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No. 121

## PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1974  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, REGION OF THE AMERICAS, 1975  
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, PROVISIONAL DRAFT, 1975



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

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These corrected pages 16-45 should be substituted for those appearing in the English version of OD-121.

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## I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH

## A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## 0100 - GENERAL

The mortality rate for infectious diseases in Latin America decreased by 48% between the years 1956-66 in the group under five years of age. The diseases of the gastrointestinal tract - mostly due to gastroenteritis - dropped by 44% and the diseases of the respiratory tract for the same period of time and mainly due to pneumonia and influenza, by 26%. In spite of the significant reduction observed, infectious diseases are still an important public health problem.

In 13 countries the percentage of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases in relation to the total deaths from well-defined causes is more than 30, and in another two countries this percentage is between 20 and 29. The diseases susceptible to prevention through the use of vaccines represent more than 8% of the mortality from all well-defined causes in eight countries, and in six more it is between 4 and 7%.

These statistics indicate the seriousness of communicable diseases as public health problems and give rise to the goal of control of communicable diseases as one of the principal objectives of PAHO. Priority activities are (1) eradication of the diseases for which practical measures of elimination exist and for which the Governing Bodies have adopted resolutions on eradication (malaria, smallpox, yaws) and the eradication of *Aedes aegypti*, vector of urban yellow fever and dengue; (2) control of diseases susceptible to prevention through vaccines; (3) programs which are both technically and economically feasible for combating such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy, and venereal diseases; (4) control of diseases posing serious problems in certain areas of the Americas, such as plague, epidemic typhus, Chagas' disease, filariasis, schistosomiasis, hydatidosis, onchocerciasis, cutaneous leishmaniasis, and other parasitic diseases; (5) research and epidemiological surveillance of diseases produced by viruses and rickettsias; (6) development or improvement of health infrastructures and complementary services which support research, control, or eradication of communicable diseases; and (7) development or improvement of an epidemiological surveillance system as a standard component of programs for control of eradication.

The Ministers of Health of the countries of the Region of the Americas, in their special meeting held in Chile in 1972, established goals to be reached in the decade of the seventies. For those diseases preventable by vaccination, the goals are to reduce the mortality rate for measles, whooping cough, and tetanus to 1.0, 1.0, and 0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, and to reduce the morbidity for diphtheria and poliomyelitis to 1.0 and 0.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, at the same time maintaining the smallpox morbidity rate at zero level. These goals will be pursued by the countries of the Region in the coming years.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 628,446	\$ 823,205	\$ 817,127	\$ 926,146
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
TOTAL POSTS	22	25	24	24
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	13	20	30
FELLOWSHIPS	13	24	36	36
SEMINARS	-	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 8,940	\$ 38,700	\$ 8,500	\$ 12,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 105,298	\$ 72,302	\$ 63,450	\$ 69,650
	\$ 51,649	\$ 87,769	\$ 106,000	\$ 105,000

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guatemala-0100	AMRO-0101
Argentina-0100	Haiti-0100	AMRO-0102
Bolivia-0100	Panama-0100	AMRO-0103
Brazil-0100	Paraguay-0100	AMRO-0104
Brazil-0114	Peru-0100	AMRO-0106
Chile-0100	Trinidad and Tobago-0100	AMRO-0108
Cuba-0100	United States of	AMRO-0111
Ecuador-0100	America-3108	AMRO-0112
El Salvador-0100	Uruguay-0100	AMRO-0114
	AMRO-0100	AMRO-3108

## 0200 - MALARIA

The Ministers of Health of the Americas, in their meeting in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972, set a goal for malaria eradication in the Hemisphere. It was concluded that, with sufficient resources, it will be possible to eradicate malaria by the end of the decade in areas with 168.2 million inhabitants (90.7% of the population of the originally malarious area). Final solution of the problem in the remaining areas (9.3% of the population) depends upon the application of more efficient methods against the vector and the parasite, or the protection of susceptible persons, using a flexible strategy adapted to epidemiological conditions in each area.

As of 31 December 1972, malaria eradication had been achieved in areas with 86.1 million inhabitants (45.3% of those living in the originally malarious areas); 42.0 million (22.1%) were in areas in consolidation phase; and 61.8 million (32.6%) were in attack phase. In terms of political units, 12 have eradicated the disease and in three (Argentina, the Canal Zone, and Guyana), consolidation phase has been reached in their entire territory. The remaining 19 units are applying attack measures in the areas where malaria transmission still exists, although the majority of these units have parts of their territories in maintenance or consolidation phases. In five political units (Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Paraguay) steady progress has been made towards malaria eradication in the last two years, and the prospect is good for achieving malaria eradication within a determined period.

In five programs (Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Surinam, and Venezuela), malaria incidence was reduced and notable progress observed in 1972. In another five programs (Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Haiti, and Peru), the situation of malaria remained about the same as in 1971. Finally, in the four countries in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua), where serious technical problems had interfered with normal progress, considerable improvement was observed in 1972 through the use of propoxur in areas where the vector is resistant to DDT. Further progress is expected to be achieved by continuing the application of propoxur.

PAHO research on malaria continues to be directed towards finding solutions for the problems that hamper the progress of eradication programs. Investigation of vector response to propoxur continues; in addition, studies of alternate attack measures and new insecticides which could be applied economically and effectively, such as landrin (OMS-597), will be carried out in 1973. A research project continued in El Salvador, in coordination with the Government, aimed at finding effective and economic means to interrupt malaria transmission in areas where the vector is resistant to DDT. Serological studies, experiments in chemotherapy, and studies on the resistance of malaria parasites to chloroquine continued in Brazil in 1972; in 1973 such studies will be extended to Colombia, Costa Rica, and other countries.

PAHO continued to collaborate with the International Training Course on Malariaology and Environmental Sanitation in Venezuela through the provision of fellowships for malaria eradication professional personnel. It also continued to supply antimalaria drugs for presumptive and radical-cure treatments, essential materials, and equipment for the countries to undertake research activities and field experiments and, within the availability of funds, certain laboratory supplies.

Technical assistance by PAHO was continued through medical officers, engineers, entomologists, advisers in administrative methods, parasitologists, laboratory advisers, and technical officers. In two countries, PAHO medical officers were assigned as co-directors of the National Malaria Eradication Services, sharing executive responsibilities of the respective programs. Grants were provided to a university to continue investigations in the development of an active immunization technique; PAHO will continue the grant in 1973.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 2,326,508	\$ 2,205,293	\$ 2,212,067	\$ 2,130,403
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.6
TOTAL POSTS	86	81	78	73
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	1	5	4
FELLOWSHIPS	11	8	7	5
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 323,138	\$ 240,700	\$ 237,750	\$ 199,950
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 65,773	\$ 67,300	\$ 64,400	\$ 64,500

Projects:

Headquarters	El Salvador-0200	Panama-0200
Zone Office	El Salvador-0216	Paraguay-0200
Argentina-0200	French Antilles and	Paraguay-0201
Belize-0200	Guiana-0200	Peru-0200
Bolivia-0200	Guatemala-0200	Surinam-0200
Brazil-0200	Guyana-0200	AMRO-0200
Colombia-0200	Haiti-0200	AMRO-0201
Costa Rica-0200	Honduras-0200	AMRO-0203
Dominican Republic-0200	Mexico-0200	AMRO-0216
Ecuador-0200	Nicaragua-0200	AMRO-0218

0300 - SMALLPOX

The smallpox eradication campaign was begun in the Americas in 1967 when the disease was prevalent in five countries. During the 1967-71 period a total of 18,136 cases were reported, 99.7% of which were from Brazil. Since April 1971 no new cases have been reported, in spite of an intensive search made by special teams in areas where the last cases were found in 1970-71, and in regions considered to be of high risk because of poor maintenance of the vaccination programs. This investigation was particularly exhaustive in Brazil during the three-month period when the peak of smallpox cases used to occur. As a result of the policy adopted by the United States of America by which smallpox vaccination was discontinued, most countries are not pressing hard enough for good coverage in the maintenance programs.



In 1972, smallpox vaccinations carried out in the countries having agreements with PAHO were Argentina, 950,000; Bolivia, 211,313; Brazil, 14,077,397; Chile, 675,616; Colombia, 986,553; Costa Rica, 30,797; Cuba, 17,964; Ecuador, 353,209; Guatemala, 140,822; Panama, 29,410; Paraguay, 272,046; Peru, 1,134,824; Uruguay, 166,171; and Venezuela, 939,944. In Brazil, 92% of the estimated population was vaccinated between 1968 and 1972. Seven of the countries produce lyophilized smallpox vaccine of excellent quality. Annual production was 59 million doses in 1966, 135.7 million in 1970, 69 million in 1971, and 57.4 million in 1972. Since the attack phase is over, the production of vaccine has been decreased. In 1972 about five million doses of smallpox vaccine were donated from this Region to the WHO supply.

To assure the detection and control of any suspicious case, PAHO is promoting the enforcement of epidemiological surveillance activities. Special epidemiological surveillance courses for public health officers were conducted in the United States of America (Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service) and Venezuela, sponsored by PAHO and the Governments of both countries. PAHO also cooperated with the governments through advisory and reference services on the quality of the vaccine.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 494,421	\$ 172,493	\$ 139,131	\$ 130,285
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.3	.4	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	12	6	4	4
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	1	1	1
FELLOWSHIPS	7	1	1	-
SEMINARS	\$ 6,082	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 106,045	\$ 45,000	\$ 24,500	\$ 14,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 151,665	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Projects:

Argentina-0300	Ecuador-0300	Venezuela-0300
Bolivia-0300	Paraguay-0300	AMRO-0300
Brazil-0300	Peru-0300	AMRO-0304
Colombia-0300	Uruguay-0300	AMRO-0306

0400 - TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis continues as a major public health problem in the Region. In 1971, there were 39,160 new cases of the disease in the United States of America and Canada and about 155,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean area. Even though not all cases were confirmed bacteriologically, the numbers demonstrate the importance of this disease from an operational point of view, giving as they do an indication of the numbers of new cases needing medical attention and treatment.

Transmission of the tuberculosis bacilli is the principal factor determining the present and future epidemiological problem. From among the various methods that can be elected to diminish the incidence of tuberculosis, vaccination with BCG has priority as the most efficient in relation to resources invested. From the point of view of social benefit, bacteriological examination of patients with respiratory symptoms and the chemotherapeutical treatment of ambulatory cases discovered would be the methods of choice. The general policy of the program, because of coverage and cost, must be based on the integration of control programs with the general health services.

The objectives of the tuberculosis control program for the present decade, approved by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas, are vaccination with BCG of 90% of the population under 15 years of age; bacilloscopic examination of 60 to 75% of persons with respiratory symptoms; and treatment of all cases discovered, principally utilizing techniques and activities of ambulatory medical care services. These objectives were reaffirmed by the II Regional Seminar on Tuberculosis in November 1972.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 285,181	\$ 257,936	\$ 271,398	\$ 264,307
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	.6	.6	.6
TOTAL POSTS	7	6	7	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	15	12	13	15
FELLOWSHIPS	20	34	33	32
SEMINARS	\$ 47,274	\$ 16,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 32,986	\$ 16,697	\$ 7,150	\$ 7,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 15,255	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500

Projects:		
Headquarters	Cuba-0400	AMRO-0403
Bolivia-0400	Dominican Republic-0400	AMRO-0404
Brazil-0400	Honduras-0400	AMRO-0408
Chile-0400	Mexico-0400	AMRO-0409
Costa Rica-0400	AMRO-0400	AMRO-0410

## 0500 - LEPROSY

There are about 10,000 new cases of leprosy reported annually from 29 countries and territories of the Americas. In order to more effectively control this disease, it is proposed to increase the promotion of control programs to include 14 countries and to provide technical assistance to design, implement, or evaluate leprosy control programs and epidemiological surveillance in six countries. To increase the accuracy of clinical diagnosis and classification of the disease, the Third International Seminar on the Histopathology of Leprosy for pathologists will be held. This should provide better data for epidemiological studies and the determination of disease patterns and trends.

The Advisory Committee on Leprosy, meeting in July 1971, observed that "the leprosy problem of the Americas is not yet fully and precisely defined," that "it is becoming obvious that our past approaches to (1) data collection and analysis and (2) leprosy control are not functioning uniformly well, and that, therefore, there is a real need for developing and evaluating new methodologies." The Committee recommended that "a coordinated Hemisphere-wide effort in leprosy control, training, and research through the development of a PAHO International Center for Training and Research in Leprosy and Related Diseases be established." It is proposed to establish at least two collaborating centers for field studies in leprosy control and rehabilitation.

New discoveries in immunology, treatment, and the use of the armadillo as an animal model to study leprosy, while promising an improvement in diagnosis, treatment, and control of the disease, nonetheless indicate the need to assure the implementation of the most effective control measures, properly administered, if control is to be realized. To be effective, control programs must make greater and greater use of ambulatory (domiciliary) services for leprosy patients. At present too many countries continue to expend large sums of money for unnecessary institutional care which detracts from, rather than contributes to, effective control. Reallocation of these funds will be necessary in order to plan and implement effective control programs and reduce incidence.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 103,374	\$ 137,064	\$ 119,401	\$ 141,585
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.3	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	3	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	4	9	10	15
SEMINARS	\$ 13,255	\$ 10,400	\$ 11,900	\$ 10,400
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,440	\$ 6,700	\$ 6,000	\$ 11,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 7,432	\$ 25,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,500

Projects:		
Headquarters	Ecuador-0500	AMRO-0509
Colombia-0500	AMRO-0500	AMRO-0512
	AMRO-0507	

## 0600 - VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases continue to be the most frequently and increasingly reported infectious disease in the Americas, with a few exceptions. Where reporting is reliable, gonorrhea in particular has continued to rise precipitously.

Before the incidence of these diseases can be reduced, it will be necessary to stop the continued rise in new infections. Programs in the countries of this Hemisphere vary from very good to the bare provision of clinical services at the convenience of the provider. It is proposed, therefore, to promote the planning for or the implementation of programs for venereal disease control in 12 countries and to assist the governments in four countries to design, implement, or evaluate venereal disease programs and epidemiological surveillance. The training of personnel and the promotion of epidemiological and administrative research are to be included.

The IV International Course on the Epidemiology and Control of the Venereal Diseases is to be held in Chile in 1973. Fellowships are provided by PAHO for venereal disease control personnel from the countries, who then return to put on a similar course for other national venereal disease control personnel.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 32,857	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	*	*	*
TOTAL POSTS	1	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	3	3	3	3
FELLOWSHIPS	2	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 678	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000

## Projects:

Cuba-0600

Ecuador-0600

Haiti-0600

AMRO-0600

## 0700 - ZOONOSES

Those diseases which are transmitted from animals to man, the zoonoses, are found in every country of the Americas. The zoonoses representing hazards of the greatest significance to human and animal health are rabies, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, hydatidosis, and the arbovirus zoonoses. Control of these diseases is an integral part of livestock development. They cause direct losses to human health and to animal populations, and indicate losses of essential animal protein for adults and children already suffering from protein deficiency in most of the countries.

The ministries of agriculture and health of the Americas are developing joint programs to bring about control of these diseases. External financing from international lending agencies has provided the capital for achieving the reality of national control programs. Veterinary public health and animal health units responsible for zoonoses control are administering these programs. The Pan American Zoonoses Center has expanded its program of technical assistance, research, and training on a regional basis, in order to meet the increasing requests from the ministries and governments operating control programs. The Center serves as the biological and reference center for zoonoses investigations in the Americas.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,628,897	\$ 2,443,290	\$ 2,581,203	\$ 2,627,094
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.7
TOTAL POSTS	130	142	146	147
CONSULTANT MONTHS	28	38	39	42
FELLOWSHIPS	43	61	59	57
SEMINARS	\$ 39,154	\$ 33,291	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 191,345	\$ 325,094	\$ 243,340	\$ 224,770
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 242,342	\$ 219,245	\$ 226,557	\$ 216,313

## Projects:

Headquarters

Argentina-0700

Argentina-0701

Barbados-0700

Barbados-0702

Bolivia-0701

Brazil-0700

Chile-0700

Colombia-0700

Colombia-0701

Cuba-0700

Dominican Republic-0700

Ecuador-0701

Guatemala-0701

Guyana-0700

Haiti-0700

Jamaica-0700

Jamaica-0701

Mexico-0700

Mexico-0710

Paraguay-0700

Peru-0700

Peru-0701

Peru-0702

Surinam-0700

Trinidad and Tobago-0700

Uruguay-0702

Venezuela-0700

Venezuela-0701

West Indies-0700

AMRO-0700

AMRO-0701

AMRO-0702

AMRO-0703

AMRO-0704

AMRO-0708

AMRO-0710

AMRO-0718

AMRO-0719

AMRO-0721

## 0800 - FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Foot-and-mouth disease is the most important infectious animal disease in the countries of South America and is the most serious threat to animal health in the countries of the Hemisphere that are free of the disease. This threat results principally from its highly contagious nature and the rapidity with which it spreads among livestock, and the severe economic losses of animals, animal products, and animal protein, with the additional handicaps of being prohibited from participating in the world market. The governments of the affected countries, in recognizing its significance on the import and export of livestock, have developed national programs to combat the disease and have joined together in a multinational effort with the objective to be free of the disease. External financing from international lending agencies has provided the means to achieve the reality of these programs and to place hope of eradication in the philosophy of these governments.

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center in Brazil is collaborating with these countries by providing technical assistance, training, and research. It also provides technical assistance to the countries free of the disease in their programs to prevent re-entry. The activities of the Center are coordinated with the programs of activities to control FMD in the various countries. The Center collaborates with these countries by providing assistance which is based upon the status of the disease in each country, the progress of the national campaign, and the capacity of the country to achieve its objectives.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,670,303	\$ 1,922,627	\$ 1,871,084	\$ 2,054,356
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4
TOTAL POSTS	163	168	170	176
CONSULTANT MONTHS	16	2	2	2
FELLOWSHIPS	18	35	35	58
SEMINARS	\$ 72,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 280,803	\$ 176,843	\$ 194,155	\$ 207,680
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 114,358	\$ 330,849	\$ 114,670	\$ 130,870

Projects:

Brazil-0800	Panama-0800	Venezuela-0800
Chile-0800	Paraguay-0800	AMRO-0800
Colombia-0800	Peru-0800	AMRO-0806

#### 0900 - OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Some vector-borne diseases with intermediate hosts require special attention in the Americas. Plague in particular is enzootic in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela and represents a constant threat in the seaports of these countries. From 1963 to 1972, 4,698 cases of human plague were reported; 298 of these occurred in 1972.

Epidemics of Junin hemorrhagic fever have been recurrent in Argentina since 1943, with epidemics reaching a peak morbidity of 60 per 100,000 and a case fatality of 6%. In Bolivia, Machupo virus, having a rodent reservoir, has been the source of several outbreaks, totalling 1,434 cases with high fatality rates, between 1959 and 1972.

Among the arboviruses, dengue fever and Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) present the most serious problems. The frequency of dengue outbreaks in the Caribbean area has been steadily increasing in the past ten years, and the latest epidemic in Colombia affected at least 416,000 people. Besides Colombia, three countries and eight territories in the Caribbean reported 86,948 cases of dengue between 1963 and 1972. VEE, primarily a disease fatal to horses, has steadily moved northward, from Ecuador to the United States of America, since 1969. Over 16,800 human cases and 17,500 equine deaths were reported in Mexico in 1971 and at least 2,845 human cases in 1972. In Venezuela, 29,102 cases of VEE in human beings have been reported since 1962. The cost of controlling the disease after it moved into the United States of America was estimated at \$10-15 million.

Louse-borne typhus remains an important endemic disease in the highlands of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. Over the period 1962-72, nine countries reported 3,551 cases.

With the objective of acquiring more knowledge to permit more effective control of these diseases, PAHO collaborates with the governments in the investigation of the ecological factors which lead to the creation of enzootic foci and epizootic spread of the diseases and their persistence. PAHO provides fellowships and consultant services to stimulate, orient, and coordinate research and investigation and collaborates with the countries in the improvement of the surveillance services and control of these diseases.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 65,072	\$ 51,798	\$ 60,800	\$ 64,700
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.1	.1	.1
CONSULTANT MONTHS	1	4	6	16
FELLOWSHIPS	-	2	2	3
SEMINARS	\$ 10,718	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 52,196	\$ 27,216	\$ 9,000	\$ 25,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ -	\$ 13,782	\$ -	\$ 3,000

Projects:

Bolivia-0901	Guatemala-0901	AMRO-0920
Brazil-0900	Peru-0900	AMRO-0923
Brazil-0901	Trinidad and Tobago-0900	AMRO-0924
Ecuador-0900	AMRO-0900	AMRO-0925
	AMRO-0919	

## 1000 - PARASITIC DISEASES

Of the parasitic diseases in the Americas, Chagas' disease and schistosomiasis are the most important. About 10,000,000 persons have the former and about 7,000,000 the latter. The social and economic losses caused by these two diseases are very great. In Brazil alone, a conservative estimate indicates that the annual economic loss due to schistosomiasis is many millions of dollars. In the case of Chagas' disease, many persons die each year in the acute phase of the disease, and, by conservative estimate, at least 1,000,000 persons have chronic cardiopathy due to the infection.

Onchocerciasis affects thousands of persons in Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela. Cutaneous leishmaniasis causes severe disfigurement and disability among rural populations in many areas. The other parasitic infections, including amebiasis, cysticercosis, ancylostomiasis, and fascioliasis, also take their toll of lives, reduce vitality, and interfere with economic development.

Only six out of ten countries with a high prevalence of Chagas' disease (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) have either control programs under way or plans to start these activities. The other four (Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Paraguay) have no plans or activities. None of seven countries with a low prevalence of Chagas' disease are providing any control activities. Concerning schistosomiasis, in spite of the fact that control is feasible using available measures, only Puerto Rico and Venezuela have adequate activities. Another four countries carry on poor control activities, and three countries and territories have no control project at all.

The program seeks to assist governments in the development and improvement of national control and evaluation programs and to stimulate research and training activities. The program aims to incorporate parasitic disease control into regional economic development programs, such as agriculture and river basins and dams, to avoid the risk of increasing the problems, particularly of schistosomiasis, Chagas' disease, and leishmaniasis, as a result of ecological changes produced by such conditions. Standard serum for diagnosis of Chagas' disease is at the disposal of the countries, as a result of the recommendation made by an expert group on Chagas' disease which met in Costa Rica.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 19,347	\$ 114,202	\$ 135,510	\$ 170,024
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	1	17	15	18
FELLOWSHIPS	-	6	7	6
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 5,239	\$ 20,700	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,700
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 5,000	\$ 19,598	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000

## Projects:

Brazil-1000	Peru-1000	AMRO-1007
Brazil-1001	Surinam-1000	AMRO-1008
French Antilles and	Uruguay-1000	AMRO-1013
Guiana-1000	AMRO-1000	AMRO-1014

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## 2100 - GENERAL

In the countries in the Americas not only is the population increasing at a rate without precedent, but so are the exploitation of resources and technological development. Even though half the population of Latin America still lives in rural conditions, some of the largest urban complexes in the world may be developing on the Continent. The magnitude of this growth of the principal cities, both in density of population and in industrial development, poses problems in environmental degradation and in alteration of ecological equilibrium similar to those experienced by highly industrialized countries. The ecological problems can become critical, up to the point of affecting the survival of man.

In 1961 the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean area agreed to provide water and sewerage services to 70% of the urban and 50% of the rural population by 1971. During the III Meeting of Ministers of Health in 1972, these goals were reviewed and concrete measures added in respect to collection and disposal of solid wastes, environmental pollution, occupational health and hygiene, and health aspects of regional development. The results achieved in the urban and rural water supply programs during the decade 1961-71 have in turn stimulated the strengthening of national infrastructures in their efforts to improve the quality of water, air, soil, and food and to prevent dangers occasioned by products and by-products derived from modern technology.

PAHO cooperates with Member Governments in planning, carrying out, and evaluating programs destined to reverse and prevent deficient environmental and ecological conditions. Programs are carried out within parameters and points of reference that can serve to define alternative courses of action, as well as to provide bases for cost estimates. Engineers are assigned to various projects to work in this area, as are the specialists assigned to the Pan American Sanitary Engineering Center in Peru.

This Center began operations in 1969 and in essence provides consultant services, produces and disseminates technical information, supports training of high level personnel, and promotes and assists applied research in problems that affect the urban and rural environment.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,554,930	\$ 2,724,947	\$ 3,463,073	\$ 3,423,487
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.2	6.1	7.7	7.4
TOTAL POSTS	63	83	96	98
CONSULTANT MONTHS	49	121	196	179
FELLOWSHIPS	53	100	115	94
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,500	\$ 2,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 44,714	\$ 379,968	\$ 454,247	\$ 317,446
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 67,632	\$ 179,974	\$ 178,154	\$ 172,745

#### Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-2100	United States of America-3108
Argentina-2100	Ecuador-2101	Uruguay-2100
Barbados-2100	El Salvador-2100	Venezuela-2100
Belize-2100	Guatemala-2100	Venezuela-2101
Bolivia-2100	Guyana-2100	West Indies-2101
Bolivia-3104	Haiti-2100	West Indies-2102
Brazil-2100	Haiti-3100	West Indies-2103
Brazil-2103	Honduras-2100	West Indies-2104
Brazil-2104	Jamaica-2100	AMRO-2100
Brazil-3101	Mexico-2100	AMRO-2101
Brazil-3109	Mexico-2102	AMRO-2102
Brazil-3110	Nicaragua-3100	AMRO-2103
Chile-2100	Panama-2100	AMRO-2104
Colombia-2100	Panama-3102	AMRO-2106
Colombia-2102	Paraguay-2100	AMRO-2107
Colombia-3100	Paraguay-3100	AMRO-2114
Costa Rica-2100	Peru-2100	AMRO-2118
Costa Rica-3100	Peru-3100	AMRO-2120
Cuba-2100	Peru-3106	AMRO-2124
Dominican Republic-2100	Surinam-2100	AMRO-3108
Dominican Republic-3100	Trinidad and Tobago-2100	

#### 2200 - WATER SUPPLIES

It was estimated in 1972 that about 56% of the total population of Latin America and the Caribbean area were served by water supply systems, but only 24% of the same population had adequate sewerage services. The rural and urban population served with water supply systems by either house connections or public hydrants was 79% and 27%, respectively. The great effort on the part of the countries to reach these figures of service has meant, during the period 1961-72, an investment of over \$3 billion in construction of new works or expansion and remodeling of existing systems. About one-third of this amount was provided by international or bilateral lending agencies, while two-thirds was funded by the countries themselves.

The III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health established the following goals for the decade of the 1970's: (1) to provide water through house connections to 80% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to supply half the population now without services; (2) to provide water supplies to 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, to supply 30% of the population now without service; (3) to install sewerage systems to serve 70% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to reduce by 30% the proportion of the population now without such service; (4) to install sewerage systems or other means of sanitary disposal of excreta for 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, to reduce by 30% the proportion of the population now without such services. It is estimated that to meet these goals the countries must invest \$10 billion in the next 10 years to serve an additional population of 130 million with water and of 100 million with sewerage service. To do this, it will be necessary to train some 10,000 technicians at the intermediate level and 20,000 administrators and managers of water and sewerage services.

PAHO will continue to cooperate in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sewerage systems; in the planning, execution, and evaluation of national programs in rural and urban areas; in the improvement of agencies responsible for these programs; in training personnel; in applied research in cost reduction and simplification of systems; and in negotiations with international agencies for financing the projects.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,224,887	\$ 2,086,901	\$ 2,164,685	\$ 1,409,847
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	3.3	4.6	4.8	3.0
TOTAL POSTS	32	38	46	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	175	254	241	158
FELLOWSHIPS	57	99	76	50
SEMINARS	\$ 39,988	\$ 4,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 120,570	\$ 78,443	\$ 50,700	\$ 28,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 35,393	\$ 368,348	\$ 255,471	\$ 39,107

Projects:		
Argentina-2200	Cuba-2200	Surinam-2200
Barbados-2201	Dominican Republic-2200	Trinidad and Tobago-2200
Bolivia-2200	Ecuador-2201	Uruguay-2200
Bolivia-2201	El Salvador-2200	Venezuela-2200
Bolivia-2202	Guyana-2201	West Indies-2200
Bolivia-2203	Haiti-2200	West Indies-2202
Brazil-2200	Jamaica-2202	AMRO-2114
Brazil-2201	Jamaica-2204	AMRO-2200
Brazil-2202	Mexico-2200	AMRO-2203
Brazil-2203	Nicaragua-2200	AMRO-2213
Brazil-2204	Nicaragua-2201	AMRO-2219
Chile-2200	Nicaragua-2202	AMRO-2220
Chile-2201	Panama-2200	AMRO-2223
Colombia-2201	Paraguay-2200	AMRO-2224
Colombia-2202	Peru-2200	AMRO-2225
Costa Rica-2200	Peru-2202	AMRO-2226
	Peru-2203	

#### 2300 - AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

In the Americas in 1972 there were 53 cases of jungle yellow fever reported in six countries, 22 of them in an epidemic outbreak that affected the southwestern region of Venezuela. The total number of cases of the disease reported in the last 20 years (1953-72) in the Region was 1,509, all sylvatic except for four urban cases in Trinidad in 1954.

Dengue in the last 12 years has been the cause of epidemics in the countries of northern South America and the Caribbean, more than 600,000 cases being registered. Identification of dengue virus type I and type II in the Americas in recent years has increased the concern over the possibility of a sudden epidemic in the hemorrhagic form with the shock syndrome.

At the end of 1972 the area free of Aedes aegypti in the Americas encompassed 8.6 million km<sup>2</sup> (73% of the area initially infested), i.e., Argentina, Belize, Bermuda, Bolivia, Canal Zone of Panama, Cayman Islands, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Brazil has eliminated the reinfestation from its Northern Region. Guatemala and Panama, even though considered free of the vector, each has a focus of reinfestation. Mexico has an extensive area free of the vector, but a part of its territory is reinfested. The area in the Americas still infested with Aedes aegypti is 3.2 million km<sup>2</sup> (27% of the area initially infested), which includes 31 countries and territories in the Caribbean, part of northern South America, the United States of America, and regions of Mexico and Central America.

At the beginning of 1973, the following countries and territories had active eradication programs: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, French Guiana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. Limited campaigns are under way in the Bahamas, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Surinam, and Venezuela. Campaigns are being planned in the British Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, and Nevis. Honduras began the reorganization of its campaign with a budget approved for 1973. Infested countries without activities are the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States of America, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 594,468	\$ 422,956	\$ 352,338	\$ 334,416
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.6	.9	.8	.7
TOTAL POSTS	14	12	9	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	18	16	19
FELLOWSHIPS	7	4	4	6
SEMINARS	\$ 4,485	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 203,409	\$ 170,695	\$ 126,500	\$ 134,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 60,509	\$ 7,150	\$ -	\$ -

Projects:		
Barbados-2300	Guyana-2300	AMRO-2300
Belize-2300	Honduras-2300	AMRO-2301
Brazil-2300	Jamaica-2300	AMRO-2303
Colombia-2300	Netherlands Antilles-2300	AMRO-2308
Colombia-2301	Panama-2300	AMRO-2309
Costa Rica-2300	Surinam-2300	AMRO-2310
Cuba-2300	Venezuela-2300	AMRO-2311
	West Indies-2300	

## 2400 - HOUSING

Housing, as a part of the human environment, influences both the health and the welfare of human beings. Thus, the problem of housing must be related not only to its material aspects but also to its sociocultural aspects, since there is a necessity for adequate space to avoid the effects of overcrowding, with basic sanitary services, in a community and a neighborhood that permits a compatible social life. The problem is aggravated by urban sprawl and migrations from rural areas to the cities.

Latin America, with its annual population growth of 3% and its deficit of 25 million houses, must find new solutions to its housing problems. The basic difficulty is the low income of the population for acquiring housing, even at low cost. At the same time, many of the governments are not in position to finance the large-scale programs needed, thereby allowing little hope that focusing on traditional construction would give the desired results. The present need is to find a means of helping the low income groups construct housing, with minimum elements and services, at about 5% to 10% of conventional prices.

The improvement of housing conditions can only be achieved on a significant scale if present patterns of construction are changed to patterns of mutual or self-help through new efforts integrated with present socioeconomic developments, new materials, or actions that commit the population to the process of development. In Latin America, where the population is primarily agricultural, the economic stabilization of the rural area is an indispensable condition for urban-industrial development. Programs of low-cost housing, urbanization, colonization, and settlements in areas where agrarian reform programs are being carried out must take into account the general plan of development and the process of physical planning by regions.

In the last few years PAHO, through CEPIS, together with other interested international agencies, has collaborated with Member Governments in the physical planning for housing in urban and rural areas, principally with respect to health and welfare. The Center's efforts are directed towards (1) formulation of urban and regional planning projects; (2) establishing or improving institutions responsible for programs of housing and regional development; (3) adoption of interdisciplinary solutions to problems in housing and developmental programs; and (4) studies oriented toward eliminating or controlling certain vectors of disease.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 21,803	\$ 50,467	\$ 60,429	\$ 61,476
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL POSTS	3	3	3	3

Project:  
AMRO-2114

## 2500 - AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution created by emissions of particles and gases from domestic and industrial activities and motor transport is on the rise throughout the world and has begun to seriously affect developing countries. High rates of population growth and rapid increase in size of cities in almost all the Region are aggravating the problem. Since 1965 PAHO has been co-operating in programs for the control of air pollution. In June 1972 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment recommended that a worldwide network be established to monitor the environment, including carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, oxidants, nitrogen oxides, heat, and particulates. The III Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas in 1972 set as a goal for the decade 1971-80 the formulation of programs for the control of atmospheric pollution in urban areas of more than 500,000 inhabitants and in other cities where industrialization or other considerations justify them. This is a formidable task, requiring tenacious efforts on the part of the countries.

Excluding Canada and the United States of America, there are some 45 urban areas that already have or will have over 500,000 population by 1980, including 15 with over a million population and four with over 5 million. There are at least 29 other cities with a growing rate of industrialization. The problem areas are distributed through 22 countries, and it will be necessary to develop an infrastructure adequate to handle the magnitude and seriousness of the air pollution problem. During the past decade, three cities have initiated programs and five or six more are in the advanced planning stage.

Following the mandate of the 1966 Directing Council, a network of 62 air sampling stations has been established to determine the magnitude of the air pollution problem, and 35 stations are being installed.

Through CEPIS and various country projects, PAHO cooperates in the evaluation of problems and in the formulation of programs of air pollution surveillance and control. It also provides short-term consultant services in specific cases and collaboration in training personnel and in preparation of legislation and regulations. These and related activities are to continue, having as the ultimate objective reaching the goals set by the Ministers' Meeting.



	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 40,807	\$ 45,339	\$ 42,576	\$ 46,447
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	-	2	3	3
FELLOWSHIPS	-	3	2	3
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,156	\$ 5,700	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,800

## Projects:

Brazil-2500	El Salvador-2500	Venezuela-2500
Colombia-2500	Guatemala-2500	AMRO-2114
Costa Rica-2500	Peru-2500	

## II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH

## A. GENERAL SERVICES

## 3100 - GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministers of Health of the Americas, at the III Special Meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972, drew up a Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas. Specific targets were established for the development and strengthening of the general health services of the countries of the Region by 1980. These targets were based on the main goals of extending the coverage, including minimum comprehensive services, to all the population living in accessible communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants and of providing basic and specialized services to the rest of the population through a regionalized health system. The actual population living in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants was estimated to be 45% of the total population of Latin America and the Caribbean area, to become 40% by 1980. The estimation of the present coverage by at least minimum health services was considered to be approximately 63% of the total population of those same areas. The definition in each individual country of a health policy in the light of its economic and social development, clearly specifying the objectives and structural changes necessary to achieve them, was considered to be a basic requirement for achieving the goals.

To assure the achievement of the proposals under the Plan, the following objectives were thought to be essential: to establish and develop health systems through research and planning; to improve the operational capacity of the system; and to develop human, technological, physical, and financial resources, supported by adequate legislation, in line with the institutional development expected. The assistance to be given to Member Governments by the projects for health services throughout the period will be guided by and consistent with these restatements of objectives, and by the available means for expansion and strengthening of a system of general health services for each country, as the supporting infrastructure to carry on the specific health programs.

Such projects are already in operation in 25 countries and 14 territories and form the core of the advisory services to the governments. The long-range nature of the processes of building up an efficient system of health services in developing countries make these projects long-term in character, so their emphasis will vary from one problem to another and at different times. It is expected that during the decade two-thirds of the countries of the Region will have taken action through these projects toward the achievement of the goals of the Ten-year Health Plan.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 4,335,179	\$ 3,873,218	\$ 3,754,187	\$ 4,037,793
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	11.7	8.6	8.4	8.7
TOTAL POSTS	83	91	94	95
CONSULTANT MONTHS	154	182	161	179
FELLOWSHIPS	536	254	260	268
SEMINARS	\$ 78,468	\$ 199,251	\$ 71,900	\$ 171,300
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 246,127	\$ 286,414	\$ 87,600	\$ 75,900
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 305,980	\$ 308,221	\$ 337,850	\$ 405,850

## Projects:

Headquarters	Brazil-3101	Colombia-3100
Zone Offices	Brazil-3104	Costa Rica-3100
Argentina-3100	Brazil-3108	Costa Rica-3103
Argentina-3101	Brazil-3109	Costa Rica-3104
Barbados-3100	Brazil-3110	Cuba-3100
Belize-3100	Canada-3100	Dominican Republic-3100
Bolivia-3100	Canada-3101	Ecuador-3100
Bolivia-3102	Chile-3100	Ecuador-3103
Bolivia-3104	Chile-3101	Ecuador-3105
Brazil-3100	Chile-3105	Ecuador-3106

El Salvador-3100	Paraguay-3100	West Indies-3110
French Antilles and Guiana-3101	Paraguay-3101	AMRO-3000
Guatemala-3100	Paraguay-3103	AMRO-3107
Guyana-3100	Peru-3100	AMRO-3108
Haiti-3100	Peru-3106	AMRO-3110
Haiti-3105	Peru-3108	AMRO-3125
Honduras-3100	Surinam-3100	AMRO-3126
Honduras-3104	Trinidad and Tobago-3100	AMRO-3129
Honduras-3105	United States of America-3100	AMRO-3130
Jamaica-3100	United States of America-3103	AMRO-3131
Mexico-3100	United States of America-3108	AMRO-3133
Mexico-3107	Uruguay-3100	AMRO-3135
Mexico-3108	Uruguay-3103	AMRO-3137
Netherlands Antilles-3101	Venezuela-3100	AMRO-3138
Nicaragua-3100	West Indies-3100	AMRO-3139
Nicaragua-3102	West Indies-3101	AMRO-3141
Panama-3100	West Indies-3108	AMRO-3142
Panama-3102		AMRO-3143
		AMRO-3145

## 3200 - NURSING

Lack of the quantity and quality of nursing care required constitutes a major problem for the delivery of health care and its extension to rural populations. The Ministers of Health, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, established goals which would contribute to the diminution of this deficiency. The goals to be attained by the end of the decade are (1) the establishment in 60% of the countries of the Region of a system of nursing in which the role of nursing personnel in the delivery of health care, as related to the achievement of health program objectives, is clearly defined, indicating the number and type of personnel, the educational programs for their preparation, and the administration, organization, and information required for adequate functioning; (2) the insurance of the provision of the minimal level of safe nursing care in at least 60% of hospitals of over 100 beds and in community health centers; (3) increasing the active work forces to 19 nursing personnel per 10,000 population (4.5 nurses and 14.5 nursing auxiliaries), which represents an increment in Latin America of 184% for nurses and 134% for total nursing personnel; and (4) the adjustment, improvement, and development of the subsystem of nursing education to provide the nursing manpower required.

