisional agenda item 3.4

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES FOR EXAMINING THE PROGRAMME, BUDGET AND
ANCILLARY ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND PERSONNEL MATTERS

Report by the Director-General

1. Introduction

1.1 The Government of Canada, at the Tenth World Health Assembly proposed that the Health Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"The Tenth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the procedures for examining the annual programme and budget;

Believing that it is in the interests of the World Health Organization to explore new methods with a view to improving present procedures,

DECIDES

A. Budget Working Group

1. To establish, on an experimental basis, a budget working group as a committee of the Eleventh and Twelfth World Health Assemblies;

2. That the Budget Working Group shall consist of fifteen delegates of as many Members;

3. That the World Health Assembly shall elect the members of the Budget Working Group after consideration of a report of the Committee on Nominations, which shall have regard to an equitable geographic distribution. The Budget Working Group shall be elected by the Assembly preceding the Assembly at which it will operate;

4. That the Budget Working Group shall conduct a detailed examination of the programme and budget for 1959 and 1960 and shall report its views, as appropriate, to the Committee on Programme and Budget and to the Committee on Administration, Finance and Legal Matters;

5. To recommend to the Twelfth World Health Assembly that it consider whether or not to continue the Budget Working Group for an additional period in the light of the experience gained.

B. United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. To invite the General Assembly of the United Nations to make available its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to make, for the World Health Assembly, a detailed study of the administrative aspects of the proposed programme and budget of the World Health Organization, either the 1959 budget to be studied early in 1958 or the 1960 budget to be studied early in 1959;

2. To instruct the Director-General, in consultation with the Executive Board, to make the necessary administrative and other arrangements for such a study.

C. Priorities

1. To request the Executive Board, with the assistance of the Director-General and after consultation with the regional committees, to study the problem of allocation of priorities to projects included in the annual programme and budget proposed by the Director-General;

2. To request the Executive Board to submit a report on this subject, with recommendations, to the Eleventh World Health Assembly."¹

1.2 The Tenth World Health Assembly, in resolution WHA10.27, decided that it was "desirable that the Executive Board should make a new study of the procedures in question at its session in January 1958, bearing in mind the priorities to be established in regard to classification of the projects of the programme and budget", and requested the Director-General "to report to the Eleventh World Health Assembly, on the basis of the Executive Board's study and after consultation with the regional committees".²

¹Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 79, 385

²Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, 4th ed., p. 175

1.3 At its twenty-first session, the Executive Board had before it a report by the Director-General setting out the resolutions adopted by each of the regional committees concerning, inter alia, the allocation of priorities to projects; giving information regarding the procedures followed by other specialized agencies for the review and approval of their respective programmes and budgets; and reproducing documentation of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twelfth session concerning "methods of implementing, by means of a budget, General Assembly resolutions recommending the establishment of a system of priorities", together with an extract from the summary record of the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, twelfth session (on "administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies").¹

1.4 From the documentation of the General Assembly of the United Nations contained in the report of the Director-General, the Executive Board noted that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions intended to submit to the General Assembly an overall report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination with special reference to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. It also noted that the delegation of Canada would like to have an opportunity of examining that report before pressing further the proposal of the Government of Canada that the Advisory Committee undertake periodically a more thorough review of the administrative aspects of the budgets of the specialized agencies. The delegation of Canada at that time expressed the hope that more extensive discussion of this matter would take place at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly. The Executive Board therefore decided, in resolution EB21.R13, that consideration of the matters referred to in resolution WHA10.27 "be deferred until its January session 1959 for further consideration in the light of a report from the Director-General on the action taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the work of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions", and requested the Director-General "to bring this matter to the attention of the Eleventh World Health Assembly".²

¹Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, Annex 6

²Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, 9

1.5 The decision of the Executive Board to defer further consideration of the matter until its January 1959 session was endorsed by the Eleventh World Health Assembly in resolution WHA11.20.¹

2. Budget Working Group

In order to provide as complete information as possible for the purposes of the study which the Executive Board was requested to undertake at its twenty-first session, the Director-General submitted to the Board in tabular form details of the procedures followed by other specialized agencies for programme and budget review. The Director-General has no information to add to that given in paragraph 3 and Appendices 2-7 of his report to the Executive Board.²