The policy of PAHO is to assist the countries in the achievement of the goals, specifically through (1) definition and development of the system of nursing; (2) programming to provide the nursing care needs of the different services; (3) improvement of nursing care in general, as well as in the various clinical specialties, through definition and application of standards of care and the development of the administration and organization practices and structure required; and (4) development of the nursing manpower required through basic, postbasic, continuing education, and in-service training programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 752,541	\$ 982,785	\$ 1,053,625	\$ 1,028,645
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2
TOTAL POSTS	40	41	40	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	28	24	27	22
FELLOWSHIPS	5	16	12	13
SEMINARS	\$ 26,003	\$ 21,900	\$ 52,200	\$ 67,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,724	\$ 5,676	\$ 10,100	\$ 17,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ -	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

## Projects:

Headquartes	El Salvador-3200	AMRO-3201
Argentina-3200	Guatemala-3100	AMRO-3202
Barbados-3200	Guatemala-3200	AMRO-3203
Bolivia-3100	Guyana-3100	AMRO-3204
Bolivia-3104	Guyana-3200	AMRO-3206
Brazil-3100	Haiti-3100	AMRO-3210
Brazil-3101	Haiti-3105	AMRO-3211
Brazil-3104	Honduras-3100	AMRO-3213
Brazil-3109	Jamaica-3100	AMRO-3214
Brazil-3110	Nicaragua-3100	AMRO-3215
Brazil-3200	Peru-3106	AMRO-3216
Chile-3200	Uruguay-3200	AMRO-3217
Colombia-3100	Venezuela-3200	AMRO-3219
Costa Rica-3100	West Indies-3100	AMRO-3220
Costa Rica-3104	AMRO-3107	AMRO-3222
Dominican Republic-3100	AMRO-3200	AMRO-3223
Ecuador-3100		AMRO-3225

## 3300 - LABORATORY

In the majority of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean area, there is a great need to modernize the services of health laboratories, to increase their coverage, and to improve efficiency and productivity. It is estimated that only about 10% of the health services for ambulatory patients have some type of clinical laboratory, whereas this percentage rises to a range of 70 to 95 for hospital services. A lack of personnel of all types, as well as a lack of adequate physical facilities, equipment, and technical standards, is apparent.

PAHO cooperates with the Member Governments in programming and developing national laboratory systems, in training personnel, in strengthening both routine and reference diagnostic services, and in reinforcing laboratories for the control of water, food, biological products, and drugs. It also promotes operational and epidemiological research, as well as the training of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel.

The principal objective of these activities for the present decade is the development of basic services by health laboratories in 24 countries in the Region.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 581,349	\$ 1,244,373	\$ 1,121,156	\$ 1,044,963
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.3
TOTAL POSTS	19	19	22	17
CONSULTANT MONTHS	38	113	92	69
FELLOWSHIPS	19	41	50	51
SEMINARS	\$ 31,521	\$ -	\$ 3,200	\$ 6,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 147,512	\$ 391,500	\$ 231,850	\$ 248,050
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 24,090	\$ 80,949	\$ 41,825	\$ 56,725

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guatemala-3300	West Indies-3300
Bolivia-3300	Honduras-3300	West Indies-3301
Brazil-3302	Mexico-3301	West Indies-3302
Brazil-3315	Mexico-3302	AMRO-3300
Chile-3301	Mexico-3303	AMRO-3302
Colombia-3300	Nicaragua-3300	AMRO-3303
Colombia-3301	Panama-3300	AMRO-3304
Costa Rica-3300	Peru-3300	AMRO-3306
Cuba-3300	Trinidad and Tobago-3314	AMRO-3310
Cuba-3301	Uruguay-3300	AMRO-3311
Ecuador-3301	Venezuela-3300	AMRO-3314
El Salvador-3300	Venezuela-3301	AMRO-3315
French Antilles and		AMRO-3316
Guiana-3300		AMRO-3318

## 3400 - HEALTH EDUCATION

The Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas calls for the organization of health education as part of the process of active and informed participation of communities in all activities for the prevention and cure of disease.

Health education services are available in all except three of the countries in the Region. However, the operational levels of health education programs are limited, and these shortcomings interfere in the continuity and effectiveness of community education activities. There are also weaknesses in the planning of the educational component of health programs due to a shortage of human, financial, and material resources assigned to health education services. At present, three Latin American public health schools train an average of 65 specialists annually among them. Only six countries have systematically included instruction in health education in their general education curricula.

PAHO cooperates with the governments in the reorganization and consolidation of health education units in order to enable them to channel the educational process so that it contributes to increased participation of the community in health actions. This also includes the health education training of specialists and other personnel of health and related agencies.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 205,669	\$ 246,919	\$ 151,777	\$ 160,693
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.6	.5	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	5	5	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	21	29	20	23
FELLOWSHIPS	11	5	4	4
SEMINARS	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 4,752	\$ 11,705	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -

Projects:		
Headquarters	Ecuador-3400	AMRO-3401
Bolivia-3400	Guyana-3100	AMRO-3402
Brazil-3400	AMRO-3400	AMRO-3410

## 3500 - STATISTICS

The broad objective of the health statistics program is to have available essential data of good quality and coverage to plan, administer, and evaluate local, national, and international health programs. Analysis of health statistics systems reveals that in most countries coverage, completeness, quality, and utilization of data are deficient. This assessment applies to statistics on births and deaths, to morbidity data, and to information on health resources and services rendered. Personnel resources for these systems are inadequate, as are their training and remuneration. Advisory services, supervision, and evaluation are sporadic.

With advances in health systems and medical technology and the extension of medical care services to larger proportions of the population, more and more statistical information is required to plan and evaluate programs. Computer technology will make it possible to process and analyze data in greater depth than previously, but this should not take precedence over improvement of the quality and coverage. Research is needed on methods for improving statistical systems and data production, for developing indicators of health status and changes taking place, and for supplementing data available from routine statistical systems. Although improvement of statistical systems is the long-term endeavor, efforts must also be directed to more immediate ways to obtain and interpret data.

The goal in each country is to establish a health statistics system or to strengthen the existing system to assure the flow of information from local sources (civil registration offices, hospitals, health units) to regional and national units for processing, analysis, and distribution to users. Standard forms and manuals for guidance at all levels, effective supervision of activities of collection and transmission, and coordination of agencies with related responsibilities in order to integrate data from all sources, will contribute to improving the systems. Emphasis should be directed to the improvement of the quality, coverage, and completeness of the vital and health statistics.

Through 12 statistical consultants assigned to zone and country projects, advisory services are provided to the countries in establishing or improving health statistical systems. Six posts are available for medical records administrators who render advisory services on the organization of medical record departments in hospitals, as well as on the development of courses for personnel in this specialty. The Computer Science Section and the Computer Center in Argentina are the source of consultant services in this technical field - on the feasibility of acquiring computer resources, on systems analysis, and on computer programming.

The health statistics program of PAHO also has responsibility for regional activities in collecting and disseminating information at the international level. Jointly with WHO, weekly data on communicable diseases are collected and annual data on mortality, morbidity, and health resources and services are obtained and analyzed. The reports published by WHO include the World Health Statistics Report, the World Health Statistics Annual, and the Weekly Epidemiological Record, PAHO publishes the Weekly Epidemiological Report, the annual series Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, and periodically Health Conditions in the Americas and Facts on Health Progress.

Activities on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) are also part of the regional program in health statistics. Staff of the Department of Health Statistics, together with the Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases and the ministries of health of the Region, plan for the preparation of volumes in Spanish and Portuguese, including supplementary volumes for use in hospital indexing, surgery, and dentistry. Courses on the use of the Classification are given each year and training materials are developed.

Research is an indispensable part of the program in health statistics. Plans to establish health demography laboratories are currently being made. Data from the Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood, as well as from the related probability sample of households, will continue to be analyzed. The final report of the study was published in April 1973.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,025,536	\$ 1,396,690	\$ 1,253,280	\$ 1,306,147
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8
TOTAL POSTS	41	47	44	48
CONSULTANT MONTHS	78	53	58	40
FELLOWSHIPS	16	29	37	47
SEMINARS	\$ 24,018	\$ 4,420	\$ 21,300	\$ 13,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 157,336	\$ 316,785	\$ 46,450	\$ 43,150
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 19,827	\$ 14,994	\$ 14,442	\$ 18,734

## Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-3106	West Indies-3500
Argentina-3500	Ecuador-3500	AMRO-3500
Argentina-3504	Guatemala-3500	AMRO-3501
Bolivia-3500	Haiti-3105	AMRO-3502
Brazil-3101	Paraguay-3500	AMRO-3503
Brazil-3109	Peru-3500	AMRO-3504
Brazil-3110	Peru-3502	AMRO-3506
Brazil-3500	Trinidad and Tobago-3500	AMRO-3513
Brazil-3502	Uruguay-3500	AMRO-3515
Colombia-3501		AMRO-3516

## 3600 - ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

During the past decade, the countries of the Americas have made progress in improving public administration. Nevertheless, the results do not meet the expectations, particularly in the health sector, where management problems continue to be the most important single factor affecting the returns on investments, despite major contributions toward streamlining present organizational structures and administrative machinery. PAHO continues to promote and assist governments and health sector institutions in updating administrative processes, streamlining infrastructure, and training the personnel required by the health services in order to achieve their goals.

The institutional development of health services constitutes the overall objective of this program. Attainment of this goal requires the definition of policies and programs, adequate infrastructure, modern administrative methods and procedures, determination of resources required, and development of a system of positive control. The services provided under this project are closely coordinated with those under the health planning programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 462,784	\$ 740,071	\$ 740,099	\$ 710,654
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
TOTAL POSTS	25	25	25	26
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	54	75	12
FELLOWSHIPS	1	11	11	10
SEMINARS	\$ 12,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,214	\$ 16,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 18,900	\$ 55,900	\$ 30,900	\$ 32,900

## Projects:

Brazil-3100	El Salvador-3600	West Indies-3100
Brazil-3101	Guatemala-3100	AMRO-3107
Brazil-3110	Guyana-3100	AMRO-3600
Brazil-3600	Haiti-3100	AMRO-3601
Chile-3100	Jamaica-3100	AMRO-3602
Colombia-3100	Paraguay-3600	AMRO-3603
Colombia-3600	Trinidad and Tobago-3100	AMRO-3604
Ecuador-3106	Uruguay-3100	AMRO-3606
Ecuador-3600	Venezuela-3100	AMRO-3607
	Venezuela-3600	

## 3700 - HEALTH PLANNING

During the last decade the Governments of the Americas began to emphasize the processes of planning for health. The III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health analyzed the present situation in this area and fixed continental goals for the period 1971-80. It also recommended to the countries measures that would facilitate reaching these goals.

The health planning program has as its purposes (1) at the national level, to cooperate with institutions in the health sector in the development of their planning processes through consultant services, training of personnel, research, and information services; (2) at the regional level, to prepare the necessary documents, guides, and working models to facil-

itate the evaluation and readjustment of the Ten-year Health Plan; and (3) at PAHO level, to complete and improve the system of quadrennial projections as the basic instrument for planning the cooperation of PAHO with the Member Governments in order to obtain the best use of PAHO resources in meeting the requirements of the countries.

In the period 1973-75 it is planned to cooperate with all the countries of the Region in the incorporation of the goals of the continental health plan for the 1970's into national health policies, plus the formulation or readjustment of strategies for reaching these goals. Other objectives for this period are (1) to promote and cooperate in the development of national health planning processes; (2) to cooperate in the development and installation of a control-decision information system in four states of Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia, and in others on request; (3) to train 600 health professionals in basic planning courses to be carried out at the national level in schools of public health and in special courses; (4) to train 250 professionals in seminars on national information systems and in seminars on administration planning and information; (5) to provide in-service training in programming within PAHO; (6) to design the model for determining the cost of the health sector and to apply it in five countries; (7) to develop and test in two geographic areas, models of investments in health and human resources directed toward definition of policies in these fields; (8) to cooperate in the development of methods for evaluating health planning processes and for studying the internal restrictions in the health sector; and (9) to provide information on planning to all countries of the Region.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 777,464	\$ 1,033,450	\$ 1,074,145	\$ 1,077,271
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
TOTAL POSTS	27	28	28	25
CONSULTANT MONTHS	70	63	57	72
FELLOWSHIPS	-	1	3	2
SEMINARS	\$ 94,255	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 32,897	\$ 33,700	\$ 36,100	\$ 36,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 24,429	\$ 55,600	\$ 49,000	\$ 55,200

Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-3106	AMRO-3702
Argentina-3700	Ecuador-3700	AMRO-3703
Brazil-3701	Panama-3700	AMRO-3704
Canada-3700	AMRO-3700	AMRO-3706
Colombia-3700	AMRO-3701	AMRO-3709
Costa Rica-3700		AMRO-3715

B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

4100 - MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Women in the fertile age group and children under 15 constitute nearly two-thirds of the population of most of the countries of the Region. The health status of these groups, in spite of notable improvements in the past decade, remains unsatisfactory. In Latin America, the rates of maternal mortality are five to seven times higher than in Northern America. Deaths in children under five constitute 41.1% of all registered deaths in Middle America and 34.7% of all deaths in South America, in comparison with 4.7% in Northern America.

Programs in nutrition, health education, control of communicable diseases, and environmental sanitation are contributing to improvements in the health status of mothers and children. However, greater emphasis is needed for the expansion of coverage and the enhancement of the quality of the specific preventive, curative, and rehabilitative actions required for the improvement of the health of these vulnerable population groups.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 498,201	\$ 801,710	\$ 812,396	\$ 761,843
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6
TOTAL POSTS	16	12	13	13
CONSULTANT MONTHS	20	32	38	36
FELLOWSHIPS	14	60	54	56
SEMINARS	\$ 16,685	\$ 4,000	\$ 29,560	\$ 4,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 78,418	\$ 97,191	\$ 62,400	\$ 36,900
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 109,597	\$ 210,239	\$ 163,700	\$ 137,840

Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-4103	Uruguay-4102
Argentina-4100	Colombia-4100	AMRO-4100
Belize-4100	Colombia-4101	AMRO-4108
Bolivia-4100	Cuba-4100	AMRO-4109
Brazil-4101	Ecuador-4100	AMRO-4117
Chile-4100	Panama-4100	AMRO-4118
Chile-4101	Peru-4100	AMRO-4126

## 4200 - NUTRITION

There is a general consensus among the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean that malnutrition and some specific deficiency diseases are major obstacles to social and economic development. They are very often associated with inadequate physical growth and mental retardation in children, reduced economic productivity of labor workers, and high morbidity and mortality rates in children under five years of age. Available information supports the assertion that food supply is insufficient, food intake is neither adequate nor balanced, and biological utilization of food is impaired, mainly due to microbial and parasitic infections which interfere with normal utilization of food.

Health and nutrition surveys carried out during the last few years throughout the Region clearly indicate that there are serious nutrition problems in most of the countries. Protein-calorie malnutrition; nutritional anemias due to lack of iron, folic acid, and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>; endemic goiter and cretinism; and hypovitaminosis A constitute health problems of great magnitude and significance in the Region. Moreover, some countries or specific population groups within a country are facing a rapid increase in nutrition-related conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and obesity.

PAHO cooperates with the governments in developing broad national nutrition programs with the basic aim of reducing the prevalence of nutrition diseases and the achievement of an optimum nutrition status for the entire population, as stated in the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas. For the attainment of this objective, the following goals have been set up for the decade by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas: (1) to reduce the current prevalence of second degree protein-calorie malnutrition by 10 to 50% (30% regional average) and of third degree malnutrition by 75 to 95% (85% regional average) among children under five; (2) to reduce the current prevalence of nutritional anemias by 30% among pregnant women; (3) to reduce the prevalence of endemic goiter to below 10% and eliminate endemic cretinism; (4) to reduce the current prevalence of hypovitaminosis A by 10 to 50% (30% regional average) among vulnerable groups; and (5) to reduce the current rate of increase in prevalence of diseases associated with obesity, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

More specifically, PAHO is assisting the governments in carrying out the following activities to achieve these goals: (1) formulation of biologically-oriented national food and nutrition policies and execution of coordinated intersectoral programs; (2) strengthening or creation of technical nutrition units in the health structures at central, intermediate, and local levels; (3) training of specialized personnel for nutrition services (medical nutritionists and nutritionist-dietitians); (4) appointment of full-time nutrition specialists at schools of medicine, nutrition and dietetics, nursing, and public health; (5) establishment of an adequate system for diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of the nutritional situation; (6) incorporation of nutrition activities into general community health services, particularly maternal and child health programs; (7) coordination and achievement of effective supplementary feeding programs for the most vulnerable groups of the population; (8) development of nutrition education programs through mass media communication and organized community participation; (9) establishment of effective food enrichment and fortification programs; (10) development and production of conventional and new low-cost, highly nutritious foods, especially for weaning children; (11) improvement of administration and operation of hospital and institutional food services; and (12) strengthening of research in the fields of food and nutrition, with emphasis on simple techniques, procedures, and methods for the nutrition assessment of the population, growth and development of children, cost-benefit analyses of supplementary feeding and nutrition education programs, prevention of endemic goiter and hypovitaminosis A, and relationships of nutrition deficiencies and infectious diseases.

In order to carry out its program of technical cooperation with the governments, PAHO provides nutrition advisory services through a group of medical and non-medical nutritionists at the central, zone, and country offices in the Region. It also utilizes, as specialized technical resources, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), particularly for training and research activities.

FAO, WFP, UNICEF, and private foundations cooperate in these programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 3,770,351	\$ 3,979,158	\$ 3,853,744	\$ 4,103,849
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	10.2	8.8	8.6	8.8
TOTAL POSTS	302	338	341	339
CONSULTANT MONTHS	29	70	42	58
FELLOWSHIPS	57	77	80	83
SEMINARS	\$ 29,252	\$ 40,450	\$ 43,000	\$ 42,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 530,476	\$ 254,662	\$ 260,400	\$ 295,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,109,568	\$ 1,148,389	\$ 987,774	\$ 968,900

## Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-4201	Haiti-4200
Argentina-4202	Colombia-4200	Nicaragua-4200
Argentina-4203	Costa Rica-4200	Paraguay-4200
Bolivia-4200	Cuba-4200	Peru-4200
Bolivia-4201	Dominican Republic-4200	Peru-4202
Bolivia-4202	Ecuador-4200	United States of
Brazil-4200	Ecuador-4202	America-4225
Brazil-4203	Ecuador-4203	Venezuela-4200
Chile-4200	Guyana-4200	West Indies-4200

AMRO-4200	AMRO-4212	AMRO-4238
AMRO-4201	AMRO-4213	AMRO-4240
AMRO-4203	AMRO-4221	AMRO-4242
AMRO-4204	AMRO-4225	AMRO-4247
AMRO-4207	AMRO-4230	AMRO-4248
AMRO-4211	AMRO-4233	AMRO-4249

## 4300 - MENTAL HEALTH

Resources available in the Region are poorly distributed and insufficient to confront the growing problems in mental health. Care of psychotic patients is inappropriate, incomplete, and restricted to hospitalization which is insufficient to meet the demand. There are 13 countries with fewer than 0.5 psychiatric hospital beds per 1,000 population.

Psychosis, disabling neurosis, suicide, alcoholism, mental retardation, and epilepsy are among the more important mental health problems, and services are inadequate. Scarcity of specialized personnel - psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, and rehabilitation experts - makes the expansion of services difficult. This situation emphasizes the need to create specialized training centers and to offer postbasic instruction in mental health to physicians, nurses, and social workers. PAHO is currently cooperating in a program of continued education in psychiatry for general practitioners. Thirteen countries have a national office on mental health, and eight of these have formulated policies.

PAHO cooperates in activities leading toward the inclusion of mental health services in the general health plans; in the modernization of psychiatric hospitals and expansion of their services to the community; in the training of personnel; and in carrying out research, particularly in the area of the epidemiology of mental illness. It will also cooperate with the governments in meeting the demand for community mental health services, in combating alcoholism and dependence on drugs, and in creating psychiatric services for children, as well as in improving services for seriously disturbed patients.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 189,457	\$ 521,307	\$ 413,804	\$ 415,467
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	1.2	.9	.9
TOTAL POSTS	11	9	9	10
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	49	35	34
FELLOWSHIPS	3	14	14	13
SEMINARS	\$ 10,983	\$ 88,775	\$ 22,900	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,440	\$ 44,322	\$ 32,500	\$ 38,200
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 7,035	\$ 51,150	\$ 27,150	\$ 20,700

## Projects:

Headquarters	Uruguay-4300	AMRO-4315
Argentina-4300	Venezuela-4300	AMRO-4316
Brazil-4300	Venezuela-4301	AMRO-4317
Chile-4300	West Indies-4300	AMRO-4318
Cuba-4300	AMRO-4300	AMRO-4320
Jamaica-4300	AMRO-4312	AMRO-4322
Paraguay-4300	AMRO-4313	AMRO-4323
	AMRO-4314	

## 4400 - DENTAL HEALTH

In 1955 a survey revealed a great shortage of public health dentists in Latin America, and none of the better known schools of public health offered any kind of specialized formal training for dentists. At the present time, four schools of public health provide training in dental public health. This program has cooperated in national surveys of dental diseases, human resources, dental education, and institutions providing dental services in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Montserrat, and Venezuela. Studies have been initiated in Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela on the use of new dental materials which could, if successful, provide improved methods for treatment of large population groups; and investigations have been initiated in Colombia related to prevalence of dental caries in two communities.

Other activities developed with the support of PAHO include the establishment of an international laboratory for standardization, quality control, teaching, training, and research in the field of dental biomaterials in Venezuela; the establishment of a school for dental nurses in Jamaica; and technical assistance for the development of dental health programs in the Caribbean area and in Ecuador and Panama. Models of basic dental equipment have been developed. Through the water fluoridation program some 640 engineers have been trained, and in the past five years the population in Latin America benefiting from this measure has risen from 10 to 20 million. Studies have been conducted into alternatives to the use of fluorides, such as the fluoridation of salt.

The goals for the project recommended in the Ten-year Health Plan, drawn up at the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas, are to reduce dental morbidity and modify components of the morbidity index; increase dental care coverage in both urban and rural areas, giving priority care to children; achieve water fluoridation in cities of 50,000 or more population; promote and stimulate the training of intermediate-level personnel; and establish various models of dental practice ranging from individual practice to integrated teamwork.



	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 192,818	\$ 205,313	\$ 200,369	\$ 230,444
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	.5	.5	.5
TOTAL POSTS	5	5	5	6
CONSULTANT MONTHS	20	20	23	25
FELLOWSHIPS	1	2	4	3
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 13,550	\$ 6,000	\$ 16,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 15,864	\$ 17,280	\$ 10,000	\$ 17,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 20,219	\$ 17,296	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000

Projects:

Headquarters	Uruguay-4400	AMRO-4409
Argentina-4400	Venezuela-4401	AMRO-4410
Chile-4401	AMRO-4400	AMRO-4411
Guyana-4400	AMRO-4407	AMRO-4412

4500 - RADIATION AND ISOTOPES

This program deals with the health aspects of radiation and is composed of two principal parts: (1) assistance regarding the use of radiation in medicine, including the training of personnel and technical assistance in diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine; and (2) assistance regarding protection against excessive or unnecessary exposure to radiation of workers and the public, including patients.

With regard to diagnostic radiology, little is actually known about utilization or cost-benefit relationships in the Region. However, it has been estimated that no fewer than 30,000 diagnostic x-ray units are in existence in Latin America and the Caribbean. Further estimates are that one-third to one-half of crucial medical decisions are dependent on x-ray diagnosis and that about two-thirds of all x-ray examinations in any radiodiagnostic department are of a basic nature. In the more developed countries the use of diagnostic x ray is expected to increase by about 1 to 4% per year in the decade 1971-80, which will accentuate the need for efficient use of personnel and equipment.

The practice of radiotherapy has spread considerably since its first use about 75 years ago, and a WHO expert committee has estimated that at least one-half of all cancer patients require this type of therapy during the course of their illness. From data available it has been estimated that there are approximately 500 radiotherapists, with varying degrees of qualification, and 1,000 therapy machines, about 100 of which are high-energy units, in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the proper utilization of the costly investment which has already been made is questionable because of the lack of necessary supporting personnel. In the case of nuclear medicine, which is a relatively new field, most specialists have been trained concurrently with its development, and an estimated 700 specialists in Latin America and the Caribbean countries are working with radioisotopes or tagged molecules.

To date, the major effort in the radiation and health program has been expended in the radiation protection area. PAHO has entered into agreements with 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela) to assist with the development of radiation protection services. These projects usually consist of (1) technical assistance through PAHO staff and short-term consultants; (2) training through fellowships and short courses; and (3) supplies and equipment necessary for the detection and measurement of radiation. In addition, since 1962 PAHO has coordinated a program for the sampling of the environment for radioactive pollutants. Samples which are collected in various countries are sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama, for analysis, with the results being reported directly to the countries and published monthly in "Radiation Data and Reports." Air samples are collected in 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela), and milk samples are collected in five (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Venezuela).

As the countries of the Region establish their goals for the decade, PAHO expects to be of service (1) to assist the various governments in studying and resolving the problem of the optimum use of radiation in medicine; (2) to assist in the training of needed professional and technical personnel; (3) to help improve the quality of existing services; (4) to help establish radiation protection services in countries where they do not exist; (5) to help establish environmental radioactivity sampling programs; (6) to help establish centers of excellence for training in radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, radiobiology, and radiation protection; and (7) to help achieve effective cooperation between the national and international institutions which have an interest in radiation and health.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 74,902	\$ 117,153	\$ 133,639	\$ 162,708
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.3	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	4	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	6	12	14	19
FELLOWSHIPS	2	7	7	8
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 18,070	\$ 13,100	\$ 10,200	\$ 8,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000

Projects:		
Headquarters	Costa Rica-4500	Venezuela-4500
Argentina-4500	Ecuador-4500	AMRO-4500
Brazil-4500	Guatemala-4500	AMRO-4507
Chile-4500	Jamaica-4500	AMRO-4509
Colombia-4500	Panama-4500	AMRO-4515
	Peru-4500	

## 4600 - OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

At the beginning of this decade the labor force in Latin America was about 94 million persons, and it is probable that by the end of the decade it will be 150 million. Industrial laborers, frequently due to lack of experience in their rural backgrounds, handle dangerous substances without any idea of the risks involved to themselves. Application of modern techniques, in efforts to short-circuit stages more highly developed countries have passed through, represent additional risks. This is demonstrated by the high incidence of industrial accidents and occupational diseases that exceed by 6, 10, or more times the rates experienced by more developed countries. For example, silicosis, which can be prevented, is present in several countries and in one of them affects 23% of the miners. Likewise, there exist high rates of other pneumoconioses such as those caused by asbestos, coal, and cotton, and there are frequent intoxications among workers using such substances as lead, organic solvents, manganese, mercury, and arsenic.

Studies during the past decade show that losses due to accidents and occupational illnesses are sometimes as high as 15% of the national income. To these losses, others must be added - the shorter work day in certain occupations, the prolonged vacations given persons whose health is exposed to risk, and the decrease in the number of years required to reach retirement. These latter measures, which do not contribute to the solution of the problem, do affect the cost of production.

The objectives for this decade, set by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health, are for countries without active programs in industrial hygiene to establish them as soon as possible so that by 1975 at least 25% of the working population exposed to risk will be covered by services, as will 50% by 1980, as a minimum. In those countries already having programs it is recommended that they be expanded to cover 40% of the workers by 1975 and 70% by 1980. PAHO will cooperate in the establishment and expansion of these programs and in the training of personnel.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 130,501	\$ 270,272	\$ 320,446	\$ 152,445
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.3	.6	.7	.3
TOTAL POSTS	2	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	14	42	37	18
FELLOWSHIPS	3	11	16	11
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 43,894	\$ 50,249	\$ 78,556	\$ 13,419
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 28,951	\$ 55,323	\$ 55,556	\$ 800

Projects:		
Argentina-4602	Chile-4601	Peru-4600
Barbados-4600	Cuba-4600	Uruguay-4600
Bolivia-4600	Paraguay-4600	AMRO-2114
Brazil-4602	Paraguay-4601	AMRO-4618

## 4700 - FOOD AND DRUG

It has long been recognized that governments must take the necessary steps to assure that their people receive safe and wholesome foods, and safe and effective drugs. This governmental responsibility has become more difficult in recent years because continuing innovation in food and drug manufacturing processes have greatly increased the problems confronting the government food and drug control officials.

PAHO's program in the food and drug field consists of (1) development of guidelines for food and drug control laws and organization and operation of national control agencies; (2) providing expert consultants, upon request, to study the situation in a country and to make recommendations based upon the circumstances encountered in that particular country; and (3) providing training opportunities for analysts, inspectors, and law administrators from the national food and drug control agencies.

During 1973, PAHO arranged for extended training at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate for a total of seven drug analysts, four microbiologists, and five drug establishment inspectors from the various national food and drug control agencies. Active steps are being taken to establish a drug quality institute in Brazil to provide advanced training in their native language for personnel from the national drug control agencies.

As in previous years, PAHO is responding to requests for special studies of the food and drug control needs of the countries. An example of a special study of this kind is the current program of the Caribbean countries for establishing, with PAHO's assistance, a Caribbean regional drug testing laboratory. In the field of food control, PAHO is providing training and research through the Food Hygiene Training Center in Venezuela, PAHO's Food Reference Laboratory at INCAP in Guatemala, and the food microbiology program carried out at the Pan American Zoonoses Center in Argentina, and by financing courses in the analysis of foods at the University of Panama.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 166,296	\$ 304,214	\$ 600,799	\$ 699,771
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.7	1.3	1.5
TOTAL POSTS	6	8	15	15
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	18	25	29
FELLOWSHIPS	-	2	10	27
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 21,435	\$ 89,200	\$ 216,200	\$ 208,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 11,670	\$ 10,100	\$ 15,300	\$ 16,300

Projects:

Brazil-4701	Guatemala-4701	AMRO-4709
Chile-4700	AMRO-4700	AMRO-4715
Colombia-4700	AMRO-4703	AMRO-4716
Cuba-4700	AMRO-4708	AMRO-4717

4800 - MEDICAL CARE

The health care delivery program of PAHO aims at the adoption by Member Governments of a health care system with broad coverage of the whole population and improved utilization and productivity of available resources. The program also involves training the necessary personnel for health systems administration.

To achieve this main purpose, projects are carried out in the following fields: (1) coordination among institutions of the health sector; (2) organization of regional comprehensive services for the delivery of health care to the population in a network of hospitals, outpatient clinics or health centers, and domiciliary services; (3) hospital design, administration, and maintenance to improve utilization and productivity of hospital facilities; (4) introduction of progressive patient care as a means of raising the quality of care; and (5) training of health professionals and technicians in medical care and hospital administration to enhance their full participation in the multidisciplinary health team within an institutional organization.

The unbalanced situation between increasing demand for services and the scarcity of resources available to meet this demand was discussed at the Meeting of Ministers of Health in Santiago, and the Ten-year Health Plan contains recommendations that national health services plan and coordinate the available resources within a health system adapted to the characteristics of each country. In this connection, PAHO has launched, and is trying to reinforce, a program of cooperation with social security institutions in an effort to attract their participation in the process of planning, execution, and evaluation of health care delivery to the whole population. The emphasis should be on comprehensive ambulatory services provided through a network of community health centers coordinated and technically supported by regional general hospitals.

The development of human resources is an indispensable element in establishing the health care program. Activities are therefore in progress to introduce elements of health care and hospital administration into the curriculum of medical schools, as well as to carry out in-service refresher courses for personnel actually in charge of hospitals. The training of professors and researchers is an objective to be implemented soon within the scope of the Pan American Health University, in order to enable different countries of Latin America to develop the nucleus for further improvement of services and teaching. Assistance is also available in the fields of architectural design and maintenance engineering to expand and maintain the physical structures needed to properly locate the services.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,231,039	\$ 2,074,499	\$ 1,648,044	\$ 1,681,272
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.6
TOTAL POSTS	39	42	46	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	42	134	82	76
FELLOWSHIPS	42	101	56	63
SEMINARS	\$ 4,235	\$ 44,900	\$ 35,400	\$ 34,400
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 199,025	\$ 164,350	\$ 44,000	\$ 47,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 184,081	\$ 379,638	\$ 361,364	\$ 398,629

## Projects:

Headquarters	Jamaica-4800	West Indies-4809
Argentina-4803	Mexico-4800	West Indies-4810
Argentina-4804	Nicaragua-4800	West Indies-4811
Barbados-4801	Nicaragua-4801	West Indies-4812
Bolivia-4800	Panama-4800	West Indies-4813
Brazil-4800	Paraguay-4800	AMRO-4800
Chile-4800	Peru-4800	AMRO-4801
Chile-4801	Peru-4804	AMRO-4802
Colombia-4801	Trinidad and Tobago-4800	AMRO-4803
Costa Rica-4800	Uruguay-4800	AMRO-4804
Costa Rica-4801	Uruguay-4803	AMRO-4806
Costa Rica-4802	Venezuela-4800	AMRO-4813
Ecuador-4800	Venezuela-4802	AMRO-4815
El Salvador-4800	Venezuela-4804	AMRO-4816
Guatemala-4800	West Indies-4800	AMRO-4826
Guatemala-4802	West Indies-4808	AMRO-4829
Honduras-4800		AMRO-4831

## 4900 - HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The rapid growth of population (from 2.2 to 3.4% annually) in many of the countries of the Region has an effect on health and health services. The health and population dynamics program promotes research in population dynamics, demography, and reproductive biology; emphasizes the health aspects of family planning; fosters the integration of family planning activities within the health service structure, with particular emphasis on maternal and child health; and provides assistance in the formulation of population policies consistent with national goals.

The program provides technical and material assistance for the planning and implementation of projects in this field, with particular emphasis on the provision of the necessary human resources. In addition to regional activities, 21 country projects are operating in 19 countries. The program works closely with other international, national, and voluntary agencies interested in the field of population.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 2,700,868	\$ 2,763,965	\$ 2,132,850	\$ 2,770,638
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	7.3	6.1	6.7	5.9
TOTAL POSTS	46	42	47	49
CONSULTANT MONTHS	100	46	71	70
FELLOWSHIPS	163	96	179	245
SEMINARS	\$ 128,830	\$ 115,500	\$ 134,000	\$ 146,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 188,869	\$ 345,367	\$ 93,750	\$ 87,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,119,736	\$ 1,229,959	\$ 499,118	\$ 783,726

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guyana-4900	West Indies-4901
Argentina-4900	Haiti-4900	West Indies-4903
Brazil-4900	Honduras-4900	AMRO-4126
Chile-4901	Mexico-4900	AMRO-4900
Colombia-4900	Mexico-4901	AMRO-4901
Colombia-6300	Nicaragua-4900	AMRO-4902
Costa Rica-4900	Panama-6300	AMRO-4903
Costa Rica-4903	Paraguay-4900	AMRO-4906
Dominican Republic-4900	Trinidad and Tobago-4900	AMRO-4909
Ecuador-4900	Trinidad and Tobago-4902	AMRO-4910
Ecuador-4901	Uruguay-4900	AMRO-4912
Ecuador-4909	West Indies-4900	AMRO-4913
Guatemala-4900		AMRO-6221

## 5000 - REHABILITATION

PAHO is planning to provide adequate rehabilitation coverage in two main ways. The first is to encourage health authorities throughout the Region to automatically include rehabilitation services in their medical care plans for public health programs, as approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Health in Santiago. The second is to determine, in individual countries, the estimated number of rehabilitation personnel (physiatrists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, prosthetist/orthotists, nurses, and communications personnel) required for efficient national coverage and to provide for appropriate preparation of such personnel during the next decade.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 155,390	\$ 202,253	\$ 182,586	\$ 188,365
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.4	.4	.4
TOTAL POSTS	4	5	5	5
CONSULTANT MONTHS	11	16	10	10
FELLOWSHIPS	9	10	11	12
SEMINARS	\$ 7,511	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,425	\$ 1,500	\$ 500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,010	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000

## Projects:

Brazil-5001	Colombia-5001	Venezuela-5000
Chile-5000	Jamaica-5000	AMRO-5000
Colombia-5000	Mexico-5000	AMRO-5010

## 5100 - CANCER AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES

Among the factors contributing to the rising trend of chronic diseases that is being observed in many countries of the Region, the following are the most influential: increase in life expectancy, gains in communicable disease control, and adverse cultural and environmental changes. The Final Report of the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas underlined that "in the first half of the past decade, two-thirds of the deaths in the age group 15-74 years in 10 of the large urban centers of Latin America were attributed to chronic diseases." Cardiovascular conditions, metabolic and functional impairments of long duration, chronic bronchitis, neurological diseases, malignant neoplasms, and post-traumatic sequelae are thus becoming major health problems.

In many of these diseases primary prevention is seriously handicapped by the relative unavailability of effective methods. Furthermore, the chronic patient often requires continuing, prolonged, and costly care either in the hospital, in out-patient departments, or at home. In such care it is of paramount importance to harmonize the operation of medical, nursing, dental, nutrition, rehabilitation, and social services, among others. But the prevalent administrative confusion and lack of coordination of efforts have compounded the problem, since the inadequacy of resources is further increased by their far from optimal utilization.

PAHO is therefore assisting the countries in establishing a chronic disease control program, giving special attention to the development of comprehensive, progressive, and community-based health care services, anti-smoking activities, detection and timely treatment of cervical cancer and its precursors, rheumatic heart disease projects, improvement of radiation therapy facilities and practices, epidemiological research, and training of the much needed professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 72,453	\$ 94,145	\$ 138,831	\$ 200,656
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.3	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	4	5
CONSULTANT MONTHS	6	7	10	11
FELLOWSHIPS	-	5	8	8
SEMINARS	\$ 740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 11,478	\$ 14,786	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 31,954	\$ 25,600	\$ 24,500	\$ 34,500

## Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-5101	AMRO-5100
Brazil-5101	Guatemala-5100	AMRO-5108
Brazil-5102	Paraguay-5101	AMRO-5109
Chile-5100	Peru-5101	AMRO-5110
	Uruguay-5100	

## III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## 6100 - PUBLIC HEALTH

The implementation of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas will demand a great effort in the training of health personnel at all levels. This is being met by schools of public health of the Region, various training programs of the ministries of health, and recently by postgraduate courses. In addition to these resources, international and national centers which PAHO is supporting and training activities being carried out in the Region are helping to meet these needs.

PAHO is supporting these activities through advisory services, short-term consultants, fellowships, and limited direct financial assistance. Plans for the continuity of these efforts and the improvement of professionals in the Region are under preparation. These plans give special emphasis to those countries which do not have schools of public health and those with a greater demand for professionals. PAHO will give special attention to the development of in-service education programs for staff with public health responsibilities and without formal training in this specialty. Provision is made for special attention to be given to such critical areas as epidemiology, administration, social sciences, statistics, environmental sciences, and maternal and child health.

Programs for advanced training of public health personnel at the university level are being planned through the Pan American Health University.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 287,477	\$ 449,230	\$ 403,298	\$ 440,485
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	1.0	.9	.9
TOTAL POSTS	8	9	9	9
CONSULTANT MONTHS	17	37	19	24
FELLOWSHIPS	21	42	35	37
SEMINARS	\$ 10,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 36,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 11,880	\$ 13,722	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 46,305	\$ 58,700	\$ 17,000	\$ 37,000

Projects:

Argentina-6100	Mexico-6100	Venezuela-6100
Brazil-6102	Peru-6100	AMRO-6100
Chile-6100	Peru-6101	AMRO-6101
Colombia-6100	Uruguay-6100	AMRO-6113

6200 - MEDICINE

The training of health workers, mainly professional health workers, and the institutions in which that training is given, are subject to constant evaluation and review in the light of new methodological approaches and the increased responsibilities of those institutions.

Among the priority problems for which PAHO assistance is needed are the growing demand for medical and paramedical studies, the shortage of trained faculty members, the lack of material resources and funds, advances in science and in medical and educational technology, and the importance of coordinating the activities of educational institutions and of health services. The trend towards integration of educational agencies interested in conducting multidisciplinary programs is of special interest.

Among the basic problems hindering the preparation of a sufficient number of health personnel of the required caliber, the shortage of material resources and manpower is of special importance. It is therefore necessary to devise ways of making the best possible use of resources. The establishment of health science faculties or centers, which bring together scattered resources and whose functions include the training of health workers in various areas and of different levels, is a promising solution. In addition to unifying resources, the centers have the advantage of educating and training students to work as members of a team with a multidisciplinary approach to health problems.

PAHO is dealing with the problems by planning manpower requirements in accordance with educational possibilities to meet those needs and strengthening education institutions in order to develop sufficient manpower of the required caliber. Specific activities include the conduct of special studies in cooperation with interested institutions or countries, the provision of advisory services to improve administration and teaching patterns and methods, the award of fellowships for faculty members, the holding of meetings of working groups and of seminars on medical pedagogy and organization, and the improvement of exchange of information between various international agencies interested in medical and paramedical education in Latin America, with a view to increasing collaboration. A quarterly journal on medical education is published in Spanish and distributed to medical educators in the Region. A program to provide project textbooks for medical students is under way. Initial steps are being taken to launch a broad program of educational technology applied to medical education.

Short-term consultants, fellowships, and a limited amount of supplies and equipment are being provided, as are advisory services by Headquarters and Zone staff.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,659,348	\$ 2,023,854	\$ 1,767,994	\$ 1,705,458
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.7
TOTAL POSTS	34	42	40	35
CONSULTANT MONTHS	69	100	89	92
FELLOWSHIPS	107	92	92	77
SEMINARS	\$ 32,488	\$ 29,900	\$ 22,400	\$ 32,700
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 315,920	\$ 366,466	\$ 242,833	\$ 208,334
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 232,353	\$ 363,951	\$ 268,074	\$ 242,768

## Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-6200	Uruguay-6201
Argentina-6200	Ecuador-6210	Venezuela-6200
Argentina-6201	El Salvador-6200	AMRO-6000
Bolivia-6200	Guatemala-6200	AMRO-6200
Brazil-6200	Haiti-6200	AMRO-6203
Brazil-6225	Honduras-6200	AMRO-6204
Brazil-6233	Mexico-6200	AMRO-6206
Canada-6201	Mexico-6233	AMRO-6208
Chile-6200	Nicaragua-6200	AMRO-6214
Chile-6201	Panama-6200	AMRO-6216
Colombia-6201	Paraguay-6200	AMRO-6221
Colombia-6203	Paraguay-6201	AMRO-6223
Costa Rica-6200	Peru-6200	AMRO-6226
Cuba-6200	Peru-6201	AMRO-6228
Dominican Republic-6200	Surinam-6200	AMRO-6233
Dominican Republic-6201		AMRO-6234

## 6300 - NURSING EDUCATION

In order to arrive at a regional average of 14.5 nursing auxiliaries and 4.5 nurses per 10,000 population, in accordance with the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas, it will be necessary to prepare in the present decade 360,000 auxiliaries and 125,000 nurses. This would require a considerable increase in the present rate of training personnel. The student capacity of the present known 279 nursing schools and 420 training programs for auxiliaries is generally very low. The average graduating class from 103 nursing schools in Latin America and 23 in the Caribbean area for the period 1968-70 was 17.1 and 25.9, respectively. The average for nursing auxiliaries in this same period in 88 courses in Latin America was 32 per course. The low productivity from the training programs is due principally to scarce human resources, facilities, and finances, and to the lack of coordination between the educational systems and the health sectors.

The lack of coordination between education and services is responsible for not having long-term plans for the increase in installed capacity for training or for the expansion of registration in teaching institutions during a time when growing health services are providing conditions for the absorption of the graduates. Scarce financial resources and the lack of teaching personnel are impeding the utilization of numerous new educational techniques, affecting greatly the efficiency and efficacy of present programs.

PAHO cooperates with Member Governments in (1) the definition and implementation of a system for nursing education capable of producing personnel in the numbers and at the level required for the health services; (2) the strengthening of teaching institutions with a view to the integration of teaching and nursing practice; (3) the study of problems affecting the teaching and production of personnel; (4) the training and better utilization of teaching personnel; (5) the creation of an information system that would permit evaluative judgments on the quality of teaching for its continuing improvement; (6) the production of textbooks of high educational quality and at costs that can be met by the students; and (7) holding seminars on the training of personnel and the structure of curricula for various levels of teaching. A plan for the establishment of a program in educational technology applied to nursing education is being formulated.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 305,363	\$ 403,082	\$ 445,852	\$ 537,732
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	.9	1.0	1.2
TOTAL POSTS	9	9	11	12
CONSULTANT MONTHS	33	30	39	42
FELLOWSHIPS	11	21	14	19
SEMINARS	\$ 26,112	\$ 40,000	\$ 84,250	\$ 113,250
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 10,858	\$ 66,700	\$ 15,100	\$ 22,600
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 6,811	\$ 8,500	\$ 17,000	\$ 12,000

## Projects:

Headquarters	Mexico-6300	AMRO-6304
Brazil-6302	Panama-6300	AMRO-6306
Brazil-6305	Peru-6300	AMRO-6310
Chile-6300	Peru-6302	AMRO-6312
Colombia-6300	Surinam-6300	AMRO-6317
Costa Rica-6300	Venezuela-6300	AMRO-6319
Dominican Republic-6300	West Indies-6302	AMRO-6320
Ecuador-6300	AMRO-6300	AMRO-6324
Haiti-6300	AMRO-6301	AMRO-6325

## 6400 - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

In the last decade, programs in environmental health in general, and in water supply in particular, have been greatly expanded by the governments. It is estimated that 1,000 engineers are currently working in public health institutions. About 4,000 engineers, mostly civil, work in water supply, sewerage, and other services. About 3,000 sanitary inspectors are working in environmental sanitation programs in Latin America and in the Caribbean area. Improvement of the capabilities of personnel engaged in activities related to environmental control is decisive for the success of the countries' environmental programs. One of the fundamental policies of PAHO is to cooperate in education and training activities in the field of public health, including environmental engineering.

The Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972 recommended goals for water supply, sewerage, environmental pollution control, occupational health, food hygiene, and other present and emerging responsibilities of environmental health officials. These goals, coupled with the increased use of new technologies, point to the need for sharply increasing the production of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel. One special recommendation of the Meeting was to train 320 students annually in graduate sanitary engineering programs; organize short courses for 3,000 professional and technical personnel every year; and, in the decade of the seventies, increase to 2,000 the number of sanitary engineers in public health programs; to 5,000 the number of engineers in water supply, sewerage, and other environmental services; and to 4,000 the number of sanitary inspectors in public health.

A combination of aggressive training activities is to be undertaken on an institutional and academic basis to reach these goals. Strengthening of teaching institutions is one of the most important objectives of the program. Continuing education, on the basis of short, intensive courses on specific subjects, has proved to be extremely successful. The demand for technical assistance for this type of activity has grown immensely, due to its exceptional adaptability to national needs and to its multiplying effects.

In the last five-year period, PAHO has given technical assistance to all countries in the Region, through an operational network of 41 universities, to organize and carry on 351 short courses and 48 seminars and symposia. These activities were attended by 13,959 participants, and 2,847 national professors delivered lectures. PAHO collaborated with the services of 797 short-term consultants and staff members.

The objectives for the next five years are to increase of the tempo of this program, incorporate all the schools of public health into the operational network, and include subjects on environmental engineering in the programs of all schools of civil engineering. It is expected that in 1974 approximately 85 short intensive courses will be organized to benefit the 3,000 professional and technical personnel, as recommended by the Ministers of Health.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 362,605	\$ 476,781	\$ 565,036	\$ 472,031
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
TOTAL POSTS	9	8	8	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	34	50	47
FELLOWSHIPS	12	20	27	21
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 24,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 90,248	\$ 66,950	\$ 94,353	\$ 42,850
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 70,784	\$ 124,100	\$ 173,340	\$ 111,000

## Projects:

Argentina-6400	Dominican Republic-6400	Panama-6400
Belize-6400	Ecuador-6400	Paraguay-6400
Bolivia-6400	El Salvador-6400	Peru-6400
Brazil-6400	Guatemala-6400	Uruguay-6400
Brazil-6401	Haiti-6400	Venezuela-6401
Chile-6400	Honduras-6400	AMRO-2114
Colombia-6400	Jamaica-6400	AMRO-6400
Costa Rica-6400	Mexico-6400	AMRO-6401
Cuba-6400	Nicaragua-6400	AMRO-6414

## 6500 - VETERINARY MEDICINE

The improvement in agribusiness, specifically in livestock development, will depend principally upon the ability of countries to produce an adequate number of veterinarians. Although 53% of the population of Latin America reside in rural areas, only 3% of the university student population study in the field of agricultural science. A minimum effort is made in the university centers toward training of the veterinarian. Demands for a greater number of veterinarians are increasing steadily, resulting from the development of national campaigns to control diseases of human and animal health significance. Although the schools are operating on a maximum capacity basis, the graduates represent only 17% of the total number of entering students. PAHO is attempting to remedy this trend by providing assistance to the schools of veterinary medicine through promoting and conducting seminars, providing fellowships for postgraduate training of professors, and supplying instructional resource material. Short-term consultants are assisting in those areas where deficiencies exist.



	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 83,673	\$ 98,358	\$ 105,113	\$ 149,338
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.2	.2	.3
TOTAL POSTS	-	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	11	15	14	21
FELLOWSHIPS	11	13	13	20
SEMINARS	\$ 18,645	\$ 12,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,525	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 10,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,648	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000

Projects:

Argentina-6500	Colombia-6500	Peru-6500
Bolivia-6500	Ecuador-6500	Venezuela-6500
Brazil-6500	Guatemala-6500	AMRO-6500
Chile-6500	Mexico-6500	AMRO-6507
	Paraguay-6500	

6600 - DENTISTRY

In 1968 PAHO, in cooperation with 24 Latin American countries, conducted two studies on the utilization and education of dental auxiliary personnel. The first study collected specific information on functions and utilization of different categories of dental auxiliary personnel; the second was dedicated exclusively to their education. These studies revealed minimal utilization and inadequate numbers of dental auxiliaries, complicated by limited dental professional manpower; by maldistribution of dentists, who concentrate heavily in the upper income and urban areas; by the rapidly increasing population; and by widespread dental disease. There is a lack of trained dental auxiliaries and of adequate legislation covering their practice; there is no clear definition of the functions performed by dental auxiliaries; there is inconsistency in national requirements for registration of auxiliaries; there is inadequacy of physical facilities and insufficiency of teaching personnel in this field; the content and duration of courses vary considerably, even within the same categories; and the dental profession does not recognize the importance of dental auxiliaries in the practice of dentistry. In the five countries with 74% of Latin American dentists, only a small proportion actually employ dental assistants or auxiliaries with expanded functions. In the Latin American area there are fewer than 30 regular courses to train auxiliary personnel. The dentist-auxiliary ratio is 3:1.

The dental manpower situation illustrates a great shortage in most countries of the Region, especially due to the growth of population and the demand for dental care by larger groups of population. In more than 12 countries there is not yet one dentist per 10,000 population.

In the first stage of this program, emphasis was placed on the development of preventive and social dentistry teaching programs and design of new curricula for dental schools. These aspects have been successfully completed. At present, emphasis is being concentrated on assisting in the development and functional interrelationship between factors affecting the delivery of dental care (personnel, equipment, materials, and the socioeconomic system); developing personnel in certain specialized fields in dentistry as a nucleus for a scientific and training network in these fields in Latin America; simplifying and facilitating the availability of basic dental equipment; improving the design and function of dental training institutions and clinics; assisting the dental schools in Latin America in reviewing curricula, administration, and physical facilities; assisting and encouraging the development of educational planning units in dental schools; establishing a mechanism to interrelate dental schools in Latin America in the field of dental education; relating the teaching of preventive dentistry to the programming and provision of dental health services; improving the administration of dental libraries; and training dental librarians.

In the field of dental auxiliaries and utilization, plans are under way to establish regional centers for the training of dental auxiliary educators; to train auxiliary educators from each country who will subsequently establish national dental auxiliary training programs in their own countries; to assist dental auxiliary educators to establish national training programs for public and private dental care services; and to create new patterns of dental care delivery to provide expanded preventive and curative dental services to greater numbers of people despite social, economic, and cultural barriers.

The goal in this area of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas, recommended by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 2-9 October 1972) is to "increase by 20 per cent the present ratio of dentists per 10,000 population whenever that ratio in any country is lower than the present average for the area of 1.9 or lower than the average of the classification group."

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 203,123	\$ 149,637	\$ 146,731	\$ 154,029
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	1	3	3	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	30	23	31	32
FELLOWSHIPS	16	9	12	15
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 76,240	\$ 38,797	\$ 7,500	\$ 9,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,130	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

Projects:		
Barbados-6600	Ecuador-6600	Peru-6600
Bolivia-6600	Guatemala-6600	Venezuela-6600
Chile-6600	Jamaica-6600	AMRO-6600
Colombia-6600	Nicaragua-6600	AMRO-6608
Dominican Republic-6600	Panama-6600	AMRO-6611
	Paraguay-6600	

## 6700 - BIOSTATISTICS

The capability for making improvements in health statistics systems and in the utilization of statistical data and methodology is dependent on the expansion and strengthening of training programs related to health statistics throughout the Region. Academic courses must be provided to educate statisticians, medical records administrators, and computer scientists at both the professional and intermediate levels. In addition, sufficient statistical personnel at the auxiliary level must be trained to staff the many thousands of health care institutions. Physicians and many other categories of health personnel need an introduction to statistical methodology, procedures, definitions, and classifications to better fulfill their functions as producers and users of health data.

Minimum goals established for the decade are to train 300 professional-level statisticians, 100 medical records administrators, 4,000 medical records technicians, and 250 health statisticians at the intermediate level, and 40,000 statistical auxiliaries. At least 50 computer scientists and 250 computer programs in health should be prepared. These are only minimum goals, and many more specialists in each of these groups could be used in the Region.

To reach these goals additional training centers must be developed. Only one course exists for biostatisticians at the professional level (Chile), and three more are needed. The first advanced course in medical records science has recently been initiated (Argentina) and another three must be developed. In five countries intermediate-level courses are provided for medical records personnel. At least six more will be required to attain the goal for training in the decade.

Other training activities in health statistics should include strengthening of the teaching of biostatistics in the curriculum of medical schools and public health schools, including instruction on research methodology, computer science, medical statistical classifications, statistical systems for the health services, and interpretation and use of data. The public health schools of the Region and the health services should collaborate with civil registry and national statistical offices in the training of civil registrars. Orientation of personnel from other health disciplines on the value of maintaining records and statistics and their utilization is essential to improvement of the quality of health data.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 170,733	\$ 244,638	\$ 331,305	\$ 378,346
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.5	.7	.8
TOTAL POSTS	9	9	11	11
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	5	10	13
FELLOWSHIPS	-	4	24	24
SEMINARS	\$ 241	\$ 9,000	\$ -	\$ 29,700
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 16,617	\$ 23,500	\$ 22,500	\$ 24,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 25,000	\$ 13,600	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000

Projects:		
Argentina-6700	West Indies-3500	AMRO-6700
Costa Rica-6700	AMRO-3501	AMRO-6707
Guatemala-3500	AMRO-3503	AMRO-6708
Venezuela-6707	AMRO-3504	AMRO-6712

## IV. PROGRAM SERVICES

Administrative support services are not easily distributed by programs served. To facilitate review and administration, these activities have been grouped in a single category. They are the costs related to evaluation and reporting on projects; placement and follow-up of fellowship awards; production of visual aids; editorial services; liaison and public information; and library and computer services.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,697,750	\$ 1,838,188	\$ 1,977,432	\$ 2,132,261
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.6
TOTAL POSTS	87	91	91	94
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 268,896	\$ 288,500	\$ 292,500	\$ 300,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 139,098	\$ 152,639	\$ 167,861	\$ 178,295

Project:  
Headquarters

## V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION

## 8100 - EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION

Executive and technical direction is heavily weighted on the side of the technical content of the programs of the Member Governments rather than on day-to-day administration in this complex international organization. To reflect this, a separate category has been established to show the costs of the Director's Office and the Office of the Chief of Administration, as distinct from general administrative costs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 268,430	\$ 295,816	\$ 308,138	\$ 332,537
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.7	.7	.7	.7
TOTAL POSTS	11	12	12	12
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000

Project:  
Headquarters

## 8200 - ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative services are organized so as to free the field staff for technical services by relieving them of as much administrative detail as possible. Personnel and accounting activities are centralized, and allotments, other than those for supplies and equipment, are issued to Country Representatives in terms of the elements needed to carry out the program rather than in dollars. These actions have facilitated the operation of Zone Offices with minimum administrative staff. This grouping includes the offices for budget, finance, personnel, supply, property services, and records and communications, as well as the administrative portions of each of the Zone Offices.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,676,847	\$ 2,210,814	\$ 2,461,911	\$ 2,674,844
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.7
TOTAL POSTS	177	191	192	194

Projects:  
Headquarters  
Zone Offices

## 8300 - GENERAL EXPENSES

"General Expenses" is the category which shows the continuing general supplies, contractual services, equipment, rentals, utilities, and comparable items summarized for Headquarters and the six Zone Offices.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,534,635	\$ 1,638,717	\$ 1,641,760	\$ 2,010,385
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.3
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 120,696	\$ 128,955	\$ 139,510	\$ 149,935
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,413,939	\$ 1,509,762	\$ 1,502,250	\$ 1,860,450

Projects:  
Headquarters  
Zone Offices

## VI. GOVERNING BODIES

The Pan American Health Organization is governed by the Pan American Sanitary Conference, which meets every four years. The Directing Council acts for the Conference in the intervening years. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Directing Council holds two regular meetings every year. By agreement with the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization also serves as the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization. The category "Governing Bodies" covers the cost of scheduled meetings and supporting staff. The staff also supports other seminars and conferences as time allows.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 529,306	\$ 516,209	\$ 546,568	\$ 611,666
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
TOTAL POSTS	20	20	20	21
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 50,340	\$ 59,149	\$ 61,149	\$ 70,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 184,929	\$ 104,029	\$ 104,079	\$ 128,600

#### VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS

Under this category is shown the amount for increasing the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Resolution VII of the XI Meeting of the Directing Council.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.9	.9	1.0	1.2
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000

Official Document  
of the  
Pan American Health Organization  
No. 121

## PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 1974  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, REGION OF THE AMERICAS, 1975  
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION, PROVISIONAL DRAFT, 1975



PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the  
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
525 23rd St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20037, U.S.A.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

AID	Agency for International Development
AMRO	The Americas Regional Office (Regional Symbol for Intercountry and Interzone Projects)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
CFNI	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane
DPT	Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
INCAP	Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama
OAS	Organization of American States
PAHEF	Pan American Health and Education Foundation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UG	Ungraded
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UWI	University of the West Indies
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

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3400	Health Education	472	4322 Development of Psychiatry and Mental Health Libraries
3401	Health Education (Caribbean)	473	4323 Conference on the Epidemiology of Drug Abuse
3402	Health Aspects of Family Planning	473	4400 Dental Health
3410	Training of Teachers in Health Education	474	4407 Dental Epidemiology
3500	Health Statistics	474	4409 Fluoridation
3501	Health Statistics (Zone I)	474	4410 Laboratory for Control of Dental Products
3502	Health Statistics (Zone II)	475	4411 Human and Material Resources in Dentistry
3503	Health Statistics (Zone III)	475	4412 Seminar on Implementation of Dental Health Programs
3504	Health Statistics (Zone IV)	476	4500 Health Aspects of Radiation
3506	Health Statistics (Zone VI)	476	4507 Radiation Health Protection
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3516	Regional Seminar on Data Processing	478	4618 Manganese Poisoning
3600	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health	478	4700 Food and Drug Control
3601	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone I)	478	4703 Food Reference Laboratory (Zone III)
3602	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone II)	479	4708 Food Hygiene Training Center
3603	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone III)	479	4709 Regional Drug Institute
3604	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone IV)	479	4715 Food Hygiene
3606	Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone VI)	479	4716 Training in Analysis of Food and Drugs
3607	Management of Health Services	480	4717 Seminar on Food Hygiene
3700	Health Planning	480	4800 Medical Care Services
3701	Health Planning and Organization (Zone I)	481	4801 Medical Care Services (Zone I)
3702	Health Planning (Zone II)	481	4802 Medical Care Services (Zone II)
3703	Health Planning (Zone III)	481	4803 Medical Care Services (Zone III)
3704	Health Planning (Zone IV)	481	4804 Medical Care Services (Zone IV)
3706	Health Planning (Zone VI)	482	4806 Medical Care Services (Zone VI)
3709	Meeting of Ministers of Health	482	4813 Hospital Planning and Administration
3715	Pan American Program for Health Planning	482	4815 Training for Medical Care and Hospital Administration
4100	Maternal and Child Health	483	4816 Progressive Patient Care
4108	Clinical and Social Pediatrics	483	4826 Improvement of Medical Care Administration Libraries
4109	Nursing Midwifery	484	4829 Hospital Maintenance and Engineering
4117	Staffing Maternal and Child Health Services	484	4831 Study Group on Maintenance Systems in Latin America
4118	Study Group on Nursing-Midwifery Services	484	4900 Health and Population Dynamics
4126	Latin American Center for Perinatology and Human Development	485	4901 Health and Population Dynamics (Zone I)
4200	Nutrition Advisory Services	485	4902 Health and Population Dynamics (Zone II)
4201	Nutrition Advisory Services (Zone I)	486	4903 Health and Population Dynamics (Zone III)
4203	Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama	487	4906 Health and Population Dynamics (Zone VI)
4204	Nutrition Advisory Services (Zone IV)	487	4909 Education and Training in Health and Population Dynamics
4207	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute	488	4910 Research in Health and Population Dynamics
4211	Research in Protein-Calorie Malnutrition	489	4912 Seminar on Nursing-Midwifery Aspects of MCH and Family Planning
4212	Research in Nutrition Anemias	489	4913 Orientation Meeting on Health and Population Dynamics
4213	Iodine Determination in Endemic Goiter	489	5000 Rehabilitation
4221	Seminar on Nutrition in Food and Health Policies	490	5010 Study Group on Human Communications
4225	Graduate Course in Public Health Nutrition	490	5100 Chronic Diseases
4230	Nutrition Training	490	5108 Survey on Smoking Patterns in Latin America
4233	Nutrition Teaching in Medical Schools	491	5109 Cancer Control

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization has the honor to present the following proposed program and budget estimates for consideration:

1. The proposed program and budget estimates of the Pan American Health Organization for the financial year 1974.
2. The proposed program and budget estimates of the World Health Organization for the Region of the Americas for the financial year 1975.
3. The provisional draft of the proposed program and budget estimates of the Pan American Health Organization for the financial year 1975.



Abraham Horwitz  
Director



## INTRODUCTION

This program and budget has been developed in consultation with national health authorities primarily to provide technical information, advice, and services to Member Governments, within approved policies and long-range programs of PAHO. Special attention has been given to the fundamental importance of health to social and economic development and to the formulation of health plans as an integral part of the national plans for development. Health goals for the decade 1971-80 were established at the Special Meeting of Ministers of Health in 1972. These goals are reflected in many of the proposed projects. As in the past, flexibility is maintained to meet changing requirements of governments arising from redefinition of program objectives as national plans are developed.

Although not always reflected in this document, a significant amount of the time and energy of PAHO is devoted to cooperation with other international agencies, governments, and foundations in planning health programs to be financed by them, especially loans for water supply systems and housing, grants for research, education and training, and special programs in nutrition, in control and eradication of specific diseases, and in community development. Basic to future planning is the recognition of the rural character of the economy of Latin America where 50% of the population is engaged in agriculture. PAHO is cooperating with multilateral and bilateral lending agencies with a view to stimulating financial support to governments for greatly expanded programs of rural water supply.

The program is presented covering the latest actual year 1972, the present year 1973, and projections for 1974 and 1975. These are planned as a balanced whole, regardless of source of funds. Information for 1973 includes the latest data available at the time of preparation of the document. The 1974 program, presented as an advance draft in the previous budget document (Official Document No. 114), has been revised to reflect current priorities and latest known desires and requirements of governments. The 1975 program presents the advance plans for that year.

In accordance with Resolution VII of the XVIII Meeting of the Directing Council concerning the Tax Equalization Fund, provision is made for the sum of \$3,329,725 in 1974. This amount represents the difference between the estimated 1974 gross and net salary costs. While this amount is included in the proposed appropriation resolution, it is not included in the body of the budget presentation, since it does not affect the total program proposed. The PAHO Regular Program in this document is based only upon the effective working budget of \$21,522,310, which includes \$250,000 in miscellaneous income.

Sources of funds are identified throughout the document. They include:

1. The Regular Budget of the Pan American Health Organization.
2. Other funds expected to be available to PAHO for specified purposes. They include (a) special funds supported by voluntary contributions of governments; (b) special grants made to PAHO for specific activities; and (c) the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, supported by regular quota payments by its Member Countries and by grants from various sources. In addition, funds of the Pan American Health and Education Foundation and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are shown.
3. The portion of the Regular Budget of the World Health Organization allocated to the Region of the Americas. The amounts for 1973 and 1974 represent funds already appropriated by the World Health Assembly.
4. Funds of the United Nations administered by WHO for projects in the Region of the Americas. The amounts for 1974 and 1975 represent the program levels as anticipated for this biennium, including contingency allocations approved and anticipated. In addition, other funds available to the Americas through WHO are shown, as well as funds from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The PAHO Regular Program and Budget for 1974 was presented as a provisional draft to the XXI Meeting of the Directing Council. Thereafter, it was again reviewed and revised in consultation with each Government. Consequently, the program presented reflects the latest known desires of the governments. Projects desired by governments which could not be fitted within the budget are shown in Annex 4.

The Program and Budget is submitted to the Executive Committee for examination and such recommendations thereon as it deems appropriate, and to the Directing Council for consideration and decision. The specific items on which action should be taken are the following: (1) review of the PAHO Regular Budget for 1974, and action on the proposed appropriation and assessment resolution; and (2) review of the Program and Budget for 1975 with a view to: (a) making observations and comments on its overall content and balance; (b) making recommendations to the Director-General on the proposed WHO Regional Program and Budget; (c) commenting on the provisional draft of the PAHO Regular Program and Budget to guide the Director in the preparation of his proposed program and budget to be resubmitted in 1974 for appropriation action; and (d) endorsing regional projects to be implemented in 1974-75 with funds of the United Nations Development Programme.

## PROPOSED APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION FOR THE PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION - 1974

THE DIRECTING COUNCIL,

## RESOLVES:

1. To appropriate for the financial year 1974 an amount of \$24,852,035 as follows:

PART I	ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS	\$ 387,705
PART II	HEADQUARTERS	4,814,736
PART III	FIELD AND OTHER PROGRAMS	13,748,785
PART IV	SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION	250,000
PART V	INCREASE TO ASSETS	450,000
Subtotal - Parts I-V		\$ 19,651,226
PART VI	FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,871,084
Effective Working Budget (Parts I-VI)		\$ 21,522,310
PART VII STAFF ASSESSMENT (Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund)		3,329,725
Total - All Parts		\$ 24,852,035

2. That the appropriation shall be financed from:

a. Assessments in respect to:

Member Governments and Participating Governments assessed under the scale adopted by the Council of the Organization of American States in accordance with Article 60 of the Pan American Sanitary Code or in accordance with the Directing Council resolutions	\$ 24,602,035
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b. Miscellaneous Income	250,000
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Total	\$ 24,852,035
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In establishing the contributions of Member Governments and Participating Governments, their assessments shall be reduced further by the amount standing to their credit in the Tax Equalization Fund, except that credits of those governments who levy taxes on the emoluments received from the Pan American Health Organization by their nationals and residents shall be reduced by the amounts of such tax reimbursements by PAHO.

3. That, in accordance with the Financial Regulations of PAHO, amounts not exceeding the appropriations noted under Paragraph 1 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the period 1 January to 31 December 1974, inclusive. Notwithstanding the provision of this paragraph, obligations during the financial year 1974 shall be limited to the effective working budget, i.e., Parts I-VI.

4. That the Director shall be authorized to transfer credits between parts of the effective working budget, provided that such transfers of credits between parts as are made do not exceed 10% of the part from which the credit is transferred. Transfers of credits between parts of the budget in excess of 10% of the part from which the credit is transferred may be made with the concurrence of the Executive Committee. All transfers of budget credits shall be reported to the Directing Council and/or the Conference.

ASSESSMENTS OF THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AND PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS OF THE  
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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Whereas, Member Governments appearing in the scale adopted by the Council of the Organization of American States are assessed according to the percentages shown in that scale, in compliance with Article 60 of the Pan American Sanitary Code; and

Whereas, other Member Governments and Participating Governments are assessed on the basis of percentages which would be assigned to such countries if they were subject to the OAS scale; now, therefore,

THE DIRECTING COUNCIL,

RESOLVES:

To establish the assessments of the Member Governments and Participating Governments of the Pan American Health Organization for 1974 in accordance with the scale of quotas shown below and in the corresponding amounts.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Country	OAS Scale %	Gross Assessment US\$	Credit from Tax Equalization Fund US\$	Adjustment for Taxes Imposed by Member Governments on Emoluments of PAHO Staff US\$	Net Assessment US\$
Argentina	6.89	1,572,286	212,798	-	1,359,488
Barbados	0.08	18,256	2,471	-	15,785
Bolivia	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Brazil	6.49	1,481,007	200,444	-	1,280,563
Chile	1.63	371,963	50,343	-	321,620
Colombia	1.54	351,425	47,563	300	304,162
Costa Rica	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Cuba	1.30	296,658	40,151	-	256,507
Dominican Republic	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Ecuador	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
El Salvador	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Guatemala	0.41	93,561	12,663	-	80,898
Haiti	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Honduras	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Jamaica	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Mexico	7.13	1,627,053	220,212	-	1,406,841
Nicaragua	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Panama	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Paraguay	0.32	73,023	9,883	-	63,140
Peru	0.81	184,840	25,017	-	159,823
Trinidad and Tobago	0.30	68,459	9,266	-	59,193
United States of America	66.00	15,061,073	2,038,419	875,000	13,897,654
Uruguay	0.57	130,073	17,605	-	112,468
Venezuela	3.33	759,900	102,847	2,000	659,053
Subtotal	100.00	22,819,807	3,088,512	877,300	20,608,595
	=====				
	Equivalent Percentages				
<u>Other Member Governments</u>					
Canada	6.86	1,565,439	211,872	-	1,353,567
Guyana	0.24	54,768	7,412	-	47,356
<u>Participating Governments</u>					
France	0.23	52,486	7,104	-	45,382
Kingdom of the Netherlands	0.20	45,640	6,177	-	39,463
United Kingdom	0.28	63,895	8,648	-	55,247
Subtotal		1,782,228	241,213	-	1,541,015
Total Assessments - All Countries		24,602,035	3,329,725	877,300	22,149,610
		=====	=====	=====	=====

(2) This column includes the OAS percentages adding to 100% and the equivalent percentages applicable to other Member Governments and Participating Governments. The OAS scale minimum assessment is 0.32% or per capita contribution equal to that of the largest contributor, whichever is smaller.

(5) This column includes estimated amounts to be received by the respective Member Governments in 1974 in respect of taxes levied by them on staff members' emoluments received from PAHO, adjusted for any difference between estimate

## PROGRAM ANALYSIS

In the recent past, a continuum of highly significant events in public policy toward health in the Americas has been occurring. The Act of Bogotá recognized the fundamental importance of health to economic and social progress; the Charter of Punta del Este described it in more detail and made recommendations on broad goals for health programs; and in the spring of 1963 the Task Force on Health, established by the Charter, analyzed the problems, resources, priorities, and action programs necessary to meet these goals, and, in addition, recommended the development of a special program for rural welfare, which was strongly endorsed by the XIV Meeting of the Directing Council. In 1967, the Chiefs of State reemphasized the role of health in social and economic development and called upon the Pan American Health Organization to cooperate with governments in the preparation of specific programs. Accordingly, special meetings of Ministers of Health of the Americas were convened in Buenos Aires in 1968 and in Santiago in 1972. At the last meeting, goals for the Americas were updated to cover the period 1971-80.

Within the context of these recent events, and through delineation of problems and programs by technicians, and bearing in mind the long-range program previously established, the program and budget for PAHO has been developed. It is designed to meet the needs and requirements of Member Governments as these governments now recognize them, since the basic objective of the Pan American Health Organization is cooperation with Member Governments in attaining the objectives which they have established. For this reason, the program and budget should be considered as being in a continuous state of development for, as governments develop their plans for health services and establish standards and objectives, there will be a corresponding reflection in the program and budget of PAHO.

Table 1 represents the sources of funds which comprise the budget. Only the funds administered by PAHO/WHO are included. The program is closely planned with those of other international organizations, governmental agencies active in technical assistance and research, and private foundations interested in health. Most of the funds of these organizations are administered by them and not reflected in this document.

It will be noted that the total PAHO budget decreases by 0.2% in 1974, due primarily to decreases in the Community Water Supply Fund, grants, and other contributions to PAHO and WHO, and the Pan American Health and Education Foundation. The total budget of PAHO increases by 3.5% in 1975. The total figures in dollars would be \$44,985,718 for 1974 and \$46,575,252 for 1975.

For PAHO Regular Funds, the increase of 9.9% in 1974 and 9.9% in 1975 is intended to meet increased costs due to inflation, and devaluation of the dollar, and to permit a small annual expansion in programs.

The percentage change varies considerably among PAHO Other Funds. The decrease in the Community Water Supply Fund reflects only those voluntary contributions made by governments in relation to specific program services requested by them, since voluntary contributions are not received on a regular basis. Projects financed from grants are rarely planned two years in advance and often have not reached a stage one year ahead to warrant their inclusion in the budget.

The WHO Regular Budget shows a projected increase of 8.2% in 1974 and 8.1% in 1975. The funds shown for the United Nations Development Programme reflect estimates of expected requests for 1974-75.

Seven major program classifications have been established, with further subdivisions into subgroups and specific programs in order to facilitate program analysis. The first four of the major program classifications, Protection of Health, Promotion of Health, Development of Educational Institutions, and Program Services, provide direct assistance to programs. They represent 88.8% of the total in 1973; 88.0% in 1974; and 86.8% in 1975. The remaining three major program classifications, Administrative Direction, Governing Bodies, and Increase to Assets, could logically be attributed to each program. However, they have been kept apart since a separate analysis and review is generally made of them.

An attempt has been to classify proposed investments according to their major purposes. Additionally, the distribution of costs has been made without regard to the organizational structure of the Bureau, with the exception of costs common to all programs, such as those related to the Governing Bodies, which have been kept together for easier examination. It is necessary to bear this limitation in mind in the examination of the proposed program and budget, as well as the fact that the categories are complementary rather than mutually exclusive. A full appreciation of any category requires an examination of all related portions of the budget. A further limitation must be explained in relation to Table 4, where posts are shown according to one program classification only. Each post is shown under the subject which reflects the basic assignment of the staff member.

Table 3 presents a classification according to the types of activities PAHO expects to carry out. Advisory Services refers to all activities devoted to cooperation with governments in planning and executing health programs, including demonstration supplies and equipment. This applies not only to direct health programs but also to educational institutions. For example, the funds for consultants advising educational institutions, together with teaching supplies and equipment, are shown under Advisory Services, since this is the activity being carried out. Thus, the planned use of the funds is for 62.6%, 61.4%, and 60.0%, respectively, in the three years 1973-75, to be available for technical assistance in the planning and execution of programs, including the expertise provided as well as the supplies and equipment made available to assist national programs.

Development of human resources essentially comprises fellowships and seminar related activities. Although consultants providing advisory services often devote a substantial portion of their effort to in-service training, this time is not shown separately; rather the entire time is shown under advisory services. It will be realized, therefore, that the total training effort is greater than reflected in these tables. Following this definition, the development of human resources through fellowships and participation in seminars and other technical meetings will require 15.3% of the budget in 1973, 15.3% in 1974, and 15.6% in 1975.