3. Priorities

In his report to the Executive Board at its twenty-first session, the Director-General presented information received from specialized agencies on the establishment of priorities, together with such further explanations received as might be useful for the understanding of the position in the organization concerned.³ As the Regional Committees, at their meetings in 1957, also gave consideration to the proposal of the Government of Canada, pursuant to resolution WHA10.27 of the Tenth World Health Assembly,⁴ the Director-General submitted to the Executive Board the resolutions adopted by the Regional Committees.⁵

4. United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

4.1 The attached report of the Fifth Committee to the thirteenth session of the General Assembly on Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination between the United Nations and specialized agencies indicates that the comprehensive report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination would be prepared by the Advisory Committee during 1959.

¹ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 87, 26

² Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, Annex 6

³ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, Annex 6, Appendix 8

⁴ Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions, 4th ed., p. 175

⁵ Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org. 83, Annex 6, Appendix 1

4.2 During the Fifth Committee's consideration of the Advisory Committee's report, the delegation of Canada indicated that the Government of Canada agreed to postpone discussion of its proposal until the Advisory Committee's comprehensive report was available. The delegation expressed the hope that this report would be submitted to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

4.3 In view of these developments the Executive Board may wish to take no further action on this question until the General Assembly of the United Nations has discussed the report of the Advisory Committee and made its decisions concerning the work of that Committee. After the General Assembly has made its decisions and recommendations, the Director-General assumes that this question would be handled as a matter for co-ordination between the United Nations and specialized agencies, following normal procedures.

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLYDistr.
GENERALA/4071
11 December 1958

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirteenth session
Agenda item 50ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE
UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIESReport of the Fifth CommitteeRapporteur: Mr Raul QUIJANO (Argentina)

1. The Fifth Committee considered, at its 702nd meeting, the following reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session: (a) the thirty-third report (A/4032), concerning the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1959; (b) the fourth report, concerning administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, with particular reference to the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and (c) the thirtieth report, concerning the budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1959.
2. The hope was expressed, at the outset of the discussion, that it might prove possible in future years for the Advisory Committee to submit its reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination much earlier in the session. Delegations were well aware of the difficulties confronting that Committee; the agenda was an extremely heavy one, and, in addition, the representatives of many different agencies had to be heard. Nevertheless, the reports of the Advisory Committee on so important a subject merited a more careful study than could be given in the closing days of the session. That consideration would apply with special force to the comprehensive report which the Committee was to prepare in 1959 on the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the specialized agencies.

3. It was also suggested that a broader interpretation might properly be given, in future, to the function of the General Assembly in the sphere of administrative and budgetary co-ordination. The powers with which the General Assembly was invested under Article 17 (3) of the Charter had hitherto been exercised by delegation, by the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee. It was, however, desirable, in the opinion of several delegations, that the Assembly and those Committees should undertake studies of a much wider scope in that sphere. The series of inquiries which the Advisory Committee had been invited to make into the working of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance formed a useful precedent, although the nature of those inquiries had been largely confined to a single aspect, namely, the degree of integration of technical assistance programmes with regular programmes.

4. Reference was made in that context to the proposal submitted to the 1957 World Health Assembly under which WHO would invite the Advisory Committee to study every two or three years the administrative aspects of its programme and budget estimates. Under such a plan, the Advisory Committee would submit a report to the deliberative organ of WHO (or other specialized agency) for consideration at the time of budget examination. The Committee would not be authorized to pass judgement on the intrinsic merit of programmes, and the agency would be free either to accept or to reject the findings of the Committee.

5. WHO had deferred its decision in the matter, so that the General Assembly of the United Nations could state its views. It was, therefore, to be hoped that the Assembly's formal responsibility in regard to the examination of agency budgets would not be overlooked.

Decision of the Fifth Committee

6. Following the consideration of the reports of the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE
UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

A

The General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1959 (A/4032) and of its special report relating to the International Civil Aviation Organization (A/3861);
2. Invites the attention of the specialized agencies to the comments and observations made in the Advisory Committee's report on the budgets of the agencies and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly;
3. Invites the attention of the International Civil Aviation Organization to the observations and suggestions contained in the Advisory Committee's special report relating to that organization.

B

The General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/4016) on the budget of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the financial year 1959;
2. Invites the attention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the observations and suggestions contained in that report and to the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.