The third heading on the horizontal axis is Research, which includes the research activities carried out by PAHO. These activities will account for 8.0% in 1973, 8.1% in 1974, and 7.8% in 1975. The remaining heading is Indirect Program Costs, which includes those costs not directly attributable to specific activities in the first three classifications. These indirect program costs will be 14.1% in 1973, 15.2% in 1974, and 16.6% in 1975.

With regard to the means required to perform these activities, as shown in Table 4, it will be noted that the number of full-time positions varies from 1,692 in 1973, 1,736 in 1974, to 1,721 in 1975. Short-term consultants vary from 1,703 months in 1973 to 1,579 months in 1975. Additionally, the development of professional personnel is expected to increase from 1,320 fellowships in 1973 to 1,487 in 1975.

Following the tables, there is presented a narrative for each subject explaining the program in the Americas. This includes a summary of the problem and its magnitude, the policy and method or approach followed by PAHO, and the activities being carried out and planned for future years. Following each narrative appears a summary of the cost and the number of posts, consultants, and fellowships.

Details of Headquarters, Zone Offices, and projects are described in the narrative explanations and the detailed schedules.

TABLE 1

## ALL FUNDS

Fund	1972		1973		Increase or Decrease 1973 over 1972	1974		Increase or Decrease 1974 over 1973	1975		Increase or Decrease 1975 over 1974
	Actual	% of Total	Appropriation or Allocation	% of Total		Proposed	% of Total		Proposed	% of Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	%	\$	%	%	\$	%	%
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<b>25,511,927</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>28,538,825</b>	<b>63.3</b>	11.9	<b>26,083,756</b>	<b>58.0</b>	(8.6)	<b>27,487,645</b>	<b>59.0</b>	5.4
Regular <sup>a/</sup>	17,811,558	48.0	19,583,540	43.5	9.9	21,522,310	47.9	9.9	23,653,019	50.8	9.9
Special Malaria	216,049	0.6	-	-	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Water Supply	292,047	0.8	775,773	1.7	165.6	387,604	0.9	(50.0)	6,000	*	(98.5)
Grants and Other Contributions to PAHO:											
INCAP and Related Grants	1,831,077	4.9	1,455,187	3.2	(20.5)	1,509,170	3.3	3.7	1,563,170	3.4	3.6
Other Grants and Contributions	1,762,868	4.7	5,209,630	11.6	195.5	1,596,052	3.5	(69.4)	1,311,683	2.8	(17.8)
Special Fund for Health Promotion	2,499,038	6.7	-	-	(100.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Fund for Research	23,197	0.1	7,537	*	(67.5)	-	-	(100.0)	-	-	-
Pan American Health and Education Foundation	1,076,093	2.9	1,320,158	2.9	22.7	883,620	2.0	(33.1)	768,773	1.6	(13.0)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	-	-	187,000	0.4	100.0	185,000	0.4	(1.1)	185,000	0.4	-
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<b>11,631,407</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>16,524,107</b>	<b>36.7</b>	42.1	<b>18,901,962</b>	<b>42.0</b>	14.4	<b>19,087,607</b>	<b>41.0</b>	1.0
Regular	8,439,847	22.7	9,008,300	20.0	6.7	9,745,500	21.7	8.2	10,536,000	22.6	8.1
United Nations Development Programme	3,013,901	8.1	6,996,255	15.6	132.1	7,143,923	15.9	2.1	5,989,504	12.9	(16.2)
Grants and Other Contributions to WHO	83,897 <sup>b/</sup>	0.2	181,627	0.4	116.5	54,714	0.1	(70.0)	-	-	(100.0)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	93,762	0.3	337,925	0.7	260.4	1,957,825	4.3	479.4	2,562,103	5.5	30.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,143,334</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,062,932</b>	<b>100.0</b>	21.3	<b>44,985,718</b>	<b>100.0</b>	(0.2)	<b>46,575,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>	3.5

\* Less than 0.05 per cent

<sup>a/</sup> Effective Working Budget (Parts I-VI) only; does not include amounts for the Tax Equalization Fund

<sup>b/</sup> This amount does not include \$73,905 charged to the WHO Terminal Payments Account as shown under WHO Other in Official Document No. 120.

TABLE 2  
PROGRAM BUDGET - TOTAL

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$ 10,691,296	29.0	\$ 13,466,513	29.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 14,298,803	31.7	\$ 17,742,516	29.6
7,254,406	19.7	8,135,908	18.1	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	8,215,711	18.2	8,466,898	18.3
628,446	1.7	823,205	1.8	0100 GENERAL	817,127	1.8	976,146	2.0
2,326,508	6.3	2,205,293	4.9	0200 MALARIA	2,712,067	4.9	2,130,493	4.6
494,421	1.3	172,493	.4	0300 SMALLPOX	139,131	.3	130,288	.3
285,181	.8	257,936	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	271,388	.6	264,307	.6
103,374	.3	137,064	.3	0500 LEPROSY	119,401	.3	141,585	.3
32,857	.1	8,000	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	*	8,000	*
1,628,897	4.4	2,443,290	5.4	0700 ZOOSES	2,581,203	5.7	2,627,094	5.7
1,670,303	4.5	1,922,627	4.3	0800 EYE-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,871,084	4.2	2,054,356	4.4
65,072	.2	51,798	.1	0900 OTHER	60,800	.1	64,700	.1
19,347	.1	114,202	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	135,510	.3	120,024	.3
3,436,890	9.3	5,330,605	11.8	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	6,083,092	13.5	5,275,618	11.3
1,554,930	4.2	2,724,947	6.1	2100 GENERAL	3,463,073	7.7	3,423,482	7.4
1,224,887	3.3	2,086,901	4.6	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,164,685	4.8	1,409,847	3.0
594,468	1.6	422,956	.9	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	352,338	.8	334,416	.7
21,803	.1	50,462	.1	2400 HOUSING	60,420	.1	61,476	.1
40,802	.1	45,339	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	42,976	.1	46,447	.1
17,322,798	46.6	20,851,095	46.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	19,535,777	43.6	20,681,624	44.4
8,140,522	22.0	9,517,506	21.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	9,098,269	20.4	9,316,166	20.1
4,335,179	11.7	3,873,218	8.6	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	3,754,187	8.4	4,037,793	8.7
752,541	2.0	982,785	2.2	3200 NURSING	1,053,625	2.4	1,028,645	2.2
581,349	1.6	1,244,373	2.8	3300 LABORATORY	1,121,156	2.5	1,044,963	2.3
205,669	.6	246,919	.5	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	151,777	.3	160,693	.4
1,025,536	2.8	1,396,690	3.1	3500 STATISTICS	1,253,280	2.8	1,306,147	2.8
462,784	1.2	740,071	1.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	740,099	1.7	710,654	1.5
777,464	2.1	1,033,450	2.3	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	1,024,145	2.3	1,027,271	2.2
9,182,276	24.6	11,333,589	25.2	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	10,437,509	23.2	11,367,458	24.3
498,201	1.3	801,710	1.8	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	812,196	1.8	761,841	1.6
3,770,351	10.2	3,979,158	8.8	4200 NUTRITION	3,853,744	8.6	4,103,849	8.8
189,457	.5	521,307	1.2	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	413,804	.9	415,467	.9
192,818	.5	205,313	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	200,369	.5	230,444	.5
74,902	.2	117,153	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	133,639	.3	162,708	.4
130,501	.3	270,272	.6	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	320,446	.7	152,445	.3
166,296	.4	304,214	.7	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	600,799	1.3	699,771	1.5
1,231,039	3.3	2,074,499	4.6	4800 MEDICAL CARE	1,648,044	3.7	1,681,272	3.6
2,700,868	7.3	2,763,565	6.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,132,850	4.7	2,770,638	5.9
155,390	.4	702,253	1.5	5000 REHABILITATION	182,586	.4	188,365	.4
72,453	.2	94,145	.2	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	138,831	.3	200,656	.4
3,072,272	8.2	3,845,580	8.5	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3,765,129	8.3	3,837,419	8.2
287,427	.8	449,230	1.0	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	403,298	.9	440,485	.9
1,659,348	4.5	2,023,854	4.5	6200 MEDICINE	1,767,994	3.9	1,705,458	3.7
305,363	.8	403,082	.9	6300 NURSING	445,852	1.0	537,732	1.2
362,605	1.0	478,781	1.1	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	565,036	1.3	477,031	1.0
83,673	.2	98,358	.2	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	105,113	.2	149,338	.3
203,123	.5	149,637	.3	6600 DENTISTRY	146,731	.3	154,029	.3
170,733	.4	244,638	.5	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	331,305	.7	378,346	.8
1,697,750	4.6	1,838,188	4.1	IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	1,977,432	4.4	2,132,261	4.6
1,697,750	4.6	1,838,188	4.1	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,977,432	4.4	2,132,261	4.6
3,479,912	9.3	4,145,347	9.2	V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	4,411,809	9.8	5,017,766	10.7
268,430	.7	295,816	.7	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	308,138	.7	332,537	.7
1,676,847	4.5	2,210,814	4.9	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,461,911	5.5	2,674,844	5.7
1,534,635	4.1	1,638,717	3.6	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,641,760	3.6	2,010,385	4.3
529,306	1.4	516,209	1.1	VI. GOVERNING BODIES	546,568	1.2	611,666	1.3
350,000	.9	400,000	.9	VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS	450,000	1.0	550,000	1.2
37,143,334	100.0	45,062,932	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	44,985,718	100.0	46,575,252	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

**TABLE 3**  
**PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL**

1972

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH</b>	10,691,296	8,447,522	1,176,448	1,067,326	-
<b>A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>	7,254,406	5,282,118	914,793	1,057,495	-
0100 GENERAL	628,446	517,997	54,184	56,265	-
0200 MALARIA	2,376,508	2,024,934	13,941	287,633	-
0300 SMALLPOX	494,471	340,509	153,912	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	285,181	184,839	100,342	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	103,374	82,687	17,687	3,000	-
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	32,857	31,377	1,480	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	1,628,897	1,084,791	297,482	246,624	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,670,303	953,117	265,047	452,139	-
0900 OTHER	65,072	44,520	10,718	9,834	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	19,347	17,347	-	2,000	-
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>	3,436,890	3,165,404	261,655	9,831	-
2100 GENERAL	1,554,930	1,445,497	109,433	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	1,224,887	1,075,632	147,029	2,226	-
2300 AFDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	594,468	581,936	4,927	7,605	-
2400 HOUSING	21,803	21,803	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	40,802	40,536	266	-	-
<b>II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH</b>	17,322,798	11,163,384	3,999,263	2,160,151	-
<b>A. GENERAL SERVICES</b>	8,140,522	5,852,520	1,843,827	444,175	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	4,335,179	2,578,225	1,480,398	276,556	-
3200 NURSING	752,541	699,706	-	52,835	-
3300 LABORATORY	581,349	503,286	71,996	6,067	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	205,669	176,838	28,831	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	1,025,536	821,578	42,406	161,552	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	462,784	432,530	30,254	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	777,464	640,357	137,107	-	-
<b>B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS</b>	9,182,276	5,310,864	2,155,436	1,715,976	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	498,201	240,480	34,308	223,413	-
4200 NUTRITION	3,770,351	1,293,283	1,167,883	1,309,185	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	189,457	158,134	30,216	1,107	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	192,818	172,319	12,487	8,012	-
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	74,902	72,302	2,600	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	130,501	41,184	11,418	77,899	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	166,296	165,296	1,000	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	1,231,039	1,118,499	112,540	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,700,868	1,879,437	729,065	92,366	-
5000 REHABILITATION	155,390	119,741	35,649	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	72,453	50,189	18,270	3,994	-
<b>III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	3,072,272	2,246,261	826,011	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	297,427	190,664	96,763	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	1,659,348	1,236,305	423,043	-	-
6300 NURSING	305,363	230,378	74,985	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	362,605	264,894	97,711	-	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	83,673	27,918	55,755	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	203,123	147,511	55,612	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	170,733	148,591	22,142	-	-
<b>IV. PROGRAM SERVICES</b>	1,697,750	205,601	292,999	-	1,199,150
7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,697,750	205,601	292,999	-	1,199,150
<b>V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION</b>	3,479,912	-	-	-	3,479,912
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	268,430	-	-	-	268,430
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,676,847	-	-	-	1,676,847
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,534,635	-	-	-	1,534,635
<b>VI. GOVERNING BODIES</b>	529,306	-	-	-	529,306
<b>VII. INCREASE IN ASSETS</b>	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>37,143,334</b>	<b>22,062,768</b>	<b>6,294,721</b>	<b>3,227,477</b>	<b>5,558,368</b>
<b>PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>



TABLE 3 . . . continued

## PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL

1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	13,466,513	10,616,323	1,643,374	1,206,816	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	8,135,908	5,808,581	1,170,511	1,206,816	-
	0100 GENERAL	873,205	643,887	131,720	47,598	-
	0200 MALARIA	2,205,293	1,910,996	22,200	272,097	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	172,493	171,093	1,400	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	257,936	186,836	71,100	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	137,064	96,964	12,900	27,200	-
	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
	0700 ZOOZOSIS	2,443,290	1,725,703	365,694	351,893	-
	0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,922,627	950,584	479,015	493,028	-
	0900 OTHER	51,798	18,716	28,082	5,000	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	114,202	95,802	8,400	10,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	5,330,605	4,807,742	522,863	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	2,724,947	2,480,715	244,232	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,086,901	1,818,070	268,831	-	-
	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	427,956	417,356	5,600	-	-
	2400 HOUSING	50,462	50,462	-	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	45,339	41,139	4,200	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	20,851,095	14,522,627	3,931,534	2,396,934	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	9,517,506	7,601,642	1,463,253	452,611	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	3,873,218	2,760,091	867,250	245,967	-
	3200 NURSING	982,785	915,727	67,058	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	1,244,173	1,083,209	126,954	34,210	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	246,919	207,828	39,091	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	1,396,690	1,276,436	72,320	47,934	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	740,071	656,291	83,780	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	1,033,450	702,150	206,800	124,500	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	11,333,589	6,920,985	2,468,281	1,944,323	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	801,710	338,147	175,509	288,054	-
	4200 NUTRITION	3,979,158	1,390,818	1,260,698	1,327,642	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	521,307	222,004	137,335	161,968	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	205,313	169,920	24,109	11,284	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	117,153	107,353	9,800	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	270,272	153,423	19,780	97,069	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	304,214	299,614	4,600	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	2,074,499	1,586,314	488,185	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,763,565	2,427,130	296,435	40,000	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	202,253	170,403	31,850	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	94,145	55,959	19,980	18,306	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3,845,580	2,857,288	988,292	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	449,230	309,630	139,600	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	2,023,854	1,593,472	430,382	-	-
	6300 NURSING	403,082	238,962	164,120	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	476,781	328,871	147,910	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	98,358	54,218	44,140	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	149,637	125,097	24,540	-	-
	6700 BIostatistics	244,638	207,039	37,600	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	1,838,188	207,000	319,333	-	1,311,855
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,838,188	207,000	319,333	-	1,311,855
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	4,145,347	3,725	-	-	4,141,622
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	295,816	-	-	-	295,816
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,210,814	3,725	-	-	2,207,089
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,638,717	-	-	-	1,638,717
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	516,209	-	-	-	516,209
VII.	INCREASE TO ASSETS	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
	GRAND TOTAL	45,062,932	28,206,963	6,882,533	3,603,750	6,369,686
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	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	62.6	15.3	8.0	14.1

TABLE 3 . . . continued

## PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL

1974

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	14,298,803	11,495,251	1,616,021	1,187,531	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	8,215,711	6,049,209	978,971	1,187,531	-
0100 GENERAL	817,127	629,477	162,650	25,000	-
0200 MALARIA	2,212,067	1,922,337	9,800	279,930	-
0300 SMALLPOX	139,131	137,731	1,400	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	271,388	199,688	71,700	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	119,401	100,401	12,000	7,000	-
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	2,581,203	1,842,748	362,007	376,448	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,871,084	1,103,117	287,814	484,153	-
0900 OTHER	60,800	14,000	41,800	5,000	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	135,510	91,710	33,800	10,000	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	6,083,092	5,446,042	637,050	-	-
2100 GENERAL	3,463,073	3,101,573	361,500	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,164,685	1,909,535	255,150	-	-
2300 AEDOS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	352,338	334,738	17,600	-	-
2400 HOUSING	60,420	60,420	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	42,576	39,776	2,800	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	19,535,777	13,057,167	4,003,695	2,474,915	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	9,098,269	7,197,569	1,419,350	481,350	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	3,754,187	2,715,143	740,100	298,944	-
3200 NURSING	1,053,625	963,275	90,350	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	1,121,156	967,606	138,550	15,000	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	151,777	132,077	19,700	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	1,253,280	1,087,674	124,400	41,406	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	740,099	654,049	86,050	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	1,024,145	677,945	220,200	126,000	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	10,437,508	5,859,598	2,584,345	1,993,565	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	812,396	380,881	191,960	239,555	-
4200 NUTRITION	3,853,744	1,735,545	1,140,464	1,377,735	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	413,804	223,004	70,250	119,650	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	200,369	182,769	17,600	-	-
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	133,639	120,589	13,050	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	320,446	191,040	40,450	88,956	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	600,799	562,599	38,200	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	1,648,044	1,276,614	371,430	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,132,850	1,317,090	648,091	167,669	-
5000 REHABILITATION	182,586	160,936	21,650	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	138,831	107,631	31,200	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3,765,329	2,856,236	909,093	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	403,298	274,548	128,750	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	1,767,994	1,424,951	343,043	-	-
6300 NURSING	445,852	303,752	142,100	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	565,036	395,436	169,600	-	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	105,113	70,913	34,200	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	146,731	113,931	32,800	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	331,305	272,705	58,600	-	-
IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	1,977,432	211,000	345,851	-	1,420,581
7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,977,432	211,000	345,851	-	1,420,581
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	4,411,809	4,073	-	-	4,407,736
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	308,138	-	-	-	308,138
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,461,911	4,073	-	-	2,457,838
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,641,760	-	-	-	1,641,760
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	546,568	-	-	-	546,568
VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS	450,000	-	-	-	450,000
GRAND TOTAL	44,985,718	27,623,727	6,874,660	3,662,446	6,824,885
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	61.4	15.3	8.1	15.2

TABLE 3 . . . continued

## PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL

1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	13,742,516	11,039,930	1,447,695	1,260,791	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	8,466,898	6,211,562	994,545	1,260,791	-
	0100 GENERAL	926,146	707,996	198,150	25,000	-
	0200 MALARIA	2,130,403	1,838,045	7,000	285,358	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	130,788	130,788	-	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	264,702	194,007	70,300	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	141,585	115,685	12,900	13,000	-
	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
	0700 ZOONOSES	2,627,094	1,862,573	778,908	385,613	-
	0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	2,054,356	1,202,849	314,687	536,820	-
	0900 OTHER	64,700	55,500	4,200	5,000	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	120,074	101,624	8,400	10,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	5,275,618	4,827,468	449,150	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	7,423,482	3,133,582	289,900	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	1,409,847	1,264,197	145,650	-	-
	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	334,416	326,016	8,400	-	-
	2400 HOUSING	61,426	61,426	-	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	46,447	42,247	4,200	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	20,683,624	13,821,932	4,512,292	2,349,395	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	9,716,166	7,215,525	1,591,250	509,391	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	4,037,793	2,883,222	844,200	310,371	-
	3200 NURSING	1,028,645	923,195	105,450	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	1,044,963	854,363	175,600	15,000	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	160,693	140,993	19,700	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	1,306,147	1,133,672	133,450	39,020	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	710,654	630,604	80,000	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	1,027,271	649,471	272,800	145,000	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	11,767,458	6,606,407	2,921,042	1,840,004	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	761,843	387,847	164,500	209,496	-
	4200 NUTRITION	4,103,849	1,455,045	1,229,996	1,418,808	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	415,467	254,067	45,700	115,700	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	230,444	200,494	29,950	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	162,708	119,258	43,450	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	152,445	117,445	35,000	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	699,771	644,071	55,700	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	1,681,272	1,255,762	425,510	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,720,638	1,863,347	811,291	96,000	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	188,765	160,615	27,750	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	200,656	148,456	52,200	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3,837,419	2,884,519	952,900	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	440,485	293,185	147,300	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	1,705,458	1,449,658	255,800	-	-
	6300 NURSING	537,732	364,382	173,350	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	472,031	291,481	180,550	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	149,338	83,588	65,750	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	154,029	111,779	42,250	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	378,346	290,446	87,900	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	2,132,261	217,000	370,204	-	1,545,057
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	2,132,261	217,000	370,204	-	1,545,057
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	5,017,766	4,720	-	-	5,013,046
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	332,537	-	-	-	332,537
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,674,844	4,720	-	-	2,670,124
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	2,010,385	-	-	-	2,010,385
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	611,666	-	-	-	611,666
VII.	INCREASE TO ASSETS	550,000	-	-	-	550,000
	GRAND TOTAL	46,575,252	27,967,201	7,278,096	3,610,186	7,719,769
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	60.0	15.6	7.8	16.6

TABLE 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL SERVICES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PARTICIPANTS

PROGRAM	1972						1973					
	NUMBER OF POSTS		FELLOWSHIPS				NUMBER OF POSTS		FELLOWSHIPS			
	PROF.	LOCAL	STC NOS.	ACA-DEMIC	SHORT TERM	PART.	PROF.	LOCAL	STC NOS.	ACA-DEMIC	SHORT TERM	PART.
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	245	295	322	45	186	261	263	308	495	58	319	36
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	164	262	89	29	85	84	167	266	100	11	160	36
0100 GENERAL	12	10	7	3	10	-	15	10	13	4	20	-
0200 MALARIA	71	15	7	4	7	-	65	16	1	-	8	-
0300 SMALLPOX	10	2	7	-	7	17	4	2	1	-	1	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	5	2	15	-	20	37	5	1	12	-	34	-
0500 LEPROSY	2	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	9	-	-	12
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	35	95	28	20	23	30	46	96	38	7	54	24
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	27	136	16	2	16	-	29	139	2	-	35	-
0900 OTHER	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	17	-	6	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	81	33	233	16	101	177	96	42	395	47	159	-
2100 GENERAL	44	19	49	10	43	-	55	28	121	29	71	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	23	9	175	6	51	166	28	10	254	18	81	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	11	3	9	-	7	11	10	2	18	-	4	-
2400 HOUSING	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	357	320	632	323	559	396	364	361	964	204	538	274
A. GENERAL SERVICES	174	66	357	183	405	222	184	72	518	118	239	174
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	53	30	154	162	374	69	56	35	182	87	167	176
3200 NURSING	33	7	28	5	-	44	34	7	24	8	8	-
3300 LABORATORY	15	4	38	6	13	-	15	4	113	7	34	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	4	1	21	7	4	-	4	1	29	3	2	-
3500 STATISTICS	25	16	28	2	14	23	30	17	53	7	22	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	22	3	18	1	-	26	21	4	54	6	5	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	22	5	70	-	-	60	24	4	63	-	1	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	183	254	275	140	154	174	180	289	446	86	299	98
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	13	3	20	1	13	54	9	3	32	3	57	-
4200 NUTRITION	87	215	29	52	5	79	89	249	70	35	42	20
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	9	2	18	2	1	15	7	2	49	2	12	20
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3	2	20	-	1	-	3	2	20	-	2	27
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	2	2	6	1	1	-	2	1	12	-	7	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	1	1	14	2	1	-	2	1	42	4	7	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	4	2	9	-	-	-	6	2	18	-	2	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	29	10	42	13	29	-	29	13	134	38	63	24
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	30	16	100	68	95	26	27	15	46	-	96	-
5000 REHABILITATION	4	-	11	1	8	-	5	-	16	3	7	7
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	1	1	6	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	4	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	48	22	187	59	119	100	54	28	244	58	143	51
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	6	2	17	7	14	-	6	3	37	10	32	-
6200 MEDICINE	21	13	69	29	78	-	26	16	100	18	74	15
6300 NURSING	7	2	33	8	3	79	7	2	30	16	5	36
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	6	3	18	4	8	-	5	3	34	4	16	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	-	-	11	6	5	21	1	1	15	3	10	-
6600 DENTISTRY	-	1	30	5	11	-	1	2	23	3	6	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	8	1	9	-	-	-	8	1	5	4	-	-
IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	34	53	-	-	-	-	33	58	-	-	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	43	145	-	-	-	-	45	158	-	-	-	-
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	5	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	38	139	-	-	-	-	39	152	-	-	-	-
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	737	845	1,141	427	864	757	769	923	1,703	320	1,000	361

TABLE 4 . . . continued

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL SERVICES, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PARTICIPANTS

PROGRAM	1974						1975					
	NUMBER OF POSTS		FELLOWSHIPS				NUMBER OF POSTS		FELLOWSHIPS			
	PROF.	LOCAL	STC MOS.	ACA-DEMIG	SHORT TERM	PART.	PROF.	LOCAL	STC MOS.	ACA-DEMIG	SHORT TERM	PART.
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	280	310	570	51	326	172	266	318	505	53	297	12
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	166	260	114	12	168	95	161	275	146	17	180	12
0100 GENERAL	14	10	20	5	31	-	14	10	30	7	29	-
0200 MALARIA	62	16	5	-	7	-	57	16	4	-	5	-
0300 SMALLPOX	3	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	6	1	13	-	33	-	5	2	15	-	32	-
0500 LEPROSY	2	1	10	-	-	10	2	1	15	-	-	12
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
0700 ZODNOSES	49	97	39	7	52	-	50	97	42	10	47	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	29	141	2	-	35	-	29	147	2	-	58	-
0900 OTHER	-	-	6	-	2	61	-	-	16	-	3	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	1	1	15	-	7	24	1	1	18	-	6	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	114	42	456	39	158	77	105	43	359	36	117	-
2100 GENERAL	67	29	196	29	86	27	69	29	179	28	66	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	37	9	241	10	66	40	28	10	158	8	42	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	7	2	16	-	4	10	5	2	19	-	6	-
2400 HOUSING	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	1	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	3	-	3	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	375	372	827	218	598	179	368	370	803	229	695	122
A. GENERAL SERVICES	183	73	440	119	258	94	178	74	417	123	272	56
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	50	36	161	87	173	56	58	37	179	87	181	56
3200 NURSING	33	7	27	6	6	38	31	7	22	5	8	-
3300 LABORATORY	18	4	92	9	41	-	14	3	69	16	35	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	2	1	20	2	2	-	2	1	23	2	2	-
3500 STATISTICS	27	17	58	7	30	-	30	18	40	8	39	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	21	4	25	6	5	-	22	4	12	5	5	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	24	4	57	2	1	-	21	4	72	-	2	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	192	299	387	99	340	85	190	296	386	106	423	66
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	10	3	38	3	51	26	10	3	36	7	49	-
4200 NUTRITION	90	251	42	35	45	-	90	249	58	35	48	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	7	2	35	3	11	10	8	2	34	2	11	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3	2	23	-	4	10	3	3	25	1	2	18
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	2	1	14	1	6	-	2	1	19	1	7	12
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	2	1	37	5	11	-	2	1	18	3	8	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	11	4	25	1	9	15	11	4	29	3	24	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	29	17	82	26	30	24	23	15	76	27	36	36
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31	16	71	22	157	-	33	16	70	22	223	-
5000 REHABILITATION	5	-	10	1	10	-	5	-	10	3	9	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	2	2	10	2	6	-	3	2	11	2	6	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	55	29	252	52	165	83	52	26	271	58	155	103
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	6	3	19	11	24	-	6	3	24	10	27	-
6200 MEDICINE	24	16	89	18	74	15	21	14	92	22	55	15
6300 NURSING	9	2	39	5	9	68	10	2	42	6	13	88
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	5	3	50	6	21	-	4	3	47	4	17	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	1	1	14	4	9	-	1	1	21	7	13	-
6600 DENTISTRY	1	2	31	4	8	-	1	1	32	5	10	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	9	2	10	4	20	-	9	2	13	4	20	-
IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	33	58	-	-	-	-	33	61	-	-	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	46	158	-	-	-	-	46	160	-	-	-	-
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	40	152	-	-	-	-	40	154	-	-	-	-
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	799	937	1,649	321	1,089	434	775	946	1,579	340	1,147	237

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*--PERSONNEL--*			*--DUTY--*	*--FELLOWSHIPS--*			*--SEMINARS--*		*--SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*--GRANTS* AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$			\$		\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	17,811,558	398	452	331	12,128,356	917,919	67	250	758,005	160	230,476	1,298,717	2,483,085
PM	216,049	4	-	-	80,222	5,025	-	-	-	-	69,255	61,547	
PW	292,047	3	2	91	232,269	3,947	-	13	12,731	2	562	27,639	19,904
PS	23,197	-	-	1	2,831	-	-	-	-	17	13,720	646	6,000
PG	1,767,868	25	104	47	548,580	13,506	1	22	64,483	134	130,384	325,137	880,783
PK	2,499,038	8	2	104	505,559	77,502	68	95	470,937	68	143,380	186,519	1,115,141
PI	324,656	5	48	-	176,140	3,103	1	-	130	-	42,315	102,968	
PH	1,076,093	15	1	10	229,785	15,874	-	-	26,284	27	4,120	486,286	313,794
PN	1,506,421	34	157	-	578,385	45,246	10	-	51,659	-	32	250,627	580,472
WHO--WR	8,439,847	149	70	349	4,407,122	332,576	239	448	1,750,710	349	229,249	875,173	845,017
UNDP	3,013,901	91	9	185	2,143,900	-	41	36	282,741	-	-	502,588	84,672
WD	83,897	1	-	12	31,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,324	11,998
UNFPA	93,762	4	-	11	37,069	848	-	-	1,169	-	-	44,015	10,661
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,143,334</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>21,101,793</b>	<b>1,410,491</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>3,418,849</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>751,973</b>	<b>4,144,716</b>	<b>6,316,042</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				56.8	3.8			9.2		2.0	11.2	17.0
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	19,583,540	407	488	336	14,285,322	833,195	49	284	633,803	159	278,025	1,019,986	2,533,209
PW	775,773	8	2	167	621,153	7,000	-	38	56,931	-	-	5,000	85,689
PS	7,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,537
PG	5,209,630	27	121	120	1,386,270	104,004	-	97	207,387	170	285,292	748,757	2,477,920
PI	330,000	13	89	-	186,985	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	16,700	101,815
PH	1,320,158	18	23	15	440,134	31,370	20	17	118,300	-	17,500	336,339	381,515
PN	1,125,187	29	118	4	593,705	48,144	10	-	37,720	-	-	84,974	360,644
UNFPA	187,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	21	90,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	9,008,300	159	70	495	5,466,197	387,942	124	395	1,133,620	82	202,300	828,560	989,481
UNDP	6,996,255	104	12	532	3,925,856	135,050	116	132	864,637	-	-	1,550,970	519,747
WD	181,627	1	-	11	52,073	-	-	2	2,500	-	-	10,892	116,162
UNFPA	337,925	3	-	14	86,702	4,707	-	14	18,150	-	-	130,931	97,435
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,062,932</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>27,061,597</b>	<b>1,555,912</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>3,163,043</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>774,117</b>	<b>4,783,109</b>	<b>7,721,154</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				60.1	3.5			7.0		1.7	10.6	17.1
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	21,522,310	413	495	394	15,836,796	919,977	60	323	741,442	155	232,200	1,011,910	2,779,985
PW	387,604	6	1	62	313,533	4,500	-	24	36,000	-	-	-	33,571
PG	1,596,052	7	107	30	601,522	37,800	-	11	15,400	-	33,000	232,412	675,918
PI	330,000	13	89	-	195,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	105,500
PH	883,620	14	23	3	356,916	22,534	20	15	114,900	-	-	127,500	261,770
PN	1,179,170	29	118	4	623,000	50,550	10	-	37,720	-	-	89,200	378,700
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	9,745,500	165	73	517	6,057,514	423,273	132	385	1,184,300	279	356,250	757,532	966,631
UNDP	7,143,923	125	17	556	4,422,780	172,830	76	148	860,230	-	-	1,180,781	507,302
WD	54,714	1	-	-	5,121	-	-	6	2,500	-	-	11,253	30,840
UNFPA	1,957,825	26	14	74	833,897	71,000	22	157	322,500	-	137,560	93,750	499,118
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,985,718</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>29,263,079</b>	<b>1,706,964</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>3,407,992</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>759,010</b>	<b>3,559,338</b>	<b>6,289,335</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				65.0	3.8			7.6		1.7	7.9	14.0
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	23,653,019	416	511	446	16,965,471	998,521	67	371	838,832	96	339,100	1,139,610	3,371,485
PW	6,000	-	1	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	1,311,683	2	103	20	521,747	18,000	-	4	44,600	-	31,000	142,432	553,904
PI	330,000	13	89	-	213,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	87,500
PH	768,773	13	21	1	330,073	15,000	20	-	94,000	-	-	100,000	229,700
PN	1,233,170	29	118	4	652,300	52,950	10	-	37,720	-	-	93,500	396,700
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	10,536,000	170	75	616	6,602,983	469,189	147	410	1,315,050	151	377,350	749,193	1,022,235
UNDP	5,989,504	104	14	410	3,713,280	158,000	73	119	796,910	-	-	945,899	375,415
UNFPA	2,562,103	28	14	73	1,069,137	76,500	22	223	414,900	-	146,000	87,000	768,566
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,575,252</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>30,090,991</b>	<b>1,792,660</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>3,630,012</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>893,450</b>	<b>3,312,634</b>	<b>6,855,505</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.6	3.9			7.8		1.9	7.1	14.7

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

## SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROGRAMS BY FUND

	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>I. Protection of Health</b>	<u>10,691,296</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>13,466,513</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>14,298,803</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>13,742,516</u>	<u>29.6</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<u>6,803,891</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>7,901,076</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>7,655,993</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>7,591,399</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Regular	5,506,391	15.0	6,015,789	13.4	6,569,665	14.6	7,011,232	15.1
Special Malaria	216,049	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Water Supply	292,047	0.8	775,773	1.7	387,604	0.8	6,000	*
Grants and Other Contributions	776,520	2.1	1,089,198	2.4	698,724	1.6	574,167	1.2
Special Fund for Research	3,000	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan American Health and Education Foundation	9,884	*	20,316	*	-	-	-	-
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<u>3,887,405</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>5,565,437</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>6,642,810</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>6,151,117</u>	<u>13.3</u>
Regular	2,665,711	7.3	2,958,747	6.6	3,115,466	6.9	3,208,966	6.9
United Nations Development Programme	1,204,100	3.2	2,601,855	5.8	3,527,344	7.8	2,942,151	6.4
Grants and Other Contributions	17,594	*	4,835	*	-	-	-	-
<b>II. Promotion of Health</b>	<u>17,322,798</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>20,851,095</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>19,535,777</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>20,683,624</u>	<u>44.4</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<u>12,170,537</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>12,973,464</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>10,569,844</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>11,232,295</u>	<u>24.1</u>
Regular	6,384,629	17.2	6,598,313	14.7	7,372,185	16.5	8,118,652	17.4
Grants and Other Contributions	698,450	1.9	3,658,723	8.1	732,512	1.6	596,700	1.3
INCAP and Related Grants	1,831,077	4.9	1,455,187	3.2	1,509,170	3.4	1,563,170	3.4
Special Fund for Health Promotion	2,461,066	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Fund for Research	20,197	0.1	7,537	*	-	-	-	-
Pan American Health and Education Foundation	775,118	2.1	1,066,704	2.4	770,977	1.7	768,773	1.7
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	-	-	187,000	0.4	185,000	0.4	185,000	0.3
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<u>5,152,261</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>7,877,631</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>8,965,933</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>9,451,329</u>	<u>20.3</u>
Regular	3,369,843	9.0	3,489,678	7.7	3,745,661	8.4	4,112,509	8.8
United Nations Development Programme	1,676,347	4.5	4,018,898	9.0	3,262,447	7.3	2,776,717	6.0
Grants and Other Contributions	12,309	*	31,130	0.1	-	-	-	-
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	93,762	0.3	337,925	0.7	1,957,825	4.3	2,562,103	5.5
<b>III. Development of Educational Institutions</b>	<u>3,072,272</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>3,845,580</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>3,765,329</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>3,837,419</u>	<u>8.2</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<u>1,981,543</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>2,460,119</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>2,192,985</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>2,193,912</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Regular	1,521,707	4.1	1,765,272	4.0	1,915,526	4.2	2,053,096	4.4
Grants and Other Contributions	203,550	0.5	461,709	1.0	164,816	0.4	140,816	0.3
Special Fund for Health Promotion	37,972	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pan American Health and Education Foundation	218,314	0.6	233,138	0.5	112,643	0.2	-	-
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<u>1,090,729</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1,385,461</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1,572,344</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>1,643,507</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Regular	909,619	2.4	957,959	2.1	1,163,498	2.6	1,372,871	2.9
United Nations Development Programme	133,454	0.4	375,502	0.8	354,132	0.8	270,636	0.6
Grants and Other Contributions	47,656	0.1	52,000	0.1	54,714	0.1	-	-
<b>IV. Program Services</b>	<u>1,697,750</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>1,838,188</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>1,977,432</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>2,132,261</u>	<u>4.6</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization - Regular</b>	<u>1,366,265</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>1,470,171</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1,581,507</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>1,712,827</u>	<u>3.7</u>
<b>World Health Organization - Regular</b>	<u>331,485</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>368,017</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>395,925</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>419,434</u>	<u>0.9</u>
<b>V. Administrative Direction</b>	<u>3,479,912</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>4,145,367</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>4,411,809</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>5,017,766</u>	<u>10.7</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<u>2,407,499</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>2,971,562</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>3,245,722</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>3,771,891</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Regular	2,334,722	6.2	2,971,562	6.6	3,245,722	7.2	3,771,891	8.1
Pan American Health and Education Foundation	72,777	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<u>1,072,413</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1,173,785</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1,166,087</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1,245,875</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Regular	1,066,075	2.9	1,080,123	2.4	1,166,087	2.6	1,245,875	2.6
Grants and Other Contributions	6,338	*	93,662	0.2	-	-	-	-
<b>VI. Governing Bodies</b>	<u>529,306</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>516,209</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>546,568</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>611,666</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization</b>	<u>432,192</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>362,433</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>387,705</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>435,321</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Regular	347,844	0.9	362,433	0.8	387,705	0.9	435,321	0.9
Grants and Other Contributions	84,348	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>World Health Organization - Regular</b>	<u>97,114</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>153,776</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>158,863</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>176,345</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<b>VII. Advances to Assets</b>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>450,000</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>550,000</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<b>Pan American Health Organization - Regular</b>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>400,000</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>450,000</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>550,000</u>	<u>1.2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>37,143,334</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>45,062,932</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>44,985,718</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>46,575,252</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\* Less than .05 per cent

## I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH

## A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## 0100 - GENERAL

The mortality rate for infectious diseases in Latin America decreased by 48% between the years 1956-66 in the group under five years of age. The diseases of the gastrointestinal tract - mostly due to gastroenteritis - dropped by 44% and the diseases of the respiratory tract for the same period of time and mainly due to pneumonia and influenza, by 26%. In spite of the significant reduction observed, infectious diseases are still an important public health problem.

In 13 countries the percentage of deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases in relation to the total deaths from well-defined causes is more than 30, and in another two countries this percentage is between 20 and 29. The diseases susceptible to prevention through the use of vaccines represent more than 8% of the mortality from all well-defined causes in eight countries, and in six more it is between 4 and 7%.

These statistics indicate the seriousness of communicable diseases as public health problems and give rise to the goal of control of communicable diseases as one of the principal objectives of PAHO. Priority activities are (1) eradication of the diseases for which practical measures of elimination exist and for which the Governing Bodies have adopted resolutions on eradication (malaria, smallpox, yaws) and the eradication of *Aedes aegypti*, vector of urban yellow fever and dengue; (2) control of diseases susceptible to prevention through vaccines; (3) programs which are both technically and economically feasible for combating such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy, and venereal diseases; (4) control of diseases posing serious problems in certain areas of the Americas, such as plague, epidemic typhus, Chagas' disease, filariasis, schistosomiasis, hydatidosis, onchocerciasis, cutaneous leishmaniasis, and other parasitic diseases; (5) research and epidemiological surveillance of diseases produced by viruses and rickettsias; (6) development or improvement of health infrastructures and complementary services which support research, control, or eradication of communicable diseases; and (7) development or improvement of an epidemiological surveillance system as a standard component of programs for control of eradication.

The Ministers of Health of the countries of the Region of the Americas, in their special meeting held in Chile in 1972, established goals to be reached in the decade of the seventies. For those diseases preventable by vaccination, the goals are to reduce the mortality rate for measles, whooping cough, and tetanus to 1.0, 1.0, and 0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, and to reduce the morbidity for diphtheria and poliomyelitis to 1.0 and 0.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively, at the same time maintaining the smallpox morbidity rate at zero level. These goals will be pursued by the countries of the Region in the coming years.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 628,446	\$ 823,205	\$ 817,127	\$ 926,146
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
TOTAL POSTS	22	25	24	24
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	13	20	30
FELLOWSHIPS	13	24	36	36
SEMINARS	\$ 8,940	\$ 38,700	\$ 8,500	\$ 12,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 105,298	\$ 72,392	\$ 63,450	\$ 69,650
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 51,649	\$ 87,769	\$ 106,000	\$ 105,000

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guatemala-0100	AMRO-0102
Argentina-0100	Haiti-0100	AMRO-0103
Bolivia-0100	Panama-0100	AMRO-0104
Brazil-0100	Paraguay-0100	AMRO-0106
Brazil-0114	Peru-0100	AMRO-0108
Chile-0100	Trinidad and Tobago-0100	AMRO-0111
Cuba-0100	Uruguay-0100	AMRO-0112
Ecuador-0100	AMRO-0100	AMRO-0114
El Salvador-0100	AMRO-0101	AMRO-3108

## 0200 - MALARIA

The Ministers of Health of the Americas, in their meeting in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972, set a goal for malaria eradication in the Hemisphere. It was concluded that, with sufficient resources, it will be possible to eradicate malaria by the end of the decade in areas with 168.2 million inhabitants (90.7% of the population of the originally malarious area). Final solution of the problem in the remaining areas (9.3% of the population) depends upon the application of more efficient methods against the vector and the parasite, or the protection of susceptible persons, using a flexible strategy adapted to epidemiological conditions in each area.



As of 31 December 1972, malaria eradication had been achieved in areas with 86.1 million inhabitants (45.3% of those living in the originally malarious areas); 42.0 million (22.1%) were in areas in consolidation phase; and 61.8 million (32.6%) were in attack phase. In terms of political units, 12 have eradicated the disease and in three (Argentina, the Canal Zone, and Guyana), consolidation phase has been reached in their entire territory. The remaining 19 units are applying attack measures in the areas where malaria transmission still exists, although the majority of these units have parts of their territories in maintenance or consolidation phases. In five political units (British Honduras, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Paraguay) steady progress has been made towards malaria eradication in the last two years, and the prospect is good for achieving malaria eradication within a determined period.

In five programs (Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Surinam, and Venezuela), malaria incidence was reduced and notable progress observed in 1972. In another five programs (Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Haiti, and Peru), the situation of malaria remained about the same as in 1971. Finally, in the four countries in Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua), where serious technical problems had interfered with normal progress, considerable improvement was observed in 1972 through the use of propoxur in areas where the vector is resistant to DDT. Further progress is expected to be achieved by continuing the application of propoxur.

PAHO research on malaria continues to be directed towards finding solutions for the problems that hamper the progress of eradication programs. Investigation of vector response to propoxur continues; in addition, studies of alternate attack measures and new insecticides which could be applied economically and effectively, such as landrin (OMS-597), will be carried out in 1973. A research project continued in El Salvador, in coordination with the Government, aimed at finding effective and economic means to interrupt malaria transmission in areas where the vector is resistant to DDT. Serological studies, experiments in chemotherapy, and studies on the resistance of malaria parasites to chloroquine continued in Brazil in 1972; in 1973 such studies will be extended to Colombia, Costa Rica, and other countries.

PAHO continued to collaborate with the International Training Course on Malariology and Environmental Sanitation in Venezuela through the provision of fellowships for malaria eradication professional personnel. It also continued to supply antimalaria drugs for presumptive and radical-cure treatments, essential materials, and equipment for the countries to undertake research activities and field experiments and, within the availability of funds, certain laboratory supplies.

Technical assistance by PAHO was continued through medical officers, engineers, entomologists, advisers in administrative methods, parasitologists, laboratory advisers, and technical officers. In two countries, PAHO medical officers were assigned as co-directors of the National Malaria Eradication Services, sharing executive responsibilities of the respective programs. Grants were provided to a university to continue investigations in the development of an active immunization technique; PAHO will continue the grant in 1973.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 2,326,508	\$ 2,205,293	\$ 2,212,067	\$ 2,130,403
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.6
TOTAL POSTS	86	81	78	73
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	1	5	4
FELLOWSHIPS	11	8	7	5
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 11,000	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 323,138	\$ 240,700	\$ 237,750	\$ 199,950
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 117,422	\$ 155,069	\$ 170,400	\$ 169,500

#### Projects:

Headquarters	El Salvador-0200	Nicaragua-0200
Zone Office	El Salvador-0216	Panama-0200
Argentina-0200	French Antilles and	Paraguay-0200
Belize-0200	Guiana-0200	Paraguay-0201
Bolivia-0200	Guatemala-0200	Peru-0200
Brazil-0200	Guyana-0200	AMRO-0200
Colombia-0200	Haiti-0200	AMRO-0201
Costa Rica-0200	Honduras-0200	AMRO-0203
Dominican Republic-0200	Mexico-0200	AMRO-0216
Ecuador-0200		AMRO-0218

#### 0300 - SMALLPOX

The smallpox eradication campaign was begun in the Americas in 1967 when the disease was prevalent in five countries. During the 1967-71 period a total of 18,136 cases were reported, 99.7% of which were from Brazil. Since April 1971 no new cases have been reported, in spite of an intensive search made by special teams in areas where the last cases were found in 1970-71, and in regions considered to be of high risk because of poor maintenance of the vaccination programs. This investigation was particularly exhaustive in Brazil during the three-month period when the peak of smallpox cases used to occur. As a result of the policy adopted by the United States of America by which smallpox vaccination was discontinued, most countries are not pressing hard enough for good coverage in the maintenance programs.

In 1972, smallpox vaccinations carried out in the countries having agreements with PAHO were Argentina, 950,000; Bolivia, 211,313; Brazil, 14,077,397; Chile, 675,616; Colombia, 986,553; Costa Rica, 30,797; Cuba, 17,964; Ecuador, 353,209; Guatemala, 140,822; Panama, 29,410; Paraguay, 272,046; Peru, 1,134,824; Uruguay, 166,171; and Venezuela, 939,944. In Brazil, 92% of the estimated population was vaccinated between 1968 and 1972. Seven of the countries produce lyophilized smallpox vaccine of excellent quality. Annual production was 59 million doses in 1966, 135.7 million in 1970, 69 million in 1971, and 57.4 million in 1972. Since the attack phase is over, the production of vaccine has been decreased. In 1972 about five million doses of smallpox vaccine were donated from this Region to the WHO supply.

To assure the detection and control of any suspicious case, PAHO is promoting the enforcement of epidemiological surveillance activities. Special epidemiological surveillance courses for public health officers were conducted in the United States of America (Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service) and Venezuela, sponsored by PAHO and the Governments of both countries. PAHO also cooperated with the governments through advisory and reference services on the quality of the vaccine.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 494,421	\$ 172,493	\$ 139,131	\$ 130,288
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.3	.4	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	12	6	4	4
CONSULTANT MONTHS	7	1	1	1
FELLOWSHIPS	7	1	1	-
SEMINARS	\$ 6,082	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 106,045	\$ 45,000	\$ 24,500	\$ 14,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 269,387	\$ 155,069	\$ 170,400	\$ 169,500

Projects:

Argentina-0300	Ecuador-0300	Uruguay-0300
Bolivia-0300	Paraguay-0300	AMRO-0300
Brazil-0300	Peru-0300	AMRO-0304
Colombia-0300		AMRO-0306

#### 0400 - TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis continues as a major public health problem in the Region. In 1971, there were 39,160 new cases of the disease in the United States of America and Canada and about 155,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean area. Even though not all cases were confirmed bacteriologically, the numbers demonstrate the importance of this disease from an operational point of view, giving as they do an indication of the numbers of new cases needing medical attention and treatment.

Transmission of the tuberculosis bacilli is the principal factor determining the present and future epidemiological problem. From among the various methods that can be elected to diminish the incidence of tuberculosis, vaccination with BCG has priority as the most efficient in relation to resources invested. From the point of view of social benefit, bacteriological examination of patients with respiratory symptoms and the chemotherapeutical treatment of ambulatory cases discovered would be the methods of choice. The general policy of the program, because of coverage and cost, must be based on the integration of control programs with the general health services.

The objectives of the tuberculosis control program for the present decade, approved by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas, are vaccination with BCG of 80% of the population under 15 years of age; bacilloscopic examination of 60 to 75% of persons with respiratory symptoms; and treatment of all cases discovered, principally utilizing techniques and activities of ambulatory medical care services. These objectives were reaffirmed by the II Regional Seminar on Tuberculosis in November 1972.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 285,181	\$ 257,936	\$ 271,388	\$ 264,302
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	.6	.6	.6
TOTAL POSTS	7	6	7	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	15	12	13	15
FELLOWSHIPS	20	34	33	32
SEMINARS	\$ 47,274	\$ 16,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 32,886	\$ 16,697	\$ 7,150	\$ 7,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 284,342	\$ 162,569	\$ 177,900	\$ 177,000

Projects:		
Headquarters	Cuba-0400	AMRO-0403
Bolivia-0400	Dominican Republic-0400	AMRO-0404
Brazil-0400	Honduras-0400	AMRO-0408
Chile-0400	AMRO-0400	AMRO-0409
Costa Rica-0400		AMRO-0410

## 0500 - LEPROSY

There are about 10,000 new cases of leprosy reported annually from 29 countries and territories of the Americas. In order to more effectively control this disease, it is proposed to increase the promotion of control programs to include 14 countries and to provide technical assistance to design, implement, or evaluate leprosy control programs and epidemiological surveillance in six countries. To increase the accuracy of clinical diagnosis and classification of the disease, the Third International Seminar on the Histopathology of Leprosy for pathologists will be held. This should provide better data for epidemiological studies and the determination of disease patterns and trends.

The Advisory Committee on Leprosy, meeting in July 1971, observed that "the leprosy problem of the Americas is not yet fully and precisely defined," that "it is becoming obvious that our past approaches to (1) data collection and analysis and (2) leprosy control are not functioning uniformly well, and that, therefore, there is a real need for developing and evaluating new methodologies." The Committee recommended that "a coordinated Hemisphere-wide effort in leprosy control, training, and research through the development of a PAHO International Center for Training and Research in Leprosy and Related Diseases be established." It is proposed to establish at least two collaborating centers for field studies in leprosy control and rehabilitation.

New discoveries in immunology, treatment, and the use of the armadillo as an animal model to study leprosy, while promising an improvement in diagnosis, treatment, and control of the disease, nonetheless indicate the need to assure the implementation of the most effective control measures, properly administered, if control is to be realized. To be effective, control programs must make greater and greater use of ambulatory (domiciliary) services for leprosy patients. At present too many countries continue to expend large sums of money for unnecessary institutional care which detracts from, rather than contributes to, effective control. Reallocation of these funds will be necessary in order to plan and implement effective control programs and reduce incidence.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 103,374	\$ 137,064	\$ 119,401	\$ 141,585
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.3	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	3	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	4	9	10	15
SEMINARS	\$ 13,255	\$ 10,400	\$ 11,000	\$ 10,400
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,440	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,000	\$ 11,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 291,774	\$ 188,069	\$ 181,900	\$ 182,500

Projects:		
Headquarters	AMRO-0500	AMRO-0509
Colombia-0500	AMRO-0507	AMRO-0512

## 0600 - VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal diseases continue to be the most frequently and increasingly reported infectious disease in the Americas, with a few exceptions. Where reporting is reliable, gonorrhoea in particular has continued to rise precipitously.

Before the incidence of these diseases can be reduced, it will be necessary to stop the continued rise in new infections. Programs in the countries of this Hemisphere vary from very good to the bare provision of clinical services at the convenience of the provider. It is proposed, therefore, to promote the planning for or the implementation of programs for venereal disease control in 12 countries and to assist the governments in four countries to design, implement, or evaluate venereal disease programs and epidemiological surveillance. The training of personnel and the promotion of epidemiological and administrative research are to be included.

The IV International Course on the Epidemiology and Control of the Venereal Diseases is to be held in Chile in 1973. Fellowships are provided by PAHO for venereal disease control personnel from the countries, who then return to put on a similar course for other national venereal disease control personnel.



The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center in Brazil is collaborating with these countries by providing technical assistance, training, and research. It also provides technical assistance to the countries free of the disease in their programs to prevent re-entry. The activities of the Center are coordinated with the programs of activities to control FMD in the various countries. The Center collaborates with these countries by providing assistance which is based upon the status of the disease in each country, the progress of the national campaign, and the capacity of the country to achieve its objectives.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,670,303	\$ 1,922,627	\$ 1,871,084	\$ 2,054,356
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4
TOTAL POSTS	163	168	170	176
CONSULTANT MONTHS	16	2	2	2
FELLOWSHIPS	18	35	35	58
SEMINARS	\$ 22,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 280,603	\$ 176,843	\$ 194,155	\$ 207,680
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 648,474	\$ 738,163	\$ 523,127	\$ 529,683

Projects:

Brazil-0800	Panama-0800	Peru-0800
Chile-0800	Paraguay-0800	AMRO-0800
Colombia-0800		AMRO-0806

0900 - OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Some vector-borne diseases with intermediate hosts require special attention in the Americas. Plague in particular is enzootic in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, the United States of America, and Venezuela and represents a constant threat in the seaports of these countries. From 1963 to 1972, 4,698 cases of human plague were reported; 298 of these occurred in 1972.

Epidemics of Junin hemorrhagic fever have been recurrent in Argentina since 1943, with epidemics reaching a peak morbidity of 60 per 100,000 and a case fatality of 6%. In Bolivia, Machupo virus, having a rodent reservoir, has been the source of several outbreaks, totalling 1,434 cases with high fatality rates, between 1959 and 1972.

Among the arboviruses, dengue fever and Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) present the most serious problems. The frequency of dengue outbreaks in the Caribbean area has been steadily increasing in the past ten years, and the latest epidemic in Colombia affected at least 416,000 people. Besides Colombia, three countries and eight territories in the Caribbean reported 86,948 cases of dengue between 1963 and 1972. VEE, primarily a disease fatal to horses, has steadily moved northward, from Ecuador to the United States of America, since 1969. Over 16,800 human cases and 17,500 equine deaths were reported in Mexico in 1971 and at least 2,845 human cases in 1972. In Venezuela, 29,102 cases of VEE in human beings have been reported since 1962. The cost of controlling the disease after it moved into the United States of America was estimated at \$10-15 million.

Louse-borne typhus remains an important endemic disease in the highlands of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. Over the period 1962-72, nine countries reported 3,551 cases.

With the objective of acquiring more knowledge to permit more effective control of these diseases, PAHO collaborates with the governments in the investigation of the ecological factors which lead to the creation of enzootic foci and epizootic spread of the diseases and their persistence. PAHO provides fellowships and consultant services to stimulate, orient, and coordinate research and investigation and collaborates with the countries in the improvement of the surveillance services and control of these diseases.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 65,072	\$ 51,798	\$ 60,800	\$ 64,700
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.1	.1	.1
CONSULTANT MONTHS	1	4	6	16
FELLOWSHIPS	-	2	2	3
SEMINARS	\$ 10,718	\$ -	\$ 39,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 52,196	\$ 27,216	\$ 9,000	\$ 25,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 648,474	\$ 751,945	\$ 523,127	\$ 532,683

Projects:

Bolivia-0901	Guatemala-0901	AMRO-0920
Brazil-0900	Peru-0900	AMRO-0923
Brazil-0901	AMRO-0900	AMRO-0924
Ecuador-0900	AMRO-0919	AMRO-0925

## 1000 - PARASITIC DISEASES

Of the parasitic diseases in the Americas, Chagas' disease and schistosomiasis are the most important. About 10,000,000 persons have the former and about 7,000,000 the latter. The social and economic losses caused by these two diseases are very great. In Brazil alone, a conservative estimate indicates that the annual economic loss due to schistosomiasis is many millions of dollars. In the case of Chagas' disease, many persons die each year in the acute phase of the disease, and, by conservative estimate, at least 1,000,000 persons have chronic cardiopathy due to the infection.

Onchocerciasis affects thousands of persons in Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela. Cutaneous leishmaniasis causes severe disfigurement and disability among rural populations in many areas. The other parasitic infections, including amebiasis, cysticercosis, ancylostomiasis, and fascioliasis, also take their toll of lives, reduce vitality, and interfere with economic development.

Only six out of ten countries with a high prevalence of Chagas' disease (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) have either control programs under way or plans to start these activities. The other four (Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Paraguay) have no plans or activities. None of seven countries with a low prevalence of Chagas' disease are providing any control activities. Concerning schistosomiasis, in spite of the fact that control is feasible using available measures, only Puerto Rico and Venezuela have adequate activities. Another four countries carry on poor control activities, and three countries and territories have no control project at all.

The program seeks to assist governments in the development and improvement of national control and evaluation programs and to stimulate research and training activities. The program aims to incorporate parasitic disease control into regional economic development programs, such as agriculture and river basins and dams, to avoid the risk of increasing the problems, particularly of schistosomiasis, Chagas' disease, and leishmaniasis, as a result of ecological changes produced by such conditions. Standard serum for diagnosis of Chagas' disease is at the disposal of the countries, as a result of the recommendation made by an expert group on Chagas' disease which met in Costa Rica.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 19,347	\$ 114,202	\$ 135,510	\$ 120,024
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	1	17	15	18
FELLOWSHIPS	-	6	7	6
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 5,239	\$ 20,700	\$ 20,200	\$ 20,200
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 653,474	\$ 771,543	\$ 533,127	\$ 542,683

## Projects:

Brazil-1000	Peru-1000	AMRO-1007
Brazil-1001	Surinam-1000	AMRO-1008
French Antilles and	AMRO-1000	AMRO-1013
Guiana-1000		AMRO-1014

## B. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## 2100 - GENERAL

In the countries in the Americas not only is the population increasing at a rate without precedent, but so are the exploitation of resources and technological development. Even though half the population of Latin America still lives in rural conditions, some of the largest urban complexes in the world may be developing on the Continent. The magnitude of this growth of the principal cities, both in density of population and in industrial development, poses problems in environmental degradation and in alteration of ecological equilibrium similar to those experienced by highly industrialized countries. The ecological problems can become critical, up to the point of affecting the survival of man.

In 1961 the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean area agreed to provide water and sewerage services to 70% of the urban and 50% of the rural population by 1971. During the III Meeting of Ministers of Health in 1972, these goals were reviewed and concrete measures added in respect to collection and disposal of solid wastes, environmental pollution, occupational health and hygiene, and health aspects of regional development. The results achieved in the urban and rural water supply programs during the decade 1961-71 have in turn stimulated the strengthening of national infrastructures in their efforts to improve the quality of water, air, soil, and food and to prevent dangers occasioned by products and by-products derived from modern technology.

FAHO cooperates with Member Governments in planning, carrying out, and evaluating programs destined to reverse and prevent deficient environmental and ecological conditions. Programs are carried out within parameters and points of reference that can serve to define alternative courses of action, as well as to provide bases for cost estimates. Engineers are assigned to various projects to work in this area, as are the specialists assigned to the Pan American Sanitary Engineering Center in Peru.

This Center began operations in 1969 and in essence provides consultant services, produces and disseminates technical information, supports training of high level personnel, and promotes and assists applied research in problems that affect the urban and rural environment.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,554,930	\$ 2,724,947	\$ 3,463,073	\$ 3,423,482
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.2	6.1	7.7	7.4
TOTAL POSTS	63	83	96	98
CONSULTANT MONTHS	49	121	196	179
FELLOWSHIPS	53	100	115	94
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,500	\$ 2,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 44,014	\$ 379,968	\$ 454,242	\$ 317,446
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 721,106	\$ 951,517	\$ 711,281	\$ 715,028

Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-2100	Trinidad and Tobago-2100
Argentina-2100	Ecuador-2101	United States of America-3108
Barbados-2100	El Salvador-2100	Uruguay-2100
Belize-2100	Guatemala-2100	Venezuela-2100
Bolivia-2100	Guyana-2100	Venezuela-2101
Bolivia-3104	Haiti-2100	West Indies-2101
Brazil-2100	Haiti-3100	West Indies-2102
Brazil-2103	Honduras-2100	West Indies-2103
Brazil-2104	Jamaica-2100	AMRO-2100
Brazil-3101	Mexico-2100	AMRO-2101
Brazil-3109	Mexico-2102	AMRO-2102
Brazil-3110	Nicaragua-3100	AMRO-2103
Chile-2100	Panama-2100	AMRO-2104
Colombia-2100	Panama-3102	AMRO-2106
Colombia-2102	Paraguay-2100	AMRO-2107
Colombia-3100	Paraguay-3100	AMRO-2114
Costa Rica-2100	Peru-2100	AMRO-2118
Costa Rica-3100	Peru-3100	AMRO-2120
Cuba-2100	Peru-3106	AMRO-2124
Dominican Republic-2100	Surinam-2100	AMRO-3108
Dominican Republic-3100		

2200 - WATER SUPPLIES

It was estimated in 1972 that about 56% of the total population of Latin America and the Caribbean area were served by water supply systems, but only 24% of the same population had adequate sewerage services. The rural and urban population served with water supply systems by either house connections or public hydrants was 79% and 27%, respectively. The great effort on the part of the countries to reach these figures of service has meant, during the period 1961-72, an investment of over \$3 billion in construction of new works or expansion and remodeling of existing systems. About one-third of this amount was provided by international or bilateral lending agencies, while two-thirds was funded by the countries themselves.

The III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health established the following goals for the decade of the 1970's: (1) to provide water through house connections to 80% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to supply half the population now without services; (2) to provide water supplies to 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, to supply 30% of the population now without service; (3) to install sewerage systems to serve 70% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to reduce by 30% the proportion of the population now without such service; (4) to install sewerage systems or other means of sanitary disposal of excreta for 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, to reduce by 30% the proportion of the population now without such services. It is estimated that to meet these goals the countries must invest \$10 billion in the next 10 years to serve an additional population of 130 million with water and of 100 million with sewerage service. To do this, it will be necessary to train some 10,000 technicians at the intermediate level and 20,000 administrators and managers of water and sewerage services.

PAHO will continue to cooperate in the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sewerage systems; in the planning, execution, and evaluation of national programs in rural and urban areas; in the improvement of agencies responsible for these programs; in training personnel; in applied research in cost reduction and simplification of systems; and in negotiations with international agencies for financing the projects.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,224,887	\$ 2,086,901	\$ 2,164,685	\$ 1,409,847
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	3.3	4.6	4.8	3.0
TOTAL POSTS	32	38	46	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	175	254	241	158
FELLOWSHIPS	57	99	76	50
SEMINARS	\$ 39,988	\$ 4,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 120,570	\$ 78,443	\$ 50,700	\$ 28,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 756,499	\$ 1,319,865	\$ 966,752	\$ 754,128

## Projects:

Argentina-2200	Cuba-2200	Peru-2203
Barbados-2201	Dominican Republic-2200	Surinam-2200
Bolivia-2200	Ecuador-2201	Trinidad and Tobago-2200
Bolivia-2201	El Salvador-2200	Uruguay-2200
Bolivia-2202	Guyana-2201	Venezuela-2200
Bolivia-2203	Haiti-2200	West Indies-2200
Brazil-2200	Jamaica-2202	AMRO-2114
Brazil-2201	Jamaica-2204	AMRO-2200
Brazil-2202	Mexico-2200	AMRO-2203
Brazil-2203	Nicaragua-2200	AMRO-2213
Brazil-2204	Nicaragua-2201	AMRO-2219
Chile-2200	Nicaragua-2202	AMRO-2220
Chile-2201	Panama-2200	AMRO-2223
Colombia-2201	Paraguay-2200	AMRO-2224
Colombia-2202	Peru-2200	AMRO-2225
Costa Rica-2200	Peru-2202	AMRO-2226

2300 - AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

In the Americas in 1972 there were 53 cases of jungle yellow fever reported in six countries, 22 of them in an epidemic outbreak that affected the southwestern region of Venezuela. The total number of cases of the disease reported in the last 20 years (1953-72) in the Region was 1,509, all sylvatic except for four urban cases in Trinidad in 1954.

Dengue in the last 12 years has been the cause of epidemics in the countries of northern South America and the Caribbean, more than 600,000 cases being registered. Identification of dengue virus type I and type II in the Americas in recent years has increased the concern over the possibility of a sudden epidemic in the hemorrhagic form with the shock syndrome.

At the end of 1972 the area free of Aedes aegypti in the Americas encompassed 8.6 million km<sup>2</sup> (73% of the area initially infested). i.e., Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, British Honduras, Canal Zone of Panama, Cayman Islands, Chile, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Brazil has eliminated the reinfestation from its Northern Region. Guatemala and Panama, even though considered free of the vector, each has a focus of reinfestation. Mexico has an extensive area free of the vector, but a part of its territory is reinfested. The area in the Americas still infested with Aedes aegypti is 3.2 million km<sup>2</sup> (27% of the area initially infested), which includes 31 countries and territories in the Caribbean, part of northern South America, the United States of America, and regions of Mexico and Central America.

At the beginning of 1973, the following countries and territories had active eradication programs: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guadalupe, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. Limited campaigns are under way in the Bahamas, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Surinam, and Venezuela. Campaigns are being planned in the British Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, and Nevis. Honduras began the reorganization of its campaign with a budget approved for 1973. Infested countries without activities are the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States of America, and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 594,468	\$ 422,956	\$ 352,338	\$ 334,416
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.6	.9	.8	.7
TOTAL POSTS	14	12	9	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	18	16	19
FELLOWSHIPS	7	4	4	6
SEMINARS	\$ 4,485	\$ -	\$ 12,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 203,409	\$ 170,695	\$ 126,500	\$ 134,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 817,008	\$ 1,323,015	\$ 966,752	\$ 754,128

## Projects:

Barbados-2300	Guyana-2300	AMRO-2300
Belize-2300	Honduras-2300	AMRO-2301
Brazil-2300	Jamaica-2300	AMRO-2303
Colombia-2300	Netherlands Antilles-2300	AMRO-2308
Colombia-2301	Panama-2300	AMRO-2309
Costa Rica-2300	Surinam-2300	AMRO-2310
Cuba-2300	Venezuela-2300	AMRO-2311



## 2400 - HOUSING

Housing, as a part of the human environment, influences both the health and the welfare of human beings. Thus, the problem of housing must be related not only to its material aspects but also to its sociocultural aspects, since there is a necessity for adequate space to avoid the effects of overcrowding, with basic sanitary services, in a community and a neighborhood that permits a compatible social life. The problem is aggravated by urban sprawl and migrations from rural areas to the cities.

Latin America, with its annual population growth of 3% and its deficit of 25 million houses, must find new solutions to its housing problems. The basic difficulty is the low income of the population for acquiring housing, even at low cost. At the same time, many of the governments are not in position to finance the large-scale programs needed, thereby allowing little hope that focusing on traditional construction would give the desired results. The present need is to find a means of helping the low income groups construct housing, with minimum elements and services, at about 5% to 10% of conventional prices.

The improvement of housing conditions can only be achieved on a significant scale if present patterns of construction are changed to patterns of mutual or self-help through new efforts integrated with present socioeconomic developments, new materials, or actions that commit the population to the process of development. In Latin America, where the population is primarily agricultural, the economic stabilization of the rural area is an indispensable condition for urban-industrial development. Programs of low-cost housing, urbanization, colonization, and settlements in areas where agrarian reform programs are being carried out must take into account the general plan of development and the process of physical planning by regions.

In the last few years PAHO, through CEPIS, together with other interested international agencies, has collaborated with Member Governments in the physical planning for housing in urban and rural areas, principally with respect to health and welfare. The Center's efforts are directed towards (1) formulation of urban and regional planning projects; (2) establishing or improving institutions responsible for programs of housing and regional development; (3) adoption of interdisciplinary solutions to problems in housing and developmental programs; and (4) studies oriented toward eliminating or controlling certain vectors of disease.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 21,803	\$ 50,462	\$ 60,420	\$ 61,426
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL POSTS GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 817,008	\$ 1,323,015	\$ 966,752	\$ 754,128

Project:  
AMRO-2114

## 2500 - AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution created by emissions of particles and gases from domestic and industrial activities and motor transport is on the rise throughout the world and has begun to seriously affect developing countries. High rates of population growth and rapid increase in size of cities in almost all the Region are aggravating the problem. Since 1965 PAHO has been co-operating in programs for the control of air pollution. In June 1972 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment recommended that a worldwide network be established to monitor the environment, including carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, oxidants, nitrogen oxides, heat, and particulates. The III Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas in 1972 set as a goal for the decade 1971-80 the formulation of programs for the control of atmospheric pollution in urban areas of more than 500,000 inhabitants and in other cities where industrialization or other considerations justify them. This is a formidable task, requiring tenacious efforts on the part of the countries.

Excluding Canada and the United States of America, there are some 45 urban areas that already have or will have over 500,000 population by 1980, including 15 with over a million population and four with over 5 million. There are at least 29 other cities with a growing rate of industrialization. The problem areas are distributed through 22 countries, and it will be necessary to develop an infrastructure adequate to handle the magnitude and seriousness of the air pollution problem. During the past decade, three cities have initiated programs and five or six more are in the advanced planning stage.

Following the mandate of the 1966 Directing Council, a network of 62 air sampling stations has been established to determine the magnitude of the air pollution problem, and 35 stations are being installed.

Through CEPIS and various country projects, PAHO cooperates in the evaluation of problems and in the formulation of programs of air pollution surveillance and control. It also provides short-term consultant services in specific cases and collaboration in training personnel and in preparation of legislation and regulations. These and related activities are to continue, having as the ultimate objective reaching the goals set by the Ministers' Meeting.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 40,802	\$ 45,339	\$ 42,576	\$ 46,447
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.1	.1	.1	.1
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	-	2	3	3
FELLOWSHIPS	-	3	2	3
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,156	\$ 5,700	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,800
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 817,008	\$ 1,323,015	\$ 966,752	\$ 754,128

Projects:  
 Brazil-2500                      Costa Rica-2500                      Guatemala-2500  
 Colombia-2500                      El Salvador-2500                      Peru-2500

## II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH

### A. GENERAL SERVICES

#### 3100 - GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministers of Health of the Americas, at the III Special Meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972, drew up a Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas. Specific targets were established for the development and strengthening of the general health services of the countries of the Region by 1980. These targets were based on the main goals of extending the coverage, including minimum comprehensive services, to all the population living in accessible communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants and of providing basic and specialized services to the rest of the population through a regionalized health system. The actual population living in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants was estimated to be 45% of the total population of Latin America and the Caribbean area, to become 40% by 1980. The estimation of the present coverage by at least minimum health services was considered to be approximately 63% of the total population of those same areas. The definition in each individual country of a health policy in the light of its economic and social development, clearly specifying the objectives and structural changes necessary to achieve them, was considered to be a basic requirement for achieving the goals.

To assure the achievement of the proposals under the Plan, the following objectives were thought to be essential: to establish and develop health systems through research and planning; to improve the operational capacity of the system; and to develop human, technological, physical, and financial resources, supported by adequate legislation, in line with the institutional development expected. The assistance to be given to Member Governments by the projects for health services throughout the period will be guided by and consistent with these restatements of objectives, and by the available means for expansion and strengthening of a system of general health services for each country, as the supporting infrastructure to carry on the specific health programs.

Such projects are already in operation in 25 countries and 14 territories and form the core of the advisory services to the governments. The long-range nature of the processes of building up an efficient system of health services in developing countries make these projects long-term in character, so their emphasis will vary from one problem to another and at different times. It is expected that during the decade two-thirds of the countries of the Region will have taken action through these projects toward the achievement of the goals of the Ten-year Health Plan.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 4,335,179	\$ 3,873,218	\$ 3,754,187	\$ 4,037,793
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	11.7	8.6	8.4	8.7
TOTAL POSTS	83	91	94	95
CONSULTANT MONTHS	154	182	161	179
FELLOWSHIPS	536	254	260	268
SEMINARS	\$ 78,468	\$ 199,251	\$ 71,900	\$ 171,300
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 246,127	\$ 286,414	\$ 87,600	\$ 75,900
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,122,988	\$ 1,631,236	\$ 1,299,602	\$ 1,159,978

Projects:

Headquarters	Brazil-3101	Colombia-3100
Zone Offices	Brazil-3104	Costa Rica-3100
Argentina-3100	Brazil-3108	Costa Rica-3103
Argentina-3101	Brazil-3109	Costa Rica-3104
Barbados-3100	Brazil-3110	Cuba-3100
Belize-3100	Canada-3100	Dominican Republic-3100
Bolivia-3100	Canada-3101	Ecuador-3100
Bolivia-3102	Chile-3100	Ecuador-3103
Bolivia-3104	Chile-3101	Ecuador-3105
Brazil-3100	Chile-3105	Ecuador-3106

El Salvador-3100	Paraguay-3101	West Indies-3101
French Antilles and Guiana-3101	Paraguay-3103	West Indies-3108
Guatemala-3100	Peru-3100	AMRO-3000
Guyana-3100	Peru-3106	AMRO-3107
Haiti-3100	Peru-3108	AMRO-3108
Haiti-3105	Surinam-3100	AMRO-3110
Honduras-3100	Trinidad and Tobago-3100	AMRO-3125
Honduras-3104	United States of America-3100	AMRO-3126
Honduras-3105	United States of America-3103	AMRO-3129
Jamaica-3100	United States of America-3108	AMRO-3130
Mexico-3100	Uruguay-3100	AMRO-3131
Mexico-3107	Uruguay-3103	AMRO-3133
Mexico-3108	Venezuela-3100	AMRO-3135
Netherlands Antilles-3101	West Indies-3100	AMRO-3137
Nicaragua-3100		AMRO-3138
Nicaragua-3102		AMRO-3139
Panama-3100		AMRO-3141
Panama-3102		AMRO-3142
Paraguay-3100		AMRO-3143
		AMRO-3145

## 3200 - NURSING

Lack of the quantity and quality of nursing care required constitutes a major problem for the delivery of health care and its extension to rural populations. The Ministers of Health, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, established goals which would contribute to the diminution of this deficiency. The goals to be attained by the end of the decade are (1) the establishment in 60% of the countries of the Region of a system of nursing in which the role of nursing personnel in the delivery of health care, as related to the achievement of health program objectives, is clearly defined, indicating the number and type of personnel, the educational programs for their preparation, and the administration, organization, and information required for adequate functioning; (2) the insurance of the provision of the minimal level of safe nursing care in at least 60% of hospitals of over 100 beds and in community health centers; (3) increasing the active work forces to 19 nursing personnel per 10,000 population (4.5 nurses and 14.5 nursing auxiliaries), which represents an increment in Latin America of 184% for nurses and 134% for total nursing personnel; and (4) the adjustment, improvement, and development of the subsystem of nursing education to provide the nursing manpower required.

The policy of PAHO is to assist the countries in the achievement of the goals, specifically through (1) definition and development of the system of nursing; (2) programming to provide the nursing care needs of the different services; (3) improvement of nursing care in general, as well as in the various clinical specialties, through definition and application of standards of care and the development of the administration and organization practices and structure required; and (4) development of the nursing manpower required through basic, postbasic, continuing education, and in-service training programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 752,541	\$ 982,785	\$ 1,053,625	\$ 1,028,645
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2
TOTAL POSTS	40	41	40	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	28	24	27	22
FELLOWSHIPS	5	16	12	13
SEMINARS	\$ 26,003	\$ 21,900	\$ 52,200	\$ 67,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,724	\$ 5,676	\$ 10,100	\$ 17,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,122,988	\$ 1,632,736	\$ 1,301,102	\$ 1,161,478

## Projects:

Headquarters	Ecuador-3100	AMRO-3202
Argentina-3200	El Salvador-3200	AMRO-3203
Barbados-3200	Guatemala-3100	AMRO-3204
Bolivia-3100	Guatemala-3200	AMRO-3206
Bolivia-3104	Guyana-3100	AMRO-3210
Brazil-3100	Guyana-3200	AMRO-3211
Brazil-3101	Haiti-3100	AMRO-3213
Brazil-3104	Haiti-3105	AMRO-3214
Brazil-3109	Honduras-3100	AMRO-3215
Brazil-3110	Jamaica-3100	AMRO-3216
Brazil-3200	Nicaragua-3100	AMRO-3217
Chile-3200	Peru-3106	AMRO-3219
Colombia-3100	Uruguay-3200	AMRO-3220
Costa Rica-3100	Venezuela-3200	AMRO-3222
Costa Rica-3104	AMRO-3107	AMRO-3223
Dominican Republic-3100	AMRO-3200	AMRO-3225
	AMRO-3201	

## 3300 - LABORATORY

In the majority of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean area, there is a great need to modernize the services of health laboratories, to increase their coverage, and to improve efficiency and productivity. It is estimated that only about 10% of the health services for ambulatory patients have some type of clinical laboratory, whereas this percentage rises to a range of 70 to 95 for hospital services. A lack of personnel of all types, as well as a lack of adequate physical facilities, equipment, and technical standards, is apparent.

PAHO cooperates with the Member Governments in programming and developing national laboratory systems, in training personnel, in strengthening both routine and reference diagnostic services, and in reinforcing laboratories for the control of water, food, biological products, and drugs. It also promotes operational and epidemiological research, as well as the training of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel.

The principal objective of these activities for the present decade is the development of basic services by health laboratories in 24 countries in the Region.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 581,349	\$ 1,244,373	\$ 1,121,156	\$ 1,044,963
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.3
TOTAL POSTS	19	19	22	17
CONSULTANT MONTHS	38	113	92	69
FELLOWSHIPS	19	41	50	51
SEMINARS	\$ 31,521	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 147,512	\$ 391,500	\$ 731,850	\$ 248,050
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,147,078	\$ 1,713,685	\$ 1,342,927	\$ 1,218,203

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guatemala-3300	Venezuela-3301
Bolivia-3300	Honduras-3300	West Indies-3300
Brazil-3302	Mexico-3301	West Indies-3301
Brazil-3315	Mexico-3302	AMRO-3300
Chile-3301	Mexico-3303	AMRO-3302
Colombia-3300	Nicaragua-3300	AMRO-3303
Colombia-3301	Panama-3300	AMRO-3304
Costa Rica-3300	Peru-3300	AMRO-3306
Cuba-3300	Trinidad and Tobago-3314	AMRO-3310
Cuba-3301	Uruguay-3300	AMRO-3311
Ecuador-3301	Venezuela-3300	AMRO-3314
El Salvador-3300		AMRO-3315
French Antilles and		AMRO-3316
Guiana-3300		AMRO-3318

## 3400 - HEALTH EDUCATION

The Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas calls for the organization of health education as part of the process of active and informed participation of communities in all activities for the prevention and cure of disease.

Health education services are available in all except three of the countries in the Region. However, the operational levels of health education programs are limited, and these shortcomings interfere in the continuity and effectiveness of community education activities. There are also weaknesses in the planning of the educational component of health programs due to a shortage of human, financial, and material resources assigned to health education services. At present, three Latin American public health schools train an average of 65 specialists annually among them. Only six countries have systematically included instruction in health education in their general education curricula.

PAHO cooperates with the governments in the reorganization and consolidation of health education units in order to enable them to channel the educational process so that it contributes to increased participation of the community in health actions. This also includes the health education training of specialists and other personnel of health and related agencies.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 205,669	\$ 246,919	\$ 151,777	\$ 160,693
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.6	.5	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	5	5	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	21	29	20	23
FELLOWSHIPS	11	5	4	4
SEMINARS	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 4,752	\$ 11,705	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,147,078	\$ 1,719,685	\$ 1,342,927	\$ 1,218,203

Projects:		
Headquarters	Ecuador-3400	AMRO-3401
Bolivia-3400	AMRO-3400	AMRO-3402
Brazil-3400		AMRO-3410

## 3500 - STATISTICS

The broad objective of the health statistics program is to have available essential data of good quality and coverage to plan, administer, and evaluate local, national, and international health programs. Analysis of health statistics systems reveals that in most countries coverage, completeness, quality, and utilization of data are deficient. This assessment applies to statistics on births and deaths, to morbidity data, and to information on health resources and services rendered. Personnel resources for these systems are inadequate, as are their training and remuneration. Advisory services, supervision, and evaluation are sporadic.

With advances in health systems and medical technology and the extension of medical care services to larger proportions of the population, more and more statistical information is required to plan and evaluate programs. Computer technology will make it possible to process and analyze data in greater depth than previously, but this should not take precedence over improvement of the quality and coverage. Research is needed on methods for improving statistical systems and data production, for developing indicators of health status and changes taking place, and for supplementing data available from routine statistical systems. Although improvement of statistical systems is the long-term endeavor, efforts must also be directed to more immediate ways to obtain and interpret data.

The goal in each country is to establish a health statistics system or to strengthen the existing system to assure the flow of information from local sources (civil registration offices, hospitals, health units) to regional and national units for processing, analysis, and distribution to users. Standard forms and manuals for guidance at all levels, effective supervision of activities of collection and transmission, and coordination of agencies with related responsibilities in order to integrate data from all sources, will contribute to improving the systems. Emphasis should be directed to the improvement of the quality, coverage, and completeness of the vital and health statistics.

Through 12 statistical consultants assigned to zone and country projects, advisory services are provided to the countries in establishing or improving health statistical systems. Six posts are available for medical records administrators who render advisory services on the organization of medical record departments in hospitals, as well as on the development of courses for personnel in this specialty. The Computer Science Section and the Computer Center in Argentina are the source of consultant services in this technical field - on the feasibility of acquiring computer resources, on systems analysis, and on computer programming.

The health statistics program of PAHO also has responsibility for regional activities in collecting and disseminating information at the international level. Jointly with WHO, weekly data on communicable diseases are collected and annual data on mortality, morbidity, and health resources and services are obtained and analyzed. The reports published by WHO include the World Health Statistics Report, the World Health Statistics Annual, and the Weekly Epidemiological Record. PAHO publishes the Weekly Epidemiological Report, the annual series Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, and periodically Health Conditions in the Americas and Facts on Health Progress.

Activities on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) are also part of the regional program in health statistics. Staff of the Department of Health Statistics, together with the Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases and the ministries of health of the Region, plan for the preparation of volumes in Spanish and Portuguese, including supplementary volumes for use in hospital indexing, surgery, and dentistry. Courses on the use of the Classification are given each year and training materials are developed.

Research is an indispensable part of the program in health statistics. Plans to establish health demography laboratories are currently being made. Data from the Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood, as well as from the related probability sample of households, will continue to be analyzed. The final report of the study was published in April 1973.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,025,536	\$ 1,396,690	\$ 1,253,280	\$ 1,306,147
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8
TOTAL POSTS	41	47	44	48
CONSULTANT MONTHS	28	53	58	40
FELLOWSHIPS	16	29	37	47
SEMINARS	\$ 24,018	\$ 4,400	\$ 21,300	\$ 13,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 157,336	\$ 316,785	\$ 46,450	\$ 43,150
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,166,905	\$ 1,734,679	\$ 1,357,369	\$ 1,236,937

Projects:

Headquarters	Colombia-3501	AMRO-3500
Argentina-3500	Ecuador-3106	AMRO-3501
Argentina-3504	Ecuador-3500	AMRO-3502
Bolivia-3500	Guatemala-3500	AMRO-3503
Brazil-3101	Haiti-3105	AMRO-3504
Brazil-3109	Paraguay-3500	AMRO-3506
Brazil-3110	Peru-3500	AMRO-3513
Brazil-3500	Peru-3502	AMRO-3515
Brazil-3502	Trinidad and Tobago-3500	AMRO-3516
	Uruguay-3500	

3600 - ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

During the past decade, the countries of the Americas have made progress in improving public administration. Nevertheless, the results do not meet the expectations, particularly in the health sector, where management problems continue to be the most important single factor affecting the returns on investments, despite major contributions toward streamlining present organizational structures and administrative machinery. PAHO continues to promote and assist governments and health sector institutions in updating administrative processes, streamlining infrastructure, and training the personnel required by the health services in order to achieve their goals.

The institutional development of health services constitutes the overall objective of this program. Attainment of this goal requires the definition of policies and programs, adequate infrastructure, modern administrative methods and procedures, determination of resources required, and development of a system of positive control. The services provided under this project are closely coordinated with those under the health planning programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 462,784	\$ 740,071	\$ 740,099	\$ 710,654
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
TOTAL POSTS	25	25	25	26
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	54	25	12
FELLOWSHIPS	1	11	11	10
SEMINARS	\$ 12,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,214	\$ 16,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,185,905	\$ 1,790,579	\$ 1,388,269	\$ 1,269,837

Projects:

Brazil-3100	El Salvador-3600	Venezuela-3600
Brazil-3101	Guatemala-3100	AMRO-3107
Brazil-3110	Guyana-3100	AMRO-3600
Brazil-3600	Haiti-3100	AMRO-3601
Chile-3100	Jamaica-3100	AMRO-3602
Colombia-3100	Paraguay-3600	AMRO-3603
Colombia-3600	Trinidad and Tobago-3100	AMRO-3604
Ecuador-3106	Uruguay-3100	AMRO-3606
Ecuador-3600	Venezuela-3100	AMRO-3607

3700 - HEALTH PLANNING

During the last decade the Governments of the Americas began to emphasize the processes of planning for health. The III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health analyzed the present situation in this area and fixed continental goals for the period 1971-80. It also recommended to the countries measures that would facilitate reaching these goals.

The health planning program has as its purposes (1) at the national level, to cooperate with institutions in the health sector in the development of their planning processes through consultant services, training of personnel, research, and information services; (2) at the regional level, to prepare the necessary documents, guides, and working models to facil-

itate the evaluation and readjustment of the Ten-year Health Plan; and (3) at PAHO level, to complete and improve the system of quadrennial projections as the basic instrument for planning the cooperation of PAHO with the Member Governments in order to obtain the best use of PAHO resources in meeting the requirements of the countries.

In the period 1973-75 it is planned to cooperate with all the countries of the Region in the incorporation of the goals of the continental health plan for the 1970's into national health policies, plus the formulation or readjustment of strategies for reaching these goals. Other objectives for this period are (1) to promote and cooperate in the development of national health planning processes; (2) to cooperate in the development and installation of a control-decision information system in four states of Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia, and in others on request; (3) to train 600 health professionals in basic planning courses to be carried out at the national level in schools of public health and in special courses; (4) to train 250 professionals in seminars on national information systems and in seminars on administration planning and information; (5) to provide in-service training in programming within PAHO; (6) to design the model for determining the cost of the health sector and to apply it in five countries; (7) to develop and test in two geographic areas, models of investments in health and human resources directed toward definition of policies in these fields; (8) to cooperate in the development of methods for evaluating health planning processes and for studying the internal restrictions in the health sector; and (9) to provide information on planning to all countries of the Region.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 777,464	\$ 1,033,450	\$ 1,024,145	\$ 1,027,271
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
TOTAL POSTS	27	28	28	25
CONSULTANT MONTHS	70	63	57	72
FELLOWSHIPS	-	1	3	2
SEMINARS	\$ 94,255	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 32,897	\$ 33,700	\$ 36,100	\$ 36,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,210,234	\$ 1,846,179	\$ 1,437,269	\$ 1,325,037

Projects:

Headquarters	Costa Rica-3700	AMRO-3703
Argentina-3700	Ecuador-3106	AMRO-3704
Brazil-3701	Ecuador-3700	AMRO-3706
Canada-3700	AMRO-3700	AMRO-3709
Colombia-3700	AMRO-3701	AMRO-3715
	AMRO-3702	

B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

4100 - MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Women in the fertile age group and children under 15 constitute nearly two-thirds of the population of most of the countries of the Region. The health status of these groups, in spite of notable improvements in the past decade, remains unsatisfactory. In Latin America, the rates of maternal mortality are five to seven times higher than in Northern America. Deaths in children under five constitute 41.1% of all registered deaths in Middle America and 34.7% of all deaths in South America, in comparison with 4.7% in Northern America.

Programs in nutrition, health education, control of communicable diseases, and environmental sanitation are contributing to improvements in the health status of mothers and children. However, greater emphasis is needed for the expansion of coverage and the enhancement of the quality of the specific preventive, curative, and rehabilitative actions required for the improvement of the health of these vulnerable population groups.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 498,201	\$ 801,710	\$ 812,396	\$ 761,863
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6
TOTAL POSTS	16	12	13	13
CONSULTANT MONTHS	20	32	38	36
FELLOWSHIPS	14	60	54	56
SEMINARS	\$ 16,685	\$ 4,000	\$ 29,560	\$ 4,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 78,418	\$ 97,191	\$ 62,400	\$ 36,900
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 1,319,921	\$ 2,056,418	\$ 1,600,969	\$ 1,462,877

Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-4103	Peru-4100
Argentina-4100	Colombia-4100	AMRO-4100
Belize-4100	Colombia-4101	AMRO-4108
Bolivia-4100	Cuba-4100	AMRO-4109
Brazil-4101	Ecuador-4100	AMRO-4117
Chile-4100	Panama-4100	AMRO-4118
Chile-4101		AMRO-4126

## 4200 - NUTRITION

There is a general consensus among the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean that malnutrition and some specific deficiency diseases are major obstacles to social and economic development. They are very often associated with inadequate physical growth and mental retardation in children, reduced economic productivity of labor workers, and high morbidity and mortality rates in children under five years of age. Available information supports the assertion that food supply is insufficient, food intake is neither adequate nor balanced, and biological utilization of food is impaired, mainly due to microbial and parasitic infections which interfere with normal utilization of food.

Health and nutrition surveys carried out during the last few years throughout the Region clearly indicate that there are serious nutrition problems in most of the countries. Protein-calorie malnutrition; nutritional anemias due to lack of iron, folic acid, and vitamin B<sub>12</sub>; endemic goiter and cretinism; and hypovitaminosis A constitute health problems of great magnitude and significance in the Region. Moreover, some countries or specific population groups within a country are facing a rapid increase in nutrition-related conditions such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and obesity.

PAHO cooperates with the governments in developing broad national nutrition programs with the basic aim of reducing the prevalence of nutrition diseases and the achievement of an optimum nutrition status for the entire population, as stated in the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas. For the attainment of this objective, the following goals have been set up for the decade by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas: (1) to reduce the current prevalence of second degree protein-calorie malnutrition by 10 to 50% (30% regional average) and of third degree malnutrition by 75 to 95% (85% regional average) among children under five; (2) to reduce the current prevalence of nutritional anemias by 30% among pregnant women; (3) to reduce the prevalence of endemic goiter to below 10% and eliminate endemic cretinism; (4) to reduce the current prevalence of hypovitaminosis A by 10 to 50% (30% regional average) among vulnerable groups; and (5) to reduce the current rate of increase in prevalence of diseases associated with obesity, such as cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

More specifically, PAHO is assisting the governments in carrying out the following activities to achieve these goals: (1) formulation of biologically-oriented national food and nutrition policies and execution of coordinated intersectoral programs; (2) strengthening or creation of technical nutrition units in the health structures at central, intermediate, and local levels; (3) training of specialized personnel for nutrition services (medical nutritionists and nutritionist-dietitians); (4) appointment of full-time nutrition specialists at schools of medicine, nutrition and dietetics, nursing, and public health; (5) establishment of an adequate system for diagnosis and epidemiological surveillance of the nutritional situation; (6) incorporation of nutrition activities into general community health services, particularly maternal and child health programs; (7) coordination and achievement of effective supplementary feeding programs for the most vulnerable groups of the population; (8) development of nutrition education programs through mass media communication and organized community participation; (9) establishment of effective food enrichment and fortification programs; (10) development and production of conventional and new low-cost, highly nutritious foods, especially for weaning children; (11) improvement of administration and operation of hospital and institutional food services; and (12) strengthening of research in the fields of food and nutrition, with emphasis on simple techniques, procedures, and methods for the nutrition assessment of the population, growth and development of children, cost-benefit analyses of supplementary feeding and nutrition education programs, prevention of endemic goiter and hypovitaminosis A, and relationships of nutrition deficiencies and infectious diseases.

In order to carry out its program of technical cooperation with the governments, PAHO provides nutrition advisory services through a group of medical and non-medical nutritionists at the central, zone, and country offices in the Region. It also utilizes, as specialized technical resources, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI), particularly for training and research activities.

FAO, WFP, UNICEF, and private foundations cooperate in these programs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 3,770,351	\$ 3,979,158	\$ 3,853,744	\$ 4,103,849
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	10.2	8.8	8.6	8.8
TOTAL POSTS	302	338	341	339
CONSULTANT MONTHS	29	70	42	58
FELLOWSHIPS	57	77	80	83
SEMINARS	\$ 29,252	\$ 40,450	\$ 43,000	\$ 62,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 530,476	\$ 254,662	\$ 260,400	\$ 295,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,429,389	\$ 3,204,807	\$ 2,588,743	\$ 2,431,777

## Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-4201	Haiti-4200
Argentina-4202	Colombia-4200	Nicaragua-4200
Argentina-4203	Costa Rica-4200	Paraguay-4200
Bolivia-4200	Cuba-4200	Peru-4200
Bolivia-4201	Dominican Republic-4200	Peru-4202
Bolivia-4202	Ecuador-4200	United States of
Brazil-4200	Ecuador-4202	America-4225
Brazil-4203	Ecuador-4203	Venezuela-4200
Chile-4200	Guyana-4200	AMRO-4200



AMRO-4201	AMRO-4213	AMRO-4238
AMRO-4203	AMRO-4221	AMRO-4240
AMRO-4204	AMRO-4225	AMRO-4242
AMRO-4207	AMRO-4230	AMRO-4247
AMRO-4211	AMRO-4233	AMRO-4248
AMRO-4212		AMRO-4249

## 4300 - MENTAL HEALTH

Resources available in the Region are poorly distributed and insufficient to confront the growing problems in mental health. Care of psychotic patients is inappropriate, incomplete, and restricted to hospitalization which is insufficient to meet the demand. There are 13 countries with fewer than 0.5 psychiatric hospital beds per 1,000 population.

Psychosis, disabling neurosis, suicide, alcoholism, mental retardation, and epilepsy are among the more important mental health problems, and services are inadequate. Scarcity of specialized personnel - psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, and rehabilitation experts - makes the expansion of services difficult. This situation emphasizes the need to create specialized training centers and to offer postbasic instruction in mental health to physicians, nurses, and social workers. PAHO is currently cooperating in a program of continued education in psychiatry for general practitioners. Thirteen countries have a national office on mental health, and eight of these have formulated policies.

PAHO cooperates in activities leading toward the inclusion of mental health services in the general health plans; in the modernization of psychiatric hospitals and expansion of their services to the community; in the training of personnel; and in carrying out research, particularly in the area of the epidemiology of mental illness. It will also cooperate with the governments in meeting the demand for community mental health services, in combating alcoholism and dependence on drugs, and in creating psychiatric services for children, as well as in improving services for seriously disturbed patients.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 189,457	\$ 521,307	\$ 413,804	\$ 415,467
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	1.2	.9	.9
TOTAL POSTS	11	9	9	10
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	49	35	34
FELLOWSHIPS	3	14	14	13
SEMINARS	\$ 10,983	\$ 88,775	\$ 22,900	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 2,440	\$ 44,322	\$ 32,500	\$ 38,200
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,436,424	\$ 3,255,957	\$ 2,615,893	\$ 2,451,977

## Projects:

Headquarters	Uruguay-4300	AMRO-4315
Argentina-4300	Venezuela-4300	AMRO-4316
Brazil-4300	Venezuela-4301	AMRO-4317
Chile-4300	AMRO-4300	AMRO-4318
Cuba-4300	AMRO-4312	AMRO-4320
Jamaica-4300	AMRO-4313	AMRO-4322
Paraguay-4300	AMRO-4314	AMRO-4323

## 4400 - DENTAL HEALTH

In 1955 a survey revealed a great shortage of public health dentists in Latin America, and none of the better known schools of public health offered any kind of specialized formal training for dentists. At the present time, four schools of public health provide training in dental public health. This program has cooperated in national surveys of dental diseases, human resources, dental education, and institutions providing dental services in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Montserrat, and Venezuela. Studies have been initiated in Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela on the use of new dental materials which could, if successful, provide improved methods for treatment of large population groups; and investigations have been initiated in Colombia related to prevalence of dental caries in two communities.

Other activities developed with the support of PAHO include the establishment of an international laboratory for standardization, quality control, teaching, training, and research in the field of dental biomaterials in Venezuela; the establishment of a school for dental nurses in Jamaica; and technical assistance for the development of dental health programs in the Caribbean area and in Ecuador and Panama. Models of basic dental equipment have been developed. Through the water fluoridation program some 640 engineers have been trained, and in the past five years the population in Latin America benefiting from this measure has risen from 10 to 20 million. Studies have been conducted into alternatives to the use of fluorides, such as the fluoridation of salt.

The goals for the project recommended in the Ten-year Health Plan, drawn up at the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas, are to reduce dental morbidity and modify components of the morbidity index; increase dental care coverage in both urban and rural areas, giving priority care to children; achieve water fluoridation in cities of 50,000 or more population; promote and stimulate the training of intermediate-level personnel; and establish various models of dental practice ranging from individual practice to integrated teamwork.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 192,818	\$ 205,313	\$ 200,369	\$ 230,444
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	.5	.5	.5
TOTAL POSTS	5	5	5	6
CONSULTANT MONTHS	20	20	23	25
FELLOWSHIPS	1	2	4	3
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 13,550	\$ 6,000	\$ 16,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 16,864	\$ 17,280	\$ 10,000	\$ 17,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,456,643	\$ 3,273,253	\$ 2,621,893	\$ 2,457,977

## Projects:

Headquarters	Uruguay-4400	AMRO-4409
Argentina-4400	AMRO-4400	AMRO-4410
Chile-4401	AMRO-4407	AMRO-4411
Guyana-4400		AMRO-4412

## 4500 - RADIATION AND ISOTOPES

This program deals with the health aspects of radiation and is composed of two principal parts: (1) assistance regarding the use of radiation in medicine, including the training of personnel and technical assistance in diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine; and (2) assistance regarding protection against excessive or unnecessary exposure to radiation of workers and the public, including patients.

With regard to diagnostic radiology, little is actually known about utilization or cost-benefit relationships in the Region. However, it has been estimated that no fewer than 30,000 diagnostic x-ray units are in existence in Latin America and the Caribbean. Further estimates are that one-third to one-half of crucial medical decisions are dependent on x-ray diagnosis and that about two-thirds of all x-ray examinations in any radiodiagnostic department are of a basic nature. In the more developed countries the use of diagnostic x ray is expected to increase by about 1 to 4% per year in the decade 1971-80, which will accentuate the need for efficient use of personnel and equipment.

The practice of radiotherapy has spread considerably since its first use about 75 years ago, and a WHO expert committee has estimated that at least one-half of all cancer patients require this type of therapy during the course of their illness. From data available it has been estimated that there are approximately 500 radiotherapists, with varying degrees of qualification, and 1,000 therapy machines, about 100 of which are high-energy units, in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the proper utilization of the costly investment which has already been made is questionable because of the lack of necessary supporting personnel. In the case of nuclear medicine, which is a relatively new field, most specialists have been trained concurrently with its development, and an estimated 700 specialists in Latin America and the Caribbean countries are working with radioisotopes or tagged molecules.

To date, the major effort in the radiation and health program has been expended in the radiation protection area. PAHO has entered into agreements with 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela) to assist with the development of radiation protection services. These projects usually consist of (1) technical assistance through PAHO staff and short-term consultants; (2) training through fellowships and short courses; and (3) supplies and equipment necessary for the detection and measurement of radiation. In addition, since 1962 PAHO has coordinated a program for the sampling of the environment for radioactive pollutants. Samples which are collected in various countries are sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama, for analysis, with the results being reported directly to the countries and published monthly in "Radiation Data and Reports." Air samples are collected in 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela), and milk samples are collected in five (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Venezuela).

As the countries of the Region establish their goals for the decade, PAHO expects to be of service (1) to assist the various governments in studying and resolving the problem of the optimum use of radiation in medicine; (2) to assist in the training of needed professional and technical personnel; (3) to help improve the quality of existing services; (4) to help establish radiation protection services in countries where they do not exist; (5) to help establish environmental radioactivity sampling programs; (6) to help establish centers of excellence for training in radiotherapy, nuclear medicine, radiobiology, and radiation protection; and (7) to help achieve effective cooperation between the national and international institutions which have an interest in radiation and health.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 74,902	\$ 117,153	\$ 133,639	\$ 162,708
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.3	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	4	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	6	12	14	19
FELLOWSHIPS	2	7	7	8
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 18,070	\$ 13,100	\$ 10,200	\$ 8,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,456,643	\$ 3,273,253	\$ 2,621,893	\$ 2,463,977

Projects:		
Headquarters	Costa Rica-4500	Peru-4500
Argentina-4500	Ecuador-4500	AMRO-4500
Brazil-4500	Guatemala-4500	AMRO-4507
Chile-4500	Jamaica-4500	AMRO-4509
Colombia-4500	Panama-4500	AMRO-4515

## 4600 - OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

At the beginning of this decade the labor force in Latin America was about 94 million persons, and it is probable that by the end of the decade it will be 150 million. Industrial laborers, frequently due to lack of experience in their rural backgrounds, handle dangerous substances without any idea of the risks involved to themselves. Application of modern techniques, in efforts to short-circuit stages more highly developed countries have passed through, represent additional risks. This is demonstrated by the high incidence of industrial accidents and occupational diseases that exceed by 6, 10, or more times the rates experienced by more developed countries. For example, silicosis, which can be prevented, is present in several countries and in one of them affects 23% of the miners. Likewise, there exist high rates of other pneumoconioses such as those caused by asbestos, coal, and cotton, and there are frequent intoxications among workers using such substances as lead, organic solvents, manganese, mercury, and arsenic.

Studies during the past decade show that losses due to accidents and occupational illnesses are sometimes as high as 15% of the national income. To these losses, others must be added - the shorter work day in certain occupations, the prolonged vacations given persons whose health is exposed to risk, and the decrease in the number of years required to reach retirement. These latter measures, which do not contribute to the solution of the problem, do affect the cost of production.

The objectives for this decade, set by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health, are for countries without active programs in industrial hygiene to establish them as soon as possible so that by 1975 at least 25% of the working population exposed to risk will be covered by services, as will 50% by 1980, as a minimum. In those countries already having programs it is recommended that they be expanded to cover 40% of the workers by 1975 and 70% by 1980. PAHO will cooperate in the establishment and expansion of these programs and in the training of personnel.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 130,501	\$ 270,272	\$ 320,446	\$ 152,445
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.3	.6	.7	.3
TOTAL POSTS	2	3	3	3
CONSULTANT MONTHS	14	42	37	18
FELLOWSHIPS	3	11	16	11
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 43,894	\$ 50,249	\$ 78,556	\$ 13,419
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,485,594	\$ 3,328,576	\$ 2,677,449	\$ 2,464,777

Projects:		
Argentina-4602	Chile-4601	Paraguay-4601
Barbados-4600	Cuba-4600	Peru-4600
Bolivia-4600	Paraguay-4600	AMRO-2114
Brazil-4602		AMRO-4618

## 4700 - FOOD AND DRUG

It has long been recognized that governments must take the necessary steps to assure that their people receive safe and wholesome foods, and safe and effective drugs. This governmental responsibility has become more difficult in recent years because continuing innovation in food and drug manufacturing processes have greatly increased the problems confronting the government food and drug control officials.

PAHO's program in the food and drug field consists of (1) development of guidelines for food and drug control laws and organization and operation of national control agencies; (2) providing expert consultants, upon request, to study the situation in a country and to make recommendations based upon the circumstances encountered in that particular country; and (3) providing training opportunities for analysts, inspectors, and law administrators from the national food and drug control agencies.

During 1973, PAHO arranged for extended training at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate for a total of seven drug analysts, four microbiologists, and five drug establishment inspectors from the various national food and drug control agencies. Active steps are being taken to establish a drug quality institute in Brazil to provide advanced training in their native language for personnel from the national drug control agencies.

As in previous years, PAHO is responding to requests for special studies of the food and drug control needs of the countries. An example of a special study of this kind is the current program of the Caribbean countries for establishing, with PAHO's assistance, a Caribbean regional drug testing laboratory. In the field of food control, PAHO is providing training and research through the Food Hygiene Training Center in Venezuela, PAHO's Food Reference Laboratory at INCAP in Guatemala, and the food microbiology program carried out at the Pan American Zoonoses Center in Argentina, and by financing courses in the analysis of foods at the University of Panama.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 166,296	\$ 304,214	\$ 600,799	\$ 699,771
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.7	1.3	1.5
TOTAL POSTS	6	8	15	15
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	18	25	29
FELLOWSHIPS	-	2	10	27
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 21,435	\$ 89,200	\$ 216,000	\$ 208,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,497,264	\$ 3,338,676	\$ 2,692,749	\$ 2,481,077

Projects:

Brazil-4701	AMRO-4700	AMRO-4709
Chile-4700	AMRO-4703	AMRO-4715
Colombia-4700	AMRO-4708	AMRO-4716
Cuba-4700		AMRO-4717

4800 - MEDICAL CARE

The health care delivery program of PAHO aims at the adoption by Member Governments of a health care system with broad coverage of the whole population and improved utilization and productivity of available resources. The program also involves training the necessary personnel for health systems administration.

To achieve this main purpose, projects are carried out in the following fields: (1) coordination among institutions of the health sector; (2) organization of regional comprehensive services for the delivery of health care to the population in a network of hospitals, outpatient clinics or health centers, and domiciliary services; (3) hospital design, administration, and maintenance to improve utilization and productivity of hospital facilities; (4) introduction of progressive patient care as a means of raising the quality of care; and (5) training of health professionals and technicians in medical care and hospital administration to enhance their full participation in the multidisciplinary health team within an institutional organization.

The unbalanced situation between increasing demand for services and the scarcity of resources available to meet this demand was discussed at the Meeting of Ministers of Health in Santiago, and the Ten-year Health Plan contains recommendations that national health services plan and coordinate the available resources within a health system adapted to the characteristics of each country. In this connection, PAHO has launched, and is trying to reinforce, a program of cooperation with social security institutions in an effort to attract their participation in the process of planning, execution, and evaluation of health care delivery to the whole population. The emphasis should be on comprehensive ambulatory services provided through a network of community health centers coordinated and technically supported by regional general hospitals.

The development of human resources is an indispensable element in establishing the health care program. Activities are therefore in progress to introduce elements of health care and hospital administration into the curriculum of medical schools, as well as to carry out in-service refresher courses for personnel actually in charge of hospitals. The training of professors and researchers is an objective to be implemented soon within the scope of the Pan American Health University, in order to enable different countries of Latin America to develop the nucleus for further improvement of services and teaching. Assistance is also available in the fields of architectural design and maintenance engineering to expand and maintain the physical structures needed to properly locate the services.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,231,039	\$ 2,074,499	\$ 1,648,044	\$ 1,681,272
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.6
TOTAL POSTS	39	42	46	38
CONSULTANT MONTHS	42	134	82	76
FELLOWSHIPS	42	101	56	63
SEMINARS	\$ 4,235	\$ 44,900	\$ 35,400	\$ 36,400
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 199,025	\$ 164,350	\$ 44,000	\$ 47,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 2,681,345	\$ 3,718,314	\$ 3,054,113	\$ 2,879,706

## Projects:

Headquarters	Honduras-4800	West Indies-4809
Argentina-4803	Jamaica-4800	West Indies-4810
Argentina-4804	Mexico-4800	West Indies-4811
Barbados-4801	Nicaragua-4800	West Indies-4812
Bolivia-4800	Nicaragua-4801	AMRO-4800
Brazil-4800	Panama-4800	AMRO-4801
Chile-4800	Paraguay-4800	AMRO-4802
Chile-4801	Peru-4800	AMRO-4803
Colombia-4801	Peru-4804	AMRO-4804
Costa Rica-4800	Trinidad and Tobago-4800	AMRO-4806
Costa Rica-4801	Uruguay-4800	AMRO-4813
Costa Rica-4802	Uruguay-4803	AMRO-4815
Ecuador-4800	Venezuela-4800	AMRO-4816
El Salvador-4800	Venezuela-4802	AMRO-4826
Guatemala-4800	Venezuela-4804	AMRO-4829
Guatemala-4802	West Indies-4800	AMRO-4831
	West Indies-4808	

## 4900 - HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The rapid growth of population (from 2.2 to 3.4% annually) in many of the countries of the Region has an effect on health and health services. The health and population dynamics program promotes research in population dynamics, demography, and reproductive biology; emphasizes the health aspects of family planning; fosters the integration of family planning activities within the health service structure, with particular emphasis on maternal and child health; and provides assistance in the formulation of population policies consistent with national goals.

The program provides technical and material assistance for the planning and implementation of projects in this field, with particular emphasis on the provision of the necessary human resources. In addition to regional activities, 21 country projects are operating in 19 countries. The program works closely with other international, national, and voluntary agencies interested in the field of population.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 2,700,868	\$ 2,763,565	\$ 2,132,850	\$ 2,770,638
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	7.3	6.1	4.7	5.9
TOTAL POSTS	46	42	47	49
CONSULTANT MONTHS	100	46	71	70
FELLOWSHIPS	163	96	179	245
SEMINARS	\$ 128,830	\$ 115,500	\$ 134,000	\$ 146,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 188,869	\$ 345,367	\$ 93,750	\$ 87,000
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 3,801,081	\$ 4,948,273	\$ 3,553,231	\$ 3,663,432

## Projects:

Headquarters	Guatemala-4900	West Indies-4901
Argentina-4900	Guyana-4900	AMRO-4126
Brazil-4900	Haiti-4900	AMRO-4900
Chile-4901	Honduras-4900	AMRO-4901
Colombia-4900	Mexico-4900	AMRO-4902
Colombia-6300	Mexico-4901	AMRO-4903
Costa Rica-4900	Nicaragua-4900	AMRO-4906
Costa Rica-4903	Panama-6300	AMRO-4909
Dominican Republic-4900	Paraguay-4900	AMRO-4910
Ecuador-4900	Trinidad and Tobago-4900	AMRO-4912
Ecuador-4901	Trinidad and Tobago-4902	AMRO-4913
Ecuador-4909	Uruguay-4900	AMRO-6221
	West Indies-4900	

## 5000 - REHABILITATION

PAHO is planning to provide adequate rehabilitation coverage in two main ways. The first is to encourage health authorities throughout the Region to automatically include rehabilitation services in their medical care plans for public health programs, as approved by the Meeting of Ministers of Health in Santiago. The second is to determine, in individual countries, the estimated number of rehabilitation personnel (physiatrists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, prosthetist/orthotists, nurses, and communications personnel) required for efficient national coverage and to provide for appropriate preparation of such personnel during the next decade.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 155,390	\$ 202,253	\$ 182,586	\$ 188,365
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.4	.4	.4
TOTAL POSTS	4	5	5	5
CONSULTANT MONTHS	11	16	10	10
FELLOWSHIPS	9	10	11	12
SEMINARS	\$ 7,511	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 1,468	\$ 4,425	\$ 1,500	\$ 500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 3,802,091	\$ 4,948,273	\$ 3,556,231	\$ 3,666,432

Projects:

Brazil-5001	Colombia-5001	Mexico-5000
Chile-5000	Jamaica-5000	AMRO-5000
Colombia-5000		AMRO-5010

### 5100 - CANCER AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES

Among the factors contributing to the rising trend of chronic diseases that is being observed in many countries of the Region, the following are the most influential: increase in life expectancy, gains in communicable disease control, and adverse cultural and environmental changes. The Final Report of the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas underlined that "in the first half of the past decade, two-thirds of the deaths in the age group 15-74 years in 10 of the large urban centers of Latin America were attributed to chronic diseases." Cardiovascular conditions, metabolic and functional impairments of long duration, chronic bronchitis, neurological diseases, malignant neoplasms, and post-traumatic sequelae are thus becoming major health problems.

In many of these diseases primary prevention is seriously handicapped by the relative unavailability of effective methods. Furthermore, the chronic patient often requires continuing, prolonged, and costly care either in the hospital, in out-patient departments, or at home. In such care it is of paramount importance to harmonize the operation of medical, nursing, dental, nutrition, rehabilitation, and social services, among others. But the prevalent administrative confusion and lack of coordination of efforts have compounded the problem, since the inadequacy of resources is further increased by their far from optimal utilization.

PAHO is therefore assisting the countries in establishing a chronic disease control program, giving special attention to the development of comprehensive, progressive, and community-based health care services, anti-smoking activities, detection and timely treatment of cervical cancer and its precursors, rheumatic heart disease projects, improvement of radiation therapy facilities and practices, epidemiological research, and training of the much needed professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 72,453	\$ 94,145	\$ 138,831	\$ 200,656
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.3	.3	.4
TOTAL POSTS	2	2	4	5
CONSULTANT MONTHS	6	7	10	11
FELLOWSHIPS	-	5	8	8
SEMINARS	\$ 740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 11,478	\$ 14,786	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 3,834,045	\$ 4,973,873	\$ 3,580,731	\$ 3,700,932

Projects:

Headquarters	Chile-5101	AMRO-5100
Brazil-5101	Guatemala-5100	AMRO-5108
Brazil-5102	Paraguay-5101	AMRO-5109
Chile-5100	Peru-5101	AMRO-5110

### III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

#### 6100 - PUBLIC HEALTH

The implementation of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas will demand a great effort in the training of health personnel at all levels. This is being met by schools of public health of the Region, various training programs of the ministries of health, and recently by postgraduate courses. In addition to these resources, international and national centers which PAHO is supporting and training activities being carried out in the Region are helping to meet these needs.

PAHO is supporting these activities through advisory services, short-term consultants, fellowships, and limited direct financial assistance. Plans for the continuity of these efforts and the improvement of professionals in the Region are under preparation. These plans give special emphasis to those countries which do not have schools of public health and those with a greater demand for professionals. PAHO will give special attention to the development of in-service education programs for staff with public health responsibilities and without formal training in this specialty. Provision is made for special attention to be given to such critical areas as epidemiology, administration, social sciences, statistics, environmental sciences, and maternal and child health.

Programs for advanced training of public health personnel at the university level are being planned through the Pan American Health University.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 287,427	\$ 449,230	\$ 403,298	\$ 440,485
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	1.0	.9	.9
TOTAL POSTS	8	9	9	9
CONSULTANT MONTHS	17	37	19	24
FELLOWSHIPS	21	42	35	37
SEMINARS	\$ 10,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 17,000	\$ 36,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 11,880	\$ 13,722	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 3,880,350	\$ 5,032,573	\$ 3,617,731	\$ 3,737,932

Projects:

Argentina-6100	Mexico-6100	Uruguay-6100
Brazil-6102	Peru-6100	AMRO-6100
Chile-6100	Peru-6101	AMRO-6101
Colombia-6100		AMRO-6113

6200 - MEDICINE

The training of health workers, mainly professional health workers, and the institutions in which that training is given, are subject to constant evaluation and review in the light of new methodological approaches and the increased responsibilities of those institutions.

Among the priority problems for which PAHO assistance is needed are the growing demand for medical and paramedical studies, the shortage of trained faculty members, the lack of material resources and funds, advances in science and in medical and educational technology, and the importance of coordinating the activities of educational institutions and of health services. The trend towards integration of educational agencies interested in conducting multidisciplinary programs is of special interest.

Among the basic problems hindering the preparation of a sufficient number of health personnel of the required caliber, the shortage of material resources and manpower is of special importance. It is therefore necessary to devise ways of making the best possible use of resources. The establishment of health science faculties or centers, which bring together scattered resources and whose functions include the training of health workers in various areas and of different levels, is a promising solution. In addition to unifying resources, the centers have the advantage of educating and training students to work as members of a team with a multidisciplinary approach to health problems.

PAHO is dealing with the problems by planning manpower requirements in accordance with educational possibilities to meet those needs and strengthening education institutions in order to develop sufficient manpower of the required caliber. Specific activities include the conduct of special studies in cooperation with interested institutions or countries, the provision of advisory services to improve administration and teaching patterns and methods, the award of fellowships for faculty members, the holding of meetings of working groups and of seminars on medical pedagogy and organization, and the improvement of exchange of information between various international agencies interested in medical and paramedical education in Latin America, with a view to increasing collaboration. A quarterly journal on medical education is published in Spanish and distributed to medical educators in the Region. A program to provide project textbooks for medical students is under way. Initial steps are being taken to launch a broad program of educational technology applied to medical education.

Short-term consultants, fellowships, and a limited amount of supplies and equipment are being provided, as are advisory services by Headquarters and Zone staff.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,659,348	\$ 2,023,854	\$ 1,767,994	\$ 1,705,458
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.7
TOTAL POSTS	34	42	40	35
CONSULTANT MONTHS	69	100	89	92
FELLOWSHIPS	107	92	92	77
SEMINARS	\$ 32,488	\$ 29,900	\$ 22,400	\$ 32,700
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 315,920	\$ 366,466	\$ 242,833	\$ 208,334
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,112,703	\$ 5,396,524	\$ 3,885,805	\$ 3,980,200

## Projects:

Headquarters	Dominican Republic-6201	Uruguay-6201
Argentina-6200	Ecuador-6200	AMRO-6000
Argentina-6201	Ecuador-6210	AMRO-6200
Bolivia-6200	El Salvador-6200	AMRO-6203
Brazil-6200	Guatemala-6200	AMRO-6204
Brazil-6225	Haiti-6200	AMRO-6206
Brazil-6233	Honduras-6200	AMRO-6208
Canada-6201	Mexico-6200	AMRO-6214
Chile-6200	Mexico-6233	AMRO-6216
Chile-6201	Nicaragua-6200	AMRO-6221
Colombia-6201	Panama-6200	AMRO-6223
Colombia-6203	Paraguay-6200	AMRO-6226
Costa Rica-6200	Paraguay-6201	AMRO-6228
Cuba-6200	Peru-6200	AMRO-6233
Dominican Republic-6200	Peru-6201	AMRO-6234
	Surinam-6200	

## 6300 - NURSING EDUCATION

In order to arrive at a regional average of 14.5 nursing auxiliaries and 4.5 nurses per 10,000 population, in accordance with the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas, it will be necessary to prepare in the present decade 360,000 auxiliaries and 125,000 nurses. This would require a considerable increase in the present rate of training personnel. The student capacity of the present known 279 nursing schools and 420 training programs for auxiliaries is generally very low. The average graduating class from 103 nursing schools in Latin America and 23 in the Caribbean area for the period 1968-70 was 17.1 and 25.9, respectively. The average for nursing auxiliaries in this same period in 88 courses in Latin America was 32 per course. The low productivity from the training programs is due principally to scarce human resources, facilities, and finances, and to the lack of coordination between the educational systems and the health sectors.

The lack of coordination between education and services is responsible for not having long-term plans for the increase in installed capacity for training or for the expansion of registration in teaching institutions during a time when growing health services are providing conditions for the absorption of the graduates. Scarce financial resources and the lack of teaching personnel are impeding the utilization of numerous new educational techniques, affecting greatly the efficiency and efficacy of present programs.

PAHO cooperates with Member Governments in (1) the definition and implementation of a system for nursing education capable of producing personnel in the numbers and at the level required for the health services; (2) the strengthening of teaching institutions with a view to the integration of teaching and nursing practice; (3) the study of problems affecting the teaching and production of personnel; (4) the training and better utilization of teaching personnel; (5) the creation of an information system that would permit evaluative judgments on the quality of teaching for its continuing improvement; (6) the production of textbooks of high educational quality and at costs that can be met by the students; and (7) holding seminars on the training of personnel and the structure of curricula for various levels of teaching. A plan for the establishment of a program in educational technology applied to nursing education is being formulated.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 305,363	\$ 403,082	\$ 445,852	\$ 537,732
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.8	.9	1.0	1.2
TOTAL POSTS	9	9	11	12
CONSULTANT MONTHS	33	30	39	42
FELLOWSHIPS	11	21	14	19
SEMINARS	\$ 26,112	\$ 40,000	\$ 84,250	\$ 115,250
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 10,858	\$ 66,700	\$ 15,100	\$ 22,600
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,119,514	\$ 5,405,024	\$ 3,902,805	\$ 3,992,200

## Projects:

Headquarters	Mexico-6300	AMRO-6304
Brazil-6302	Panama-6300	AMRO-6306
Brazil-6305	Peru-6300	AMRO-6310
Chile-6300	Peru-6302	AMRO-6312
Colombia-6300	Surinam-6300	AMRO-6317
Costa Rica-6300	Venezuela-6300	AMRO-6319
Dominican Republic-6300	AMRO-6300	AMRO-6320
Ecuador-6300	AMRO-6301	AMRO-6324
Haiti-6300		AMRO-6325



## 6400 - ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

In the last decade, programs in environmental health in general, and in water supply in particular, have been greatly expanded by the governments. It is estimated that 1,000 engineers are currently working in public health institutions. About 4,000 engineers, mostly civil, work in water supply, sewerage, and other services. About 3,000 sanitary inspectors are working in environmental sanitation programs in Latin America and in the Caribbean area. Improvement of the capabilities of personnel engaged in activities related to environmental control is decisive for the success of the countries' environmental programs. One of the fundamental policies of PAHO is to cooperate in education and training activities in the field of public health, including environmental engineering.

The Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas in Santiago, Chile, in October 1972 recommended goals for water supply, sewerage, environmental pollution control, occupational health, food hygiene, and other present and emerging responsibilities of environmental health officials. These goals, coupled with the increased use of new technologies, point to the need for sharply increasing the production of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel. One special recommendation of the Meeting was to train 320 students annually in graduate sanitary engineering programs; organize short courses for 3,000 professional and technical personnel every year; and, in the decade of the seventies, increase to 2,000 the number of sanitary engineers in public health programs; to 3,000 the number of engineers in water supply, sewerage, and other environmental services; and to 4,000 the number of sanitary inspectors in public health.

A combination of aggressive training activities is to be undertaken on an institutional and academic basis to reach these goals. Strengthening of teaching institutions is one of the most important objectives of the program. Continuing education, on the basis of short, intensive courses on specific subjects, has proved to be extremely successful. The demand for technical assistance for this type of activity has grown immensely, due to its exceptional adaptability to national needs and to its multiplying effects.

In the last five-year period, PAHO has given technical assistance to all countries in the Region, through an operational network of 41 universities, to organize and carry on 351 short courses and 48 seminars and symposia. These activities were attended by 13,959 participants, and 2,847 national professors delivered lectures. PAHO collaborated with the services of 797 short-term consultants and staff members.

The objectives for the next five years are to increase of the tempo of this program, incorporate all the schools of public health into the operational network, and include subjects on environmental engineering in the programs of all schools of civil engineering. It is expected that in 1974 approximately 85 short intensive courses will be organized to benefit the 3,000 professional and technical personnel, as recommended by the Ministers of Health.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 362,605	\$ 476,781	\$ 565,036	\$ 472,031
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
TOTAL POSTS	9	8	8	7
CONSULTANT MONTHS	18	34	50	47
FELLOWSHIPS	12	20	27	21
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 24,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 90,248	\$ 66,950	\$ 94,357	\$ 42,850
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,190,298	\$ 5,529,124	\$ 4,036,145	\$ 4,103,200

## Projects:

Argentina-6400	Dominican Republic-6400	Nicaragua-6400
Belize-6400	Ecuador-6400	Panama-6400
Bolivia-6400	El Salvador-6400	Paraguay-6400
Brazil-6400	Guatemala-6400	Peru-6400
Brazil-6401	Haiti-6400	Uruguay-6400
Chile-6400	Honduras-6400	AMRO-2114
Colombia-6400	Jamaica-6400	AMRO-6400
Costa Rica-6400	Mexico-6400	AMRO-6401
Cuba-6400		AMRO-6414

## 6500 - VETERINARY MEDICINE

The improvement in agribusiness, specifically in livestock development, will depend principally upon the ability of countries to produce an adequate number of veterinarians. Although 53% of the population of Latin America reside in rural areas, only 3% of the university student population study in the field of agricultural science. A minimum effort is made in the university centers toward training of the veterinarian. Demands for a greater number of veterinarians are increasing steadily, resulting from the development of national campaigns to control diseases of human and animal health significance. Although the schools are operating on a maximum capacity basis, the graduates represent only 17% of the total number of entering students. PAHO is attempting to remedy this trend by providing assistance to the schools of veterinary medicine through promoting and conducting seminars, providing fellowships for postgraduate training of professors, and supplying instructional resource material. Short-term consultants are assisting in those areas where deficiencies exist.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 83,673	\$ 98,358	\$ 105,113	\$ 149,338
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.2	.2	.2	.3
TOTAL POSTS	-	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	11	15	14	21
FELLOWSHIPS	11	13	13	20
SEMINARS	\$ 18,645	\$ 12,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 11,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 3,525	\$ 6,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 10,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,192,946	\$ 5,534,124	\$ 4,036,145	\$ 4,107,200

## Projects:

Argentina-6500	Colombia-6500	Paraguay-6500
Bolivia-6500	Ecuador-6500	Peru-6500
Brazil-6500	Guatemala-6500	AMRO-6500
Chile-6500	Mexico-6500	AMRO-6507

## 6600 - DENTISTRY

In 1968 PAHO, in cooperation with 24 Latin American countries, conducted two studies on the utilization and education of dental auxiliary personnel. The first study collected specific information on functions and utilization of different categories of dental auxiliary personnel; the second was dedicated exclusively to their education. These studies revealed minimal utilization and inadequate numbers of dental auxiliaries, complicated by limited dental professional manpower; by maldistribution of dentists, who concentrate heavily in the upper income and urban areas; by the rapidly increasing population; and by widespread dental disease. There is a lack of trained dental auxiliaries and of adequate legislation covering their practice; there is no clear definition of the functions performed by dental auxiliaries; there is inconsistency in national requirements for registration of auxiliaries; there is inadequacy of physical facilities and insufficiency of teaching personnel in this field; the content and duration of courses vary considerably, even within the same categories; and the dental profession does not recognize the importance of dental auxiliaries in the practice of dentistry. In the five countries with 74% of Latin American dentists, only a small proportion actually employ dental assistants or auxiliaries with expanded functions. In the Latin American area there are fewer than 30 regular courses to train auxiliary personnel. The dentist-auxiliary ratio is 3:1.

The dental manpower situation illustrates a great shortage in most countries of the Region, especially due to the growth of population and the demand for dental care by larger groups of population. In more than 12 countries there is not yet one dentist per 10,000 population.

In the first stage of this program, emphasis was placed on the development of preventive and social dentistry teaching programs and design of new curricula for dental schools. These aspects have been successfully completed. At present, emphasis is being concentrated on assisting in the development and functional interrelationship between factors affecting the delivery of dental care (personnel, equipment, materials, and the socioeconomic system); developing personnel in certain specialized fields in dentistry as a nucleus for a scientific and training network in these fields in Latin America; simplifying and facilitating the availability of basic dental equipment; improving the design and function of dental training institutions and clinics; assisting the dental schools in Latin America in reviewing curricula, administration, and physical facilities; assisting and encouraging the development of educational planning units in dental schools; establishing a mechanism to interrelate dental schools in Latin America in the field of dental education; relating the teaching of preventive dentistry to the programming and provision of dental health services; improving the administration of dental libraries; and training dental librarians.

In the field of dental auxiliaries and utilization, plans are under way to establish regional centers for the training of dental auxiliary educators; to train auxiliary educators from each country who will subsequently establish national dental auxiliary training programs in their own countries; to assist dental auxiliary educators to establish national training programs for public and private dental care services; and to create new patterns of dental care delivery to provide expanded preventive and curative dental services to greater numbers of people despite social, economic, and cultural barriers.

The goal in this area of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas, recommended by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 2-9 October 1972) is to "increase by 20 per cent the present ratio of dentists per 10,000 population whenever that ratio in any country is lower than the present average for the area of 1.9 or lower than the average of the classification group."

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 203,123	\$ 149,637	\$ 146,731	\$ 154,029
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.5	.3	.3	.3
TOTAL POSTS	1	3	3	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	30	23	31	32
FELLOWSHIPS	16	9	12	15
SEMINARS	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 76,240	\$ 38,797	\$ 7,500	\$ 9,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,197,076	\$ 5,535,124	\$ 4,037,145	\$ 4,108,200

Projects:		
Barbados-6600	Ecuador-6600	Paraguay-6600
Bolivia-6600	Guatemala-6600	Peru-6600
Chile-6600	Jamaica-6600	AMRO-6600
Colombia-6600	Nicaragua-6600	AMRO-6608
Dominican Republic-6600	Panama-6600	AMRO-6611

## 6700 - BIOSTATISTICS

The capability for making improvements in health statistics systems and in the utilization of statistical data and methodology is dependent on the expansion and strengthening of training programs related to health statistics throughout the Region. Academic courses must be provided to educate statisticians, medical records administrators, and computer scientists at both the professional and intermediate levels. In addition, sufficient statistical personnel at the auxiliary level must be trained to staff the many thousands of health care institutions. Physicians and many other categories of health personnel need an introduction to statistical methodology, procedures, definitions, and classifications to better fulfill their functions as producers and users of health data.

Minimum goals established for the decade are to train 300 professional-level statisticians, 100 medical records administrators, 4,000 medical records technicians, and 250 health statisticians at the intermediate level, and 40,000 statistical auxiliaries. At least 50 computer scientists and 250 computer programs in health should be prepared. These are only minimum goals, and many more specialists in each of these groups could be used in the Region.

To reach these goals additional training centers must be developed. Only one course exists for biostatisticians at the professional level (Chile), and three more are needed. The first advanced course in medical records science has recently been initiated (Argentina) and another three must be developed. In five countries intermediate-level courses are provided for medical records personnel. At least six more will be required to attain the goal for training in the decade.

Other training activities in health statistics should include strengthening of the teaching of biostatistics in the curriculum of medical schools and public health schools, including instruction on research methodology, computer science, medical statistical classifications, statistical systems for the health services, and interpretation and use of data. The public health schools of the Region and the health services should collaborate with civil registry and national statistical offices in the training of civil registrars. Orientation of personnel from other health disciplines on the value of maintaining records and statistics and their utilization is essential to improvement of the quality of health data.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 170,733	\$ 244,638	\$ 331,305	\$ 378,346
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.4	.5	.7	.8
TOTAL POSTS	9	9	11	11
CONSULTANT MONTHS	9	5	10	13
FELLOWSHIPS	-	4	24	24
SEMINARS	\$ 241	\$ 9,000	\$ -	\$ 29,300
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 16,617	\$ 23,500	\$ 22,500	\$ 24,500
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,222,076	\$ 5,548,724	\$ 4,059,145	\$ 4,130,200

Projects:		
Argentina-6700	AMRO-3501	AMRO-6700
Costa Rica-6700	AMRO-3503	AMRO-6707
Guatemala-3500	AMRO-3504	AMRO-6708
Venezuela-6707		AMRO-6712

## IV. PROGRAM SERVICES

Administrative support services are not easily distributed by programs served. To facilitate review and administration, these activities have been grouped in a single category. They are the costs related to evaluation and reporting on projects; placement and follow-up of fellowship awards; production of visual aids; editorial services; liaison and public information; and library and computer services.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,697,750	\$ 1,838,188	\$ 1,977,432	\$ 2,132,261
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.6
TOTAL POSTS	87	91	91	94
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 268,896	\$ 288,500	\$ 292,500	\$ 300,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,361,174	\$ 5,701,363	\$ 4,227,006	\$ 4,308,455

Project:  
Headquarters

## V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION

## 8100 - EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION

Executive and technical direction is heavily weighted on the side of the technical content of the programs of the Member Governments rather than on day-to-day administration in this complex international organization. To reflect this, a separate category has been established to show the costs of the Director's Office and the Office of the Chief of Administration, as distinct from general administrative costs.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 268,430	\$ 295,816	\$ 308,138	\$ 332,537
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.7	.7	.7	.7
TOTAL POSTS	11	12	12	12
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,367,174	\$ 5,707,363	\$ 4,233,006	\$ 4,316,455

Project:  
Headquarters

## 8200 - ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative services are organized so as to free the field staff for technical services by relieving them of as much administrative detail as possible. Personnel and accounting activities are centralized, and allotments, other than those for supplies and equipment, are issued to Country Representatives in terms of the elements needed to carry out the program rather than in dollars. These actions have facilitated the operation of Zone Offices with minimum administrative staff. This grouping includes the offices for budget, finance, personnel, supply, property services, and records and communications, as well as the administrative portions of each of the Zone Offices.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,676,847	\$ 2,210,814	\$ 2,461,911	\$ 2,674,844
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.7
TOTAL POSTS	177	191	192	194
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 4,367,174	\$ 5,707,363	\$ 4,233,006	\$ 4,316,455

Projects:  
Headquarters  
Zone Offices

## 8300 - GENERAL EXPENSES

"General Expenses" is the category which shows the continuing general supplies, contractual services, equipment, rentals, utilities, and comparable items summarized for Headquarters and the six Zone Offices.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 1,534,635	\$ 1,638,717	\$ 1,641,760	\$ 2,010,385
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.3
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 120,696	\$ 128,955	\$ 139,510	\$ 149,935
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 5,781,113	\$ 7,217,125	\$ 5,735,256	\$ 6,176,905

Projects:  
Headquarters  
Zone Offices

## VI. GOVERNING BODIES

The Pan American Health Organization is governed by the Pan American Sanitary Conference, which meets every four years. The Directing Council acts for the Conference in the intervening years. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Directing Council holds two regular meetings every year. By agreement with the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization also serves as the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization. The category "Governing Bodies" covers the cost of scheduled meetings and supporting staff. The staff also supports other seminars and conferences as time allows.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 529,306	\$ 516,209	\$ 546,568	\$ 611,666
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
TOTAL POSTS	20	20	20	21
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 50,340	\$ 59,149	\$ 61,149	\$ 70,300
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 5,966,042	\$ 7,321,154	\$ 5,839,335	\$ 6,305,505

#### VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS

Under this category is shown the amount for increasing the Working Capital Fund in accordance with Resolution VII of the XI Meeting of the Directing Council.

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
FUNDS BUDGETED	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 550,000
PER CENT OF TOTAL BUDGET	.9	.9	1.0	1.2
GRANTS AND OTHER	\$ 6,316,042	\$ 7,721,154	\$ 6,289,335	\$ 6,855,505



SUMMARY  
ALL PARTS - ALL FUNDS  
1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975

FUND SYMBOL	NUMBER OF POSTS				INVESTMENT				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>DETAIL BY PART</b>									
<b>PART I ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS.....TOTAL</b>	20	20	20	21	529,206	516,209	546,568	511,666	
PAHO REGULAR	PP	15	15	15	16	347,844	362,433	397,705	435,321
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO	PS	-	-	-	-	84,368	-	-	-
WHO REGULAR	WR	5	5	5	5	97,114	153,776	158,863	176,345
<b>PART II HEADQUARTERS.....TOTAL</b>	296	298	298	304	6,296,582	6,606,808	7,146,041	7,669,755	
PAHO REGULAR	PP	210	211	210	215	4,159,084	4,462,895	4,814,736	5,188,391
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION	PH	-	-	-	-	72,777	-	-	-
WHO REGULAR	WR	86	87	88	89	2,064,721	2,143,913	2,331,305	2,481,364
<b>PART III FIELD AND OTHER PROGRAMS.....TOTAL</b>	1,103	1,206	1,248	1,220	28,047,143	35,367,288	36,722,025	35,439,475	
PAHO REGULAR	PR	462	501	513	520	11,145,530	12,408,121	13,748,785	15,174,951
PAHO SPECIAL MALARIA	PM	4	-	-	-	216,049	-	-	-
PAHO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	PW	5	10	7	1	292,047	775,773	387,604	5,000
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO	PG	129	148	114	105	1,567,317	4,087,094	1,596,052	1,311,683
INCAP AND RELATED GRANTS	PI/PM	244	249	249	249	1,831,077	1,455,187	1,509,170	1,563,170
SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION	PK	10	-	-	-	2,499,038	-	-	-
SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	PS	-	-	-	-	23,197	7,537	-	-
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION	PH	15	41	37	34	1,003,316	1,320,158	883,620	768,773
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	187,000	185,000	185,000
WHO REGULAR	WR	128	137	145	151	5,278,012	6,710,611	7,255,332	7,878,291
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	UNDP	100	116	142	118	3,013,901	6,996,255	7,143,923	5,989,504
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	WC	1	1	1	-	83,897	181,627	54,714	-
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	UNFPA	4	3	40	42	93,762	337,925	1,957,825	2,562,103
<b>PART IV SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION.....TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
PAHO REGULAR	PR	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
<b>PART V INCREASE TO ASSETS.....TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	350,000	400,000	450,000	550,000	
PAHO REGULAR	PR	-	-	-	-	350,000	400,000	450,000	550,000
<b>PART VI FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.....TOTAL</b>	163	168	170	176	1,670,303	1,922,627	1,871,084	2,054,356	
PAHO REGULAR	PR	163	168	170	176	1,559,100	1,700,091	1,871,084	2,054,356
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO	PS	-	-	-	-	111,203	222,536	-	-
<b>.....TOTAL ALL PARTS.....</b>	1,582	1,692	1,735	1,721	37,143,334	45,062,932	44,985,718	46,575,252	
<b>DETAIL BY FUND</b>									
PAHO REGULAR	PR	850	895	908	927	17,811,558	19,593,540	21,522,310	23,653,019
PAHO SPECIAL MALARIA	PM	4	-	-	-	216,049	-	-	-
PAHO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	PW	5	10	7	1	292,047	775,773	387,604	5,000
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO	PG	129	148	114	105	1,762,868	5,209,630	1,596,052	1,311,683
INCAP AND RELATED GRANTS	PI/PM	244	249	249	249	1,831,077	1,455,187	1,509,170	1,563,170
SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION	PK	10	-	-	-	2,499,038	-	-	-
SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	PS	-	-	-	-	23,197	7,537	-	-
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION	PH	16	41	37	34	1,076,093	1,320,158	883,620	768,773
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-	187,000	185,000	185,000
WHO REGULAR	WR	218	229	238	245	8,439,847	9,008,300	9,745,500	10,536,000
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	UNDP	100	116	142	118	3,013,901	6,996,255	7,143,923	5,989,504
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS	WC	1	1	1	-	83,897	181,627	54,714	-
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES	UNFPA	4	3	40	42	93,762	337,925	1,957,825	2,562,103
<b>.....TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....</b>	1,582	1,692	1,735	1,721	37,143,334	45,062,932	44,985,718	46,575,252	

## PART I: ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
529,306	100.0	516,709	100.0	VI. GOVERNING BODIES	546,568	100.0	611,666	100.0
529,306	100.0	516,709	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	546,568	100.0	611,666	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL		AMOUNT	DUTY- TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	STC LOCAL MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.		
1972											
PAHO---PR	347,844	6	9	209,511	-	-	-	-	-	48,260	90,073
PG	84,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,348
WHO---WR	97,114	4	1	84,526	-	-	-	-	-	7,080	10,508
TOTAL	529,306	10	10	294,037	-	-	-	-	-	50,340	184,929
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			55.6						9.5	34.9
1973											
PAHO---PR	362,437	6	9	222,383	-	-	-	-	-	50,100	89,950
WHO---WR	153,776	4	1	135,735	-	-	-	-	-	9,049	14,079
TOTAL	516,709	10	10	358,118	-	-	-	-	-	59,149	104,029
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			68.4						11.5	20.1
1974											
PAHO---PR	387,705	6	9	245,605	-	-	-	-	-	52,100	90,000
WHO---WR	158,863	4	1	135,735	-	-	-	-	-	9,049	14,079
TOTAL	546,568	10	10	381,340	-	-	-	-	-	61,149	104,079
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			69.8						11.2	19.0
1975											
PAHO---PR	435,321	6	10	271,421	-	-	-	-	-	60,300	103,600
WHO---WR	176,345	4	1	141,345	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	25,000
TOTAL	611,666	10	11	412,766	-	-	-	-	-	70,300	128,600
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			67.5						11.5	21.0

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PI-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

PART I: ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS - DETAIL

Sec. 1. Conference and Translation Section

Included in this Section are the estimates for the costs of meeting services.

TOTAL		20	70	20	21	TOTAL	277,392	112,859	160,968	190,966		
<u>CONFERENCE SERVICES</u>						SUBTOTAL	PR	162,983	210,583	233,605	258,221	
P-3	ADMIN. SERVICES OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	162,983	210,583	233,605	258,221	
	.0201											
P-2	ADMIN. SERVICES OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WP	64,409	122,276	127,363	132,745
	.0204											
P-2	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	64,409	122,276	127,363	132,745	
	.0202											
G-7	ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	PR	1	1	1	1						
	.0205											
G-6	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1						
	.0206											
G-4	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	2						
	.0207 .4163											
G-4	SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1						
	.0203											
<u>TRANSLATION SERVICES</u>												
P-4	TRANSLATOR REVISER	PP	1	1	1	1						
	.0208											
P-4	TRANSLATOR REVISER	WP	3	3	3	3						
	4.0209 4.0212 4.0214											
P-3	TRANSLATOR	PR	2	2	2	2						
	.0210 .0211											
P-3	TRANSLATOR	WP	1	1	1	1						
	4.3539											
G-7	CLERK	WP	1	1	1	1						
	4.0215											
G-5	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1						
	.0216											
G-4	CLERK STENOGRAPHER	PR	3	3	3	3						
	.0217 .1053 .3334											
G-4	SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1						
	.3462											

Sec. 2. Meetings of the Pan American Sanitary Conference, Directing Council, and WHO Regional Committee

Included in this section are the estimate for the costs of the meetings of the Directing Council and WHO Regional Committee, as well as for the Executive Committee meetings held at the same time.

TOTAL	267,443	153,359	155,600	180,700	
SUBTOTAL	PR	145,390	121,850	124,100	117,100
TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION	39,694	7,000	7,200	8,000	
GOVERNING BODIES DOC'S.	44,254	48,000	50,000	58,000	
CONFERENCE SERVICES	61,442	66,850	66,900	71,100	
SUBTOTAL	PG	84,348	-	-	-
CONFERENCE SERVICES	84,348	-	-	-	
SUBTOTAL	WP	32,705	31,500	31,500	43,600
TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	20,117	2,511	2,511	2,700	
TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION	-	5,861	5,861	5,900	
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,080	9,049	9,049	10,000	
CONFERENCE SERVICES	10,508	14,079	14,079	25,000	

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Executive Committee

This section contains the estimated cost of the summer meetings of the Executive Committee, which are usually held in Washington. The estimates are based on the assumption that meetings will be held in the Bureau's conference facility.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	PR 39,471	30,000	30,000	40,000
TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	6,834	4,000	4,000	4,200
TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION	-	800	800	1,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,006	2,100	2,100	2,300
CONFERENCE SERVICES	28,631	23,100	23,100	32,500

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## PART II: HEADQUARTERS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
651,364	10.3	720,249	10.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	778,373	10.9	823,873	10.8
529,867	8.4	583,100	8.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	625,618	8.8	664,776	8.7
90,355	1.4	99,093	1.5	0100 GENERAL	106,462	1.5	114,778	1.5
248,655	4.0	279,252	4.2	0200 MALARIA	303,980	4.3	322,143	4.2
39,867	.6	46,441	.7	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	48,666	.7	51,178	.7
45,579	.7	44,917	.7	0500 LEPROSY	47,114	.6	50,215	.7
105,411	1.7	113,397	1.7	0700 ZOONOSES	119,398	1.7	126,462	1.6
121,497	1.9	137,149	2.1	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	152,755	2.1	159,097	2.1
121,497	1.9	137,149	2.1	2100 GENERAL	152,755	2.1	159,097	2.1
1,206,280	19.2	1,270,465	19.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,385,957	19.4	1,470,997	19.2
824,554	13.1	870,080	13.2	A. GENERAL SERVICES	952,983	13.4	1,013,307	13.3
285,416	4.5	282,598	4.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	308,527	4.3	322,076	4.2
56,116	.9	37,159	.6	3200 NURSING	42,233	.6	45,019	.6
58,910	.9	48,877	.7	3300 LABORATORY	51,153	.7	53,003	.7
54,683	.9	45,108	.7	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	48,834	.7	50,921	.7
270,423	4.3	332,046	5.0	3500 STATISTICS	369,155	5.2	407,816	5.3
99,006	1.6	124,292	1.9	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	133,081	1.9	139,472	1.8
381,726	6.1	400,385	6.1	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	432,574	6.0	457,685	5.9
48,440	.8	46,464	.7	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	50,270	.7	52,380	.7
73,576	1.2	90,990	1.4	4200 NUTRITION	94,124	1.3	103,216	1.3
48,945	.8	43,763	.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	48,631	.7	51,145	.7
43,486	.7	47,741	.7	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	49,964	.7	52,578	.7
8,173	.1	31,020	.5	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	41,838	.6	42,934	.5
82,036	1.3	89,551	1.3	4800 MEDICAL CARE	94,494	1.3	99,334	1.3
75,023	1.2	50,856	.8	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	53,253	.7	56,098	.7
2,047	*	-	-	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	-	-	-	-
110,873	1.8	111,740	1.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	117,710	1.6	122,072	1.6
74,308	1.2	68,894	1.0	6200 MEDICINE	77,647	1.0	74,534	1.0
36,565	.6	42,846	.6	6300 NURSING	45,063	.6	47,538	.6
1,223,001	19.4	1,179,982	17.9	IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	1,256,380	17.6	1,363,293	17.8
1,223,001	19.4	1,179,982	17.9	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,256,380	17.6	1,363,293	17.8
3,105,064	49.3	3,324,372	50.3	V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	3,608,021	50.5	3,889,525	50.6
268,430	4.3	295,816	4.5	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	308,138	4.3	332,537	4.3
1,676,847	26.6	1,849,501	28.0	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,044,127	28.6	2,211,603	28.8
1,159,787	18.4	1,179,055	17.8	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,255,760	17.6	1,345,385	17.5
6,296,582	100.0	6,606,808	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	7,146,041	100.0	7,669,755	100.0
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART II: HEADQUARTERS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.		
	\$				\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO---PR	4,159,084	76	134	-	3,212,651	153,893	-	-	-	-	67,528	725,012
PH	72,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,777
WHO---WR	2,064,721	37	49	-	1,451,815	110,047	-	-	-	-	116,463	386,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,296,582</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,664,466</b>	<b>263,936</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,991</b>	<b>1,184,189</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				74.1	4.2					2.9	18.8
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO---PR	4,462,895	76	135	-	3,461,406	111,850	-	-	-	-	80,500	809,139
WHO---WR	2,143,913	37	50	-	1,506,691	125,167	-	-	-	-	112,455	399,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,606,809</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,968,097</b>	<b>237,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>192,955</b>	<b>1,208,739</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				75.2	3.6					2.9	18.3
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO---PR	4,814,736	76	134	-	3,754,225	114,450	-	-	-	-	84,800	861,261
WHO---WR	2,331,305	37	51	-	1,656,942	126,803	-	-	-	-	118,710	428,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,146,041</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,411,167</b>	<b>241,253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>203,510</b>	<b>1,290,111</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				75.7	3.4					2.8	18.1
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO---PR	5,188,391	76	139	-	4,055,036	120,700	-	-	-	-	89,800	922,855
WHO---WR	2,481,364	37	52	-	1,761,379	135,200	-	-	-	-	125,935	458,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,669,755</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,816,415</b>	<b>255,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215,735</b>	<b>1,381,705</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				75.9	3.3					2.8	18.0
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												

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PART II: HEADQUARTERS - DETAIL

Sec. 1. Office of the Director

The Office of the Director is responsible for the operation of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization. Included in this Office are the liaison and public relations activities of PAHO.

TOTAL		19	18	18	18	TOTAL	193,475	428,485	453,936	483,182
UG1 DIRECTOR .0001	PR	1	1	1	1					
UG2 DEPUTY DIRECTOR .0002	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	288,345	285,853	302,768	326,262
UG3 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR .0003	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	256,553	253,253	270,168	291,662
D-7 MEDICAL OFFICER .4071	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	22,268	2,000	2,000	3,000
P-1 EDITOR .1046	PR	1	1	1	1	HOSPITALITY	513	200	200	200
G-8 SECRETARY .0008	PR	1	1	1	1	REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
G-7 SECRETARY .0006	PR	1	1	1	1	PUBLIC INFORMATION	385	12,000	12,000	13,000
G-6 SECRETARY .0005 .0007 .0923	PR	3	3	3	3	NEWS RELEASES	5,226	15,000	15,000	15,000
LIAISON AND PUBLIC RELATIONS						SUBTOTAL	105,080	142,632	151,168	156,920
P-6 MEDICAL OFFICER .3468	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	64,077	88,032	96,568	99,520
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3561	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	5,712	23,500	23,500	25,500
P-3 INFORMATION OFFICER 4.0013	WR	1	1	1	1	HOSPITALITY	1,428	1,500	1,500	1,500
P-2 INFORMATION OFFICER 4.0015	WR	1	1	1	1	REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	-	2,600	2,600	2,600
P-1 INFORMATION OFFICER .0016	PR	1	1	1	1	PUBLIC INFORMATION	14,363	6,800	6,800	6,800
G-6 CLERK 4.0018	WR	1	1	1	1	NEWS RELEASES	5,000	9,200	9,200	10,000
G-5 CLERK .0017 .3329	PR	2	1	1	1	WORLD HEALTH DAY	14,500	11,000	11,000	11,000
G-5 SECRETARY .0218	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-4 CLERK .0019	PR	1	1	1	1					

Sec. 2. Technical Services

Ch. 1. Department of Communicable Diseases

This Department is responsible for (1) developing the technical policies of PAHO in communicable disease control; (2) formulating technical guidelines for operating programs and epidemiological services and for developing long-term plans for communicable disease control; (3) collecting, disseminating, and exchanging technical information; (4) stimulating, organizing, and coordinating research, while maintaining close collaboration with research institutes and laboratories in the Region; (5) advising on the technical planning, implementation, and evaluation of field studies and projects; (6) assisting in the training of technical personnel; and (7) organizing regional conferences, seminars, and other meetings.

TOTAL		9	9	9	9	TOTAL	175,801	190,451	202,240	216,171
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0036	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	98,333	112,047	120,804	129,421
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0037 4.0038	WR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	91,314	103,797	112,454	120,821
P-5 MFD. OFFICER - TUBERCULOSIS .0039	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	7,019	8,250	8,350	8,600
G-6 CLERK .0041	PP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	77,468	78,404	81,436	86,750
G-5 SECRETARY 4.0043	WR	1	1	1	1					
G-4 SECRETARY .0044 .0045 .0046	PR	3	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	69,490	71,191	74,140	78,350
						DUTY TRAVEL	7,978	7,213	7,296	8,400

Ch. 2. Department of Engineering and Environmental Sciences

This Department is responsible for health-related programs in engineering and environmental sciences. These responsibilities include both basic sanitation in rural and urban areas and broader problems of air and water pollution, industrial

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hygiene, housing, solid waste disposal, and related activities resulting from industrialization and urbanization. Functions of the Department include development of broad regional objectives, establishment of priorities, and assistance in setting standards, guides, and approaches for the planning, design, operation, management, and financing of necessary sanitary works. The Department encourages, stimulates, and assists with programs to strengthen education, to carry out training courses, and to promote applied research activities. Another function is to assist Member Governments in the development and presentation of soundly conceived projects for submission to international funding agencies, such as banking institutions, the United Nations, and private foundations.

TOTAL			6	6	6	6	TOTAL		121,497	117,149	152,755	159,097
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT 4.0047	WP		1	1	1	1						
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER .0048	PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	55,422	52,206	54,642	57,378
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.2058	WR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		48,013	44,906	47,262	49,878
G-6 SECRETARY .0054	PR		1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		7,400	7,300	7,400	7,500
G-6 SECRETARY 4.0051	WP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WP	66,075	84,943	98,113	101,719
G-4 SECRETARY 4.2059	WR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		60,106	78,943	92,052	95,219
							DUTY TRAVEL		5,969	6,000	6,061	6,500

### Ch. 3. Department of Health and Population Dynamics

This Department is responsible for the development of the objectives, plans, policies, and methods for the operation and evaluation of the health and population dynamics, family planning, and maternal and child health programs of PAHO.

TOTAL			4	4	4	4	TOTAL		123,463	97,320	103,523	108,478
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .3537	PP		1	1	1	1						
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0027	PP		-	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PP	95,184	61,064	64,366	68,452
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER - MCH 4.0078	WR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		77,393	55,064	58,366	61,952
G-4 SECRETARY .0086 .3177	PR		2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL		7,791	6,000	6,000	6,500
							SUBTOTAL	WR	38,279	36,256	39,157	40,026
							PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,090	28,256	31,157	31,526
							DUTY TRAVEL		8,189	8,000	8,000	8,500

### Ch. 4. Department of Health Services

This Department is responsible for developing broad regional objectives, plans, and program priorities in the fields of organization and administration of health services, health education, mental health, nutrition, dental health, radiation protection, chronic diseases, cancer control, and other related activities. It develops standards, guides, and procedures for the planning and operation of programs.

TOTAL			16	16	16	16	TOTAL		339,668	355,256	396,107	416,758
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0074	PP		1	1	1	1						
P-5 DENTAL OFFICER .0079	PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	216,121	239,280	269,799	284,210
P-5 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.0081	WR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		192,625	219,880	249,399	262,810
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0020	WR		1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		23,496	19,400	20,400	21,400
P-5 MED. OFF. - MENTAL HEALTH .0077	PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	123,547	115,976	126,308	132,548
P-5 MED. OFF. - NUTR. RESEARCH .3151	PR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		98,179	94,322	103,662	108,448
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER - NUTRITION .0076	PR		1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		25,368	21,654	22,646	24,100
P-5 MED. OFF. - RAD. PROTECTION .0090	PR		1	1	1	1						
G-6 CLERK 4.0082	WR		1	1	1	1						
G-5 SECRETARY .0087	PP		1	1	1	1						
G-4 SECRETARY .0012 .0083 .0092 .3028	PR		4	4	4	4						
G-4 SECRETARY 4.0024 4.0084	WP		2	2	2	2						

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Ch. 5. Department of Health Statistics

This Department is responsible for the collection, processing, analysis, and publication of vital and health statistics for the Region. In order for statistical data to become available for local, national, and international use, consultant services are rendered for the development or improvement of statistical programs in the countries. Also, to improve the quality of statistical data and systems of vital statistics, hospital statistics, notifiable diseases, and statistics of health manpower and facilities, the Department promotes the development of education and training programs in vital and health statistics at professional, intermediate, and auxiliary levels. The Department is responsible for large-scale co-ordinated research programs and promotes research projects involving the application of statistical and epidemiological methods. Statistical services for the collection and analysis of data are rendered to all departments of PAHO. Through the Computer Science Section, data processing services are also available to all departments, and consultant services on the use of computers in the health field are provided to the countries.

TOTAL		34	40	41	45	TOTAL	520,929	658,090	728,998	810,878
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0093						SUBTOTAL	426,963	536,285	580,005	645,966
P-5 STATISTICIAN	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0095										
P-4 STATISTICIAN	PP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	420,960	531,785	575,505	641,466
.0100						DUTY TRAVEL	6,000	4,500	4,500	4,500
P-4 STATISTICIAN	WR	1	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	93,965	121,805	148,993	164,912
4.0094 4.3629										
P-3 STATISTICIAN	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	88,905	113,805	140,993	156,912
.0096 .0097						DUTY TRAVEL	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
P-2 STATISTICIAN	PP	2	2	2	2					
.0098 .0103										
P-2 STATISTICIAN	WR	1	1	1	1					
4.0099										
G-8 STATISTICAL ASSISTANT	PR	2	2	2	2					
.0101 .0102										
G-8 STATISTICAL ASSISTANT	WR	1	1	1	1					
4.0104										
G-6 CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0105										
G-6 CLERK	WR	-	-	1	1					
4.4103										
G-5 CLERK	PR	2	3	3	3					
.0106 .0108 .4057										
G-5 SECRETARY	WF	1	1	1	1					
4.0107										
G-4 CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0110										
G-4 CLERK	WR	-	-	-	1					
4.4104										
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0109										
<u>COMPUTER SCIENCE SECTION</u>										
P-5 COMPUTER SCIENTIST	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3379										
P-4 PROGRAMMER ANALYST	PR	1	1	1	1					
.2171										
P-3 PROGRAMMER ANALYST	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3180										
P-3 PROGRAMMER ANALYST	WR	1	1	1	1					
4.3075										
P-3 SYSTEMS ANALYST	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0180										
P-2 PROGRAMMER ANALYST	WR	1	1	1	1					
4.3066										
G-8 ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	PR	2	3	3	3					
.0262 .3313 .3867										
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	PR	4	5	5	5					
.3094 .3314 .3513 .3628										
.3866										
G-5 CLERK	PR	3	4	4	7					
.3181 .3201 .3202 .3869										
.4166 .4167 .4168										
G-4 CLERK	PR	-	1	1	1					
.3868										
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3514										

Ch. 6. Department of Human and Animal Health

This Department is responsible for planning and developing PAHO's efforts in the control of the zoonoses and foot-and-mouth disease and for coordination of health and agricultural activities, including the Pan American Zoonoses Center, Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, veterinary public health, food hygiene, veterinary medical education, and zoonoses control.





FUND					FUND					
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975					
					\$ \$ \$ \$					
TOTAL		11	12	12	12	TOTAL	248,655	261,464	278,447	297,076
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0111	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	72,967	70,481	73,191	76,468
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0112	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.1074	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	62,906	66,481	69,191	71,468
P-5 RESEARCH OFFICER 4.0114	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	10,061	4,000	4,000	5,000
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0113	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	175,688	190,982	205,256	220,608
G-7 CLERK 4.0120	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	163,723	175,983	190,256	204,608
G-6 CLERK 4.0117 4.3315	WR	2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	11,965	15,000	15,000	16,000
G-4 CLERK 4.3316	WR	1	1	1	1					
G-4 SECRETARY 4.0118 4.0119 4.0121	WR	2	3	3	3					

#### Ch. 9. Department of Medical Care Administration

This Department is responsible for developing PAHO's program of work in the broad field of medical care. This includes coordination of medical services of ministries of health with those of social security and welfare institutions and universities; medical care organization; hospital planning and administration; improvement of the utilization of medical care services; training of medical care executives and hospital administrators; rehabilitation; and development of the relationships of all these services with the practice of medicine.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
3 3 3 3					82,036 89,551 94,494 99,334					
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0075	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	70,324	76,481	80,191	83,468
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0977	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-6 CLERK 4.0085	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	64,917	66,481	69,191	71,468
						DUTY TRAVEL	5,407	10,000	11,000	12,000
						SUBTOTAL	11,712	13,070	14,303	15,866
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	11,712	13,070	14,303	15,866

#### Ch. 10. Department of Research Development and Coordination

The Department plans, develops, and coordinates PAHO's research program, including individual and multinational research and research training efforts and activities to improve biomedical communications and resources. It advises the Director of matters relating to research; it provides technical assistance and coordination to the research work done in all parts of PAHO; it promotes the application of operations research methodologies to the planning and execution of public health programs; it provides library services for PAHO; and it serves as secretariat to the PAHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
5 12 12 12					119,981 238,637 251,849 266,956					
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0028	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	119,981	214,113	226,236	239,607
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2123	PP	1	1	1	1					
P-4 MEDICAL RESEARCH SCIENTIST .0029	PP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	110,028	199,613	211,236	224,607
G-4 SECRETARY .0030 .0031	PR	2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	9,953	4,500	5,000	5,000
						LIBRARY ACQUI. & BINDING	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
						SUBTOTAL	-	24,524	25,613	27,349
LIBRARY						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	23,024	24,113	25,349
P-4 LIBRARIAN .0142	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	2,000
P-3 LIBRARIAN 4.0143	WR	-	1	1	1					
G-8 ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN .0144	PR	-	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .0145 .0146	PR	-	2	2	2					
G-4 CLERK .0147 .0148	PR	-	2	2	2					

#### Ch. 11. Department of Scientific Communications

This Department had responsibility for the planning, organization, coordination, and supervision of the different services connected with PAHO publications and with providing reference and audiovisual services. These functions have now been transferred to other departments.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
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TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
		16	7	-	-	287,596	17,599	-	-
P-6	CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT	PP	1	1	-	-			
	.0122								
G-5	SECRETARY	PR	1	1	-	-			
	.0125								
LIBRARY					LIBRARY				
-----					-----				
P-4	LIBRARIAN	PP	1	-	-	-			
	.0142								
P-3	LIBRARIAN	WP	1	-	-	-			
	4.0143								
G-8	ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN	PP	1	-	-	-			
	.0144								
G-5	CLERK	PP	2	-	-	-			
	.0145 .0146								
G-4	CLERK	PP	2	-	-	-			
	.0147 .0148								
VISUAL AIDS					VISUAL AIDS				
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P-3	VISUAL MEDIA OFFICER	PR	1	-	-	-			
	.0150								
G-8	VISUAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN	PR	3	-	-	-			
	.0152 .0153 .0154								
G-7	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	PR	1	-	-	-			
	.2115								
G-6	DRAFTSMAN	PR	1	-	-	-			
	.0155								
G-5	CLERK	PR	1	-	-	-			
	.2116								

Ch. 12. Department of Special Technical Services

This Department recommends policy to the Director on new and developmental activities in health planning, health economics, health legislation, health and social welfare, nursing services, laboratory services, and food and drug control. It has the responsibility for the development of objectives, plans, policies, and methods of operation of PAHO in assisting governments to carry out the national health planning process, including economic and financial studies; in training the necessary personnel; and in conducting research in these fields. It guides and supervises the operations of the Pan American Program for Health Planning. It is also responsible for the promotion of coordination of PAHO's internal long-term planning, reporting, and evaluation process. The Department recommends regional objectives in nursing services and education, as well as policies and priorities regarding norms for the provision of services in all phases of nursing. It is responsible for the development of the technical policies of PAHO in the control of drugs. It provides the necessary norms for advisory services in the development of national health laboratories for diagnosis and production in the control of biologicals. The Department is also responsible for advisory services in health legislation and in the health aspects of social welfare.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
		18	19	19	19	377,283	390,790	417,737	440,941
-----					-----				
P-6	CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT	PR	1	1	1				
	.3140								
P-6	MEDICAL OFFICER	PR	1	-	-	-			
	.1070								
P-5	LABORATORY ADVISER	WR	1	1	1	1			
	4.0040								
P-5	MEDICAL OFFICER	PP	-	1	1	1			
	.0010								
P-5	MED. OFF. - HEALTH PLANNING	PR	1	1	1	1			
	.0009								
P-5	NURSE	WR	1	1	1	1			
	4.0080								
P-5	SYSTEMS ANALYST	PP	1	1	1	1			
	.3200								
P-4	NURSE EDUCATOR	PP	1	1	1	1			
	.0123								
P-3	REPORTS OFFICER	PP	1	1	1	1			
	.0021								
P-2	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1			
	.0023								
G-6	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1			
	.3179								
G-5	CLERK	PR	2	2	2	2			
	.0088 .0089								
G-5	CLERK	WP	1	1	1	1			
	4.0026								
G-5	SECRETARY	PR	2	2	2	2			
	.1071 .3061								
G-4	SECRETARY	PR	3	4	4	4			
	.0011 .0025 .0126 .3635								

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$Sec. 3. AdministrationCh. 1. Office of the Chief

This Office is responsible for planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing a full administrative program for PAHO and the Regional Office of WHO.

TOTAL			7	6	7	7	TOTAL	57,799	125,744	142,072	154,929
D-2 CHIEF OF ADMINISTRATION .0156	PR		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	54,690	109,372	124,717	136,136
G-6 SECRETARY .0157	PR		1	1	1	1					
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYSIS							PERSONNEL-POSTS	40,860	98,672	114,017	123,236
							DUTY TRAVEL	7,821	4,700	4,700	4,900
							ADDECT COSTS	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
P-4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .3344	PP		-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	3,109	16,422	17,355	18,793
P-2 ADMIN. SERVICES OFFICER .0231	PP		-	1	1	1					
P-1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .3409	PP		-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	9,422	10,355	11,593
G-6 CLERK .0197	PR		-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	3,109	7,000	7,000	7,200
G-4 CLERK 4.0236	WP		-	1	1	1					

Ch. 2. Department of Budget and Finance

This Department is responsible for planning, developing, recommending, and executing:

- Budgetary policies and procedures for (a) orderly planning of programs to meet the needs of governments and their presentation in meaningful budgetary form; and (b) effective budget execution, bearing in mind the dynamic nature of the health problem.
- Financial and accounting policies, rules, and procedures for (a) receiving, safekeeping, and accounting of the funds of the Organization and of those which it administers; (b) promoting additional resources to meet necessary program requirements; (c) assuring adequate working capital and appropriate reserves to maintain a sound financial position; (d) controlling obligation of funds within authorized limits; (e) disbursing funds for authorized expenses; and (f) reporting financial status.

TOTAL			59	63	63	63	TOTAL	754,659	918,467	1,005,213	1,079,978
P-6 CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT .0158	PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	533,922	710,677	778,207	835,264
G-5 SECRETARY .0159	PP		1	1	1	1					
BUDGET SECTION							PERSONNEL-POSTS	531,581	707,627	775,007	831,764
							DUTY TRAVEL	2,341	3,000	3,200	3,500
P-5 BUDGET OFFICER .0160	PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	220,737	207,840	227,006	244,714
P-4 BUDGET OFFICER .0161	PP		1	1	1	1					
P-3 BUDGET OFFICER .3090	PP		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	218,672	205,840	224,906	242,514
P-2 BUDGET OFFICER .0164	PP		1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	2,065	2,000	2,100	2,200
P-2 BUDGET OFFICER 4.0162	WP		1	1	1	1					
G-8 BUDGET TECHNICIAN 4.0163	WP		1	1	1	1					
G-6 CLERK .0165	PR		1	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .0167	PR		1	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK 4.0166	WP		1	1	1	1					
FINANCE SECTION											
P-5 FINANCE OFFICER .3478	PP		1	1	1	1					
P-4 ACCOUNTANT .0170	PR		1	1	1	1					
P-4 FINANCE OFFICER 4.0168	WP		1	1	1	1					
P-3 ACCOUNTANT .0175 .3287 .3288	PP		3	3	3	3					
P-3 FINANCE OFFICER .0169	PP		1	1	1	1					



		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
G-5	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0225										
G-4	CLERK	PR	2	-	-	-					
	.0227 .2080										
G-4	CLERK	WP	1	1	1	1					
	4.0229										
G-4	SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR	PP	1	1	1	1					
	.0941										
G-4	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	PP	1	1	1	1					
	.1068										
G-3	CHAUFFEUR	PR	2	2	2	2					
	.0230 .2079										
G-3	CLERK	PR	2	1	1	1					
	.0226 .3637										
<u>RECORDS AND COMMUNICATIONS</u>											
G-7	ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0232										
G-5	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0234										
G-5	CLERK	WR	2	2	2	2					
	4.0228 4.0233										
G-4	CLERK	PP	2	2	2	2					
	.0235 .3638										
G-3	CLERK	PR	2	2	2	2					
	.0237 .3715										
G-3	MESSENGER	WP	1	1	1	1					
	4.2081										
<u>SUPPLY UNIT</u>											
P-3	SUPPLY SERVICES OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0239										
P-3	SUPPLY SERVICES OFFICER	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.0238										
P-2	SUPPLY SERVICES OFFICER	WR	2	2	2	2					
	4.0241 4.0242										
P-2	TRANSLATOR	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0240										
G-6	CLERK	PR	2	2	2	2					
	.0243 .0246										
G-6	CLERK	WR	3	3	3	3					
	4.0245 4.0247 4.0249										
G-5	CLERK	PP	2	1	1	1					
	.0244 .0248										
G-4	CLERK	PR	2	2	2	2					
	.2083 .2084										
G-4	SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.2082										
<u>PERSONNEL SECTION</u>											
P-5	PERSONNEL OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0250										
P-4	PERSONNEL OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0252										
P-2	PERSONNEL OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0253										
P-2	PERSONNEL OFFICER	WR	2	2	2	2					
	4.0251 4.0254										
P-1	PERSONNEL OFFICER	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.0255										
G-8	ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.0256										
G-7	ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	PR	-	1	1	1					
	.3065										
G-7	ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.2172										
G-6	CLERK	PR	1	2	2	2					
	.0259 .4068										
G-6	CLERK	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.0260										
G-5	CLERK	PR	-	1	1	2					
	.2169 .4164										
G-5	CLERK	WR	2	2	2	2					
	4.0257 4.0258										
G-5	SECRETARY	WR	1	1	1	1					
	4.0261										
G-4	CLERK	PR	2	2	2	3					
	.2078 .3095 .4165										
G-3	CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
	.0263										

#### Sec. 4. Temporary Personnel

The estimate for this section represents the continuation of the need for temporary personnel to replace staff on extended sick or maternity leave and to meet short-term workload requirements for which it would be uneconomical to maintain full-time staff.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	92,507	67,350	67,350	71,700
SUBTOTAL	PR 51,652	50,000	50,000	53,000
TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	51,652	50,000	50,000	53,000
SUBTOTAL	WR 40,850	17,350	17,350	18,700
TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	40,850	17,350	17,350	18,700

Sec. 5. Common Services - Headquarters

The estimates for the various common services for the Washington Office are shown by major expense items in the schedules. Costs are apportioned on a pro rata basis between funds budgeted under PAHO and WHO, except for office equipment, which is charged directly to the appropriate source of funds.

TOTAL	1,298,885	1,331,694	1,423,671	1,523,640
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SUBTOTAL	PR 757,108	846,639	903,061	966,655
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	34,246	47,000	45,400	49,000
DATA PROCESSING COSTS	139,098	152,639	167,861	178,255
PREMISES RENTAL & MAINT.	242,226	280,000	288,000	311,000
EQUIP. RENTAL & MAINT.	64,804	70,600	75,000	79,500
COMMUNICATIONS	185,855	200,700	217,000	234,000
FREIGHT & NON-STAFF INS.	52,783	57,200	62,000	63,100
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	22,897	27,000	30,000	32,500
EQUIPMENT	15,199	16,500	17,800	19,300
SUBTOTAL	PH 72,777	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	72,777	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	WR 469,000	485,055	520,560	556,985
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	88,700	91,725	98,440	105,330
PREMISES RENTAL & MAINT.	149,600	154,720	166,045	177,665
EQUIP. RENTAL & MAINT.	26,600	27,500	29,515	31,580
COMMUNICATIONS	100,600	104,030	111,635	119,440
FREIGHT & NON-STAFF INS.	20,900	21,625	23,215	24,835
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	61,300	63,390	68,025	72,790
EQUIPMENT	21,300	22,065	23,685	25,345

## PART III: FIELD AND OTHER PROGRAMS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
8,369,679	29.7	10,823,637	30.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	11,649,346	33.3	10,864,287	30.5
5,054,236	18.0	5,630,181	15.7	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	5,719,009	16.3	5,747,766	16.2
538,091	1.9	724,112	2.0	0100 GENERAL	710,665	2.0	811,368	2.3
2,077,853	7.4	1,926,041	5.4	0200 MALARIA	1,908,087	5.5	1,808,260	5.1
494,421	1.8	172,493	.5	0300 SMALLPOX	139,131	.4	130,288	.4
245,314	.9	211,495	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	222,724	.6	213,124	.6
57,795	.2	92,147	.3	0500 LEPROSY	72,287	.2	91,370	.3
32,857	.1	8,000	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	*	8,000	*
1,523,486	5.4	2,329,893	6.5	0700 ZOOZOSES	2,461,805	7.0	2,500,637	7.0
65,072	.2	51,798	.1	0900 OTHER	60,800	.2	64,700	.2
19,347	.1	114,202	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	135,510	.4	120,024	.3
3,315,393	11.7	5,193,456	14.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	5,930,337	17.0	5,116,521	14.3
1,433,433	5.1	2,587,798	7.3	2100 GENERAL	3,310,318	9.5	3,264,385	9.1
1,224,887	4.3	2,086,901	5.9	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,164,685	6.2	1,409,847	4.0
594,468	2.1	422,956	1.2	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	352,338	1.0	334,416	.9
21,803	.1	50,462	.1	2400 HOUSING	60,420	.2	61,426	.2
40,802	.1	45,339	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	42,576	.1	46,447	.1
16,116,518	56.9	19,580,630	55.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	18,150,220	52.0	19,212,632	53.8
7,315,968	25.8	8,647,426	24.5	A. GENERAL SERVICES	8,145,286	23.4	8,302,859	23.3
4,049,763	14.3	3,590,620	10.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	3,445,660	9.9	3,715,717	10.4
696,425	2.5	945,626	2.7	3200 NURSING	1,011,392	2.9	943,626	2.8
522,439	1.8	1,195,496	3.4	3300 LABORATORY	1,070,003	3.1	991,960	2.8
150,986	.5	201,811	.6	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	102,943	.3	109,772	.3
755,113	2.7	1,064,644	3.0	3500 STATISTICS	884,125	2.5	903,331	2.5
462,784	1.6	740,071	2.1	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	740,099	2.1	710,654	2.0
678,458	2.4	909,158	2.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	891,064	2.6	887,799	2.5
8,800,550	31.1	10,933,204	30.6	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	10,004,934	28.6	10,909,773	30.5
449,761	1.6	755,246	2.1	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	762,126	2.2	709,463	2.0
3,696,775	13.1	3,888,168	10.9	4200 NUTRITION	3,759,620	10.8	4,020,633	11.2
140,512	.5	477,544	1.3	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	365,173	1.1	364,322	1.0
149,332	.5	157,572	.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	150,405	.4	177,866	.5
66,729	.2	86,133	.2	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	91,801	.3	119,774	.3
130,501	.5	270,272	.8	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	320,444	.9	152,445	.4
166,296	.6	304,214	.8	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	600,799	1.7	699,771	2.0
1,149,003	4.1	1,984,948	5.6	4800 MEDICAL CARE	1,553,550	4.4	1,581,938	4.4
2,625,845	9.3	2,712,709	7.6	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,079,597	5.9	2,714,540	7.6
155,390	.5	202,253	.6	5000 REHABILITATION	182,586	.5	188,365	.5
70,406	.2	94,145	.3	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	138,891	.4	200,656	.6
2,961,399	10.4	3,733,840	10.5	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	3,647,619	10.3	3,715,347	10.4
287,427	1.0	449,230	1.3	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	403,298	1.2	440,485	1.2
1,585,040	5.6	1,954,960	5.5	6200 MEDICINE	1,695,347	4.8	1,630,924	4.6
268,798	.9	360,236	1.0	6300 NURSING	400,789	1.1	490,194	1.4
362,605	1.3	476,781	1.3	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	565,036	1.6	472,031	1.3
83,673	.3	98,358	.3	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	105,113	.3	149,338	.4
203,123	.7	149,637	.4	6600 DENTISTRY	146,731	.4	154,029	.4
170,733	.6	244,638	.7	6700 BIostatistics	331,305	.9	378,346	1.1
474,749	1.7	658,206	1.8	IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	721,052	2.1	768,968	2.1
474,749	1.7	658,206	1.8	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	721,052	2.1	768,968	2.1
374,848	1.3	820,975	2.3	V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	803,788	2.3	1,128,241	3.2
-	-	361,313	1.0	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	417,788	1.2	463,241	1.3
374,848	1.3	459,662	1.3	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	386,000	1.1	665,000	1.9
28,297,143	100.0	35,617,288	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	34,972,025	100.0	35,689,475	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III: FIELD AND OTHER PROGRAMS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	DUTY		FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PAPT.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>														
PAHO--PR	11,395,530	289	173	315	7,540,114	695,565	65	234	734,204	160	230,476	991,529	1,203,642	
PM	216,049	4	-	-	80,222	5,025	-	-	-	-	-	69,755	61,547	
PW	292,047	3	2	91	232,269	3,942	-	13	12,731	2	562	22,639	19,904	
PS	23,197	-	-	1	2,831	-	-	-	-	17	13,720	646	6,000	
PG	1,567,317	25	104	47	548,580	13,506	1	22	64,483	134	108,384	235,929	596,435	
PK	2,499,038	8	2	104	505,559	77,502	68	95	470,937	68	143,380	186,519	1,115,141	
PI	324,656	5	48	-	176,140	3,103	1	-	130	-	-	42,315	102,968	
PH	1,003,316	15	1	10	229,785	15,824	-	-	26,284	27	4,120	486,286	241,017	
PN	1,506,421	34	157	-	578,385	45,246	10	-	51,659	-	32	250,627	580,472	
WHO--WR	6,278,012	108	20	349	2,870,781	222,533	239	448	1,750,710	349	229,249	756,630	448,109	
UNDP	3,013,901	91	9	185	2,143,900	-	41	36	282,741	-	-	502,588	44,672	
WD	83,897	1	-	12	31,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,324	11,998	
UNFPA	93,762	4	-	11	37,069	848	-	-	1,169	-	-	44,015	10,661	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,297,143</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>14,977,210</b>	<b>1,083,004</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>3,395,048</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>729,923</b>	<b>3,629,302</b>	<b>4,482,566</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				53.0	3.8			12.0		2.6	12.8	15.8	
<b>1973</b>														
PAHO--PR	12,658,121	296	205	334	9,279,931	659,655	49	249	602,160	159	278,025	723,340	1,115,010	
PW	775,773	8	2	167	671,153	7,000	-	38	56,931	-	-	5,000	85,689	
PS	7,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,537	
PG	4,987,094	27	121	120	1,386,270	104,004	-	97	207,387	120	285,292	737,960	2,266,181	
PI	330,000	13	89	-	186,985	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	36,700	101,815	
PH	1,370,158	18	23	15	440,134	31,370	20	17	118,300	-	12,500	336,339	381,515	
PN	1,125,187	29	114	4	593,705	48,144	10	-	37,720	-	-	84,974	360,644	
UNFPA	187,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	21	90,000	-	-	30,000	50,000	
WHO--WR	6,710,611	118	19	495	3,829,058	262,775	124	395	1,133,670	82	202,300	707,056	575,802	
UNDP	6,996,255	104	12	532	3,925,856	135,050	116	132	864,632	-	-	1,550,970	519,747	
WD	181,627	1	-	11	52,073	-	-	2	2,500	-	-	10,892	116,162	
UNFPA	337,925	3	-	14	86,702	4,707	-	14	18,150	-	-	130,931	97,435	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,617,288</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1701</b>	<b>20,418,867</b>	<b>1,257,205</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>3,131,400</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>778,117</b>	<b>4,354,167</b>	<b>5,677,537</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				57.4	3.5			8.8		2.2	12.2	15.9	
<b>1974</b>														
PAHO--PR	13,998,785	302	211	392	10,403,576	707,700	60	288	710,400	155	232,200	680,855	1,264,054	
PW	387,604	6	1	62	313,533	4,500	-	24	36,000	-	-	-	33,571	
PG	1,596,052	7	107	30	601,522	37,800	-	11	15,400	-	33,000	232,412	675,918	
PI	330,000	13	89	-	195,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	105,500	
PH	883,620	14	23	3	356,916	22,534	20	15	114,900	-	-	127,500	261,770	
PN	1,179,170	29	118	4	623,000	50,550	10	-	37,720	-	-	89,200	378,700	
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000	
WHO--WR	7,255,332	124	21	517	4,264,837	296,470	132	385	1,184,300	279	356,250	629,773	523,702	
UNDP	7,143,923	125	17	556	4,422,780	172,830	76	148	860,230	-	-	1,180,781	507,302	
WD	54,714	1	-	-	5,121	-	-	6	7,500	-	-	11,253	30,840	
UNFPA	1,957,825	26	14	74	833,897	71,000	27	157	322,500	-	137,560	93,750	499,118	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,972,025</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>1647</b>	<b>22,037,182</b>	<b>1,767,884</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>3,376,950</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>759,010</b>	<b>3,100,524</b>	<b>4,330,475</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				63.0	3.9			9.7		2.2	8.8	12.4	
<b>1975</b>														
PAHO--PR	15,424,951	305	215	444	11,076,936	775,775	67	313	787,150	86	339,100	781,830	1,664,160	
PW	6,000	-	1	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PG	1,311,683	2	103	20	521,747	18,000	-	4	44,600	-	31,000	142,432	553,904	
PI	330,000	13	89	-	213,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	87,500	
PH	768,773	13	21	1	330,073	15,000	20	-	94,000	-	-	100,000	229,700	
PN	1,233,170	29	118	4	652,300	52,950	10	-	37,720	-	-	93,500	396,700	
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000	
WHO--WR	7,878,291	129	22	616	4,700,259	333,989	147	410	1,315,050	151	377,350	613,258	538,385	
UNDP	5,989,504	104	14	410	3,713,280	158,000	73	119	796,910	-	-	945,849	375,415	
WD	2,562,103	28	14	73	1,069,137	76,500	22	273	414,900	-	146,000	87,000	768,566	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,689,475</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>22,299,732</b>	<b>1,434,714</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>3,578,330</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>893,450</b>	<b>2,818,919</b>	<b>4,664,330</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				62.5	4.0			10.0		2.5	7.9	13.1	

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



PART III, SECTION 1: ZONE OFFICES - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
-	-	21,929	1.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	24,044	2.1	27,129	1.9
-	-	21,929	1.9	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	24,044	2.1	27,129	1.9
-	-	21,929	1.9	0200 MALARIA	24,044	2.1	27,129	1.9
740,921	66.4	375,016	32.8	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	392,836	34.8	413,336	28.1
740,921	66.4	375,016	32.8	A. GENERAL SERVICES	392,836	34.8	413,336	28.1
740,921	66.4	375,016	32.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	392,836	34.8	413,336	28.1
374,848	33.6	745,040	65.3	V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	712,745	63.1	1,030,371	70.0
-	-	285,378	25.0	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	326,745	28.9	365,371	24.8
374,848	33.6	459,662	40.3	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	386,000	34.2	665,000	45.2
1,115,769	100.0	1,141,985	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,129,625	100.0	1,470,836	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

PART III, SECTION 1: ZONE OFFICES - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL		AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	STC LOCAL MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT		
1972											
PAHO--PR	1,109,431	11	65	685,883	55,078	-	-	-	-	-	368,510
WHO--WR	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WD	6,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,338
TOTAL	1,115,769	12	65	685,883	55,078	-	-	-	-	-	374,848
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			61.5	4.9						33.6
1973											
PAHO--PR	1,048,323	8	71	635,023	47,300	-	-	-	-	-	366,000
WHO--WD	93,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,662
TOTAL	1,141,985	8	71	635,023	47,300	-	-	-	-	-	459,662
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			55.6	4.1						40.3
1974											
PAHO--PR	1,129,625	8	71	694,725	48,900	-	-	-	-	-	386,000
TOTAL	1,129,625	8	71	694,725	48,900	-	-	-	-	-	386,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			61.5	4.3						34.2
1975											
PAHO--PR	1,470,836	8	71	754,836	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	665,000
TOTAL	1,470,836	8	71	754,836	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	665,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0			51.3	3.5						45.2

PAHO--PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
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 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

Zone IV: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The Zone Office is located in Lima, Peru.

TOTAL		14	16	16	16	TOTAL	PR	212,091	172,004	182,372	196,130
D-1 CHIEF OF ZONE .0294	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		128,707	97,704	105,872	116,330
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0295	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		5,927	4,000	4,200	4,500
G-7 OFFICE MANAGER .0296	PR	1	1	1	1	HOSPITALITY		21	300	300	300
G-6 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .0297	PR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES		77,436	70,000	72,000	75,000
G-5 CLERK .0299	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-5 SECRETARY .0300	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-4 CLERK .2097 .3872	PR	1	2	2	2						
G-4 CLERK STENOGRAPHER .0298 .4049	PR	1	2	2	2						
G-3 CLERK .0301	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-3 RECEPTIONIST .3185	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-2 CHAUFFEUR .3186	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-2 CLERK .0302	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-1 GUARD/JANITOR .3187 .3188 .4048	PR	2	3	3	3						

Zone V: Brazil. The Zone Office is located in Brasília, Brazil.

TOTAL		14	14	14	14	TOTAL		220,442	317,006	244,301	463,546
D-1 CHIEF OF ZONE .0303	PR	1	1	1	1						
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2065	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	214,104	223,344	244,301	463,546
G-8 OFFICE MANAGER .0937	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		106,836	93,044	104,001	113,246
G-6 SECRETARY .0306	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		10,091	10,000	10,000	10,000
G-5 SECRETARY .0305 .3624 .3659	PR	2	3	3	3	HOSPITALITY		-	300	300	300
G-3 CLERK TYPIST .3346 .3653	PR	2	2	2	2	BUILDING COSTS		-	-	-	200,000
G-3 RECEPTIONIST .3347	PR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES		97,177	120,000	130,000	140,000
G-2 CHAUFFEUR .0308 .2132	PR	2	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WD	6,338	93,662	-	-
G-2 JANITOR .2054	PR	1	1	1	1	BUILDING COSTS		6,338	93,662	-	-
G-2 MESSENGER .0309 .3411	PR	2	2	2	2						

Zone VI: Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The Zone Office is located in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

TOTAL		11	11	11	11	TOTAL	PR	121,364	123,464	131,343	200,942
D-1 CHIEF OF ZONE .0310	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		71,129	77,164	81,843	89,142
G-8 OFFICE MANAGER .2098	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		8,739	6,000	6,200	6,500
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .0314 .0315	PR	2	2	2	2	HOSPITALITY		442	300	300	300
G-5 CLERK STENOGRAPHER .0316	PR	1	1	1	1	BUILDING COSTS		-	-	-	60,000
G-5 SECRETARY .3091	PR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES		41,054	40,000	43,000	45,000
G-5 SENIOR CLERK .0319	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-4 CLERK .0321	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-4 SECRETARY .0318	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-3 CHAUFFEUR .0320	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-2 CHAUFFEUR .3092	PR	1	1	1	1						



PART III, SECTION 2: EDITORIAL SERVICES AND PUBLICATIONS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
16,081	3.2	17,000	2.2	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	19,000	2.1	19,000	2.1
16,081	3.2	17,000	2.2	A. GENERAL SERVICES	18,000	2.1	19,000	2.1
16,081	3.2	17,000	2.2	3500 STATISTICS	18,000	2.1	19,000	2.1
16,787	3.3	18,500	2.4	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	19,500	2.3	20,500	2.3
16,787	3.3	18,500	2.4	6200 MEDICINE	19,500	2.3	20,500	2.3
474,749	93.5	658,206	85.5	IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	721,052	84.9	768,968	84.8
474,749	93.5	658,206	85.5	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	721,052	84.9	768,968	84.8
-	-	75,935	9.9	V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	91,043	10.7	97,870	10.8
-	-	75,935	9.9	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	91,043	10.7	97,870	10.8
507,617	100.0	769,641	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	849,595	100.0	906,338	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT		
	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>1972</b>											
PAHO--PR	452,662	9	8	-	209,316	4,877	-	-	-	238,469	-
WHO--WR	54,955	1	3	-	54,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>507,617</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>264,271</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>238,469</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>52.1</b>	<b>.9</b>				<b>47.0</b>	
<b>1973</b>											
PAHO--PR	703,823	11	21	-	448,323	1,500	-	-	-	254,000	-
WHO--WR	65,818	1	3	-	59,818	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>769,641</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>508,141</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.0</b>	<b>.2</b>				<b>33.8</b>	
<b>1974</b>											
PAHO--PR	779,633	12	27	-	517,633	2,000	-	-	-	260,000	-
WHO--WR	69,962	1	3	-	63,962	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>849,595</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>581,595</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>266,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>68.5</b>	<b>.2</b>				<b>31.3</b>	
<b>1975</b>											
PAHO--PR	830,972	12	22	-	560,472	2,500	-	-	-	268,000	-
WHO--WR	75,366	1	3	-	69,366	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>906,338</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>629,838</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>69.5</b>	<b>.3</b>				<b>30.2</b>	

PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$

## PART III, SECTION 2: EDITORIAL SERVICES AND PUBLICATIONS - DETAIL

PAHO publishes monthly the Boletín de La Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana and the quarterly journal Educación Médica y Salud, in addition to a series of official documents and scientific and special publications.

TOTAL		71	36	38	38	TOTAL	507,617	769,641	849,595	906,338
P-5 EDITOR .4118	PR	-	-	1	1					
P-4 EDITOR .0127	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	452,662	703,823	779,633	830,972
P-3 EDITOR .0128 .3762	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	209,316	449,323	517,633	560,472
P-3 EDITOR 4.0133	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	4,877	11,500	2,000	2,500
P-2 ADMIN. SERVICES OFFICER .2057	PP	1	1	1	1	VISUAL AID ACTIVITIES	-	11,500	11,500	11,500
P-2 FOITOR .0022 .0129 .0130 .0134 .0136	PR	5	5	5	5	GAZETTE	21,324	27,000	23,000	24,000
G-8 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT 4.0135	WR	1	1	1	1	PASA BULLETIN	107,312	108,000	110,000	113,000
G-7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .3494 .3495	PR	2	2	2	2	STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS	16,081	17,000	18,000	19,000
G-6 CLERK .0138	PP	1	1	1	1	SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS	76,965	77,000	78,000	80,000
G-6 CLERK 4.0141	WR	1	1	1	1	JOURNAL OF MEDICAL EDUC.	16,787	18,500	19,500	20,500
G-5 SECRETARY .0125	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	54,955	65,818	69,962	75,366
G-4 CLERK .0131 .0132 .0140 .3328 .3469	PP	5	5	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS	54,955	59,818	63,962	69,366
G-4 CLERK 4.2087	WR	1	1	1	1	VISUAL AID ACTIVITIES	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
VISUAL AIDS										
P-3 VISUAL MEDIA OFFICER .0150	PP	-	1	1	1					
G-8 VISUAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN .0152 .0153 .0154	PR	-	3	3	3					
G-7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .2115	PR	-	1	1	1					
G-7 VISUAL MEDIA TECHNICIAN .3705	PR	-	1	1	1					
G-6 DRAFTSMAN .0155	PP	-	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .2116	PR	-	1	1	1					
PRINTING										
P-3 PRINTING OFFICER .3789	PP	-	1	1	1					
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN .1040	PP	-	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .0244	PR	-	1	1	1					
G-4 CLERK .0227 .2080 .3611	PR	-	3	3	3					
G-3 CLERK .3637	PR	-	1	1	1					

## PART III, ZONE I - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973		1974		1975		
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
\$ 1,485,305	31.3	\$ 2,184,079	35.3	1. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 2,117,168	35.3	\$ 1,688,305	29.3
448,044	9.4	615,581	10.0	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	723,711	12.0	769,229	13.4
48,668	1.0	78,552	1.3	D100 GENERAL	97,422	1.6	111,229	1.9
99,418	2.1	102,225	1.7	D200 MALARIA	103,758	1.7	91,054	1.6
50,000	1.1	-	-	0300 SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-
21,521	.5	16,353	.3	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	19,929	.3	22,450	.4
6,920	.1	19,215	.3	0500 LEPROSY	13,773	.2	19,122	.3
162	*	1,140	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	1,140	*	1,140	*
209,763	4.4	379,345	6.1	0700 ZOOSES	458,704	7.7	493,827	8.6
10,240	.2	1,016	*	0900 OTHER	5,580	.1	10,533	.2
1,344	*	17,735	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	23,405	.4	19,874	.4
1,037,261	21.9	1,568,498	25.3	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,393,457	23.3	919,076	15.9
267,957	5.7	309,733	5.0	2100 GENERAL	439,681	7.4	461,610	8.0
480,418	10.1	1,069,572	17.2	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	797,137	13.3	302,359	5.2
275,631	5.8	168,856	2.7	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	133,866	2.2	131,633	2.3
4,882	.1	11,298	.2	2400 HOUSING	13,529	.2	13,758	.2
8,373	.2	9,039	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	9,249	.2	9,716	.2
2,850,899	60.3	3,357,306	53.9	11. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,192,503	53.4	3,448,402	59.7
1,275,230	26.9	1,405,695	22.5	A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,477,204	24.6	1,601,692	27.7
607,424	12.8	595,150	9.6	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	586,865	9.8	661,543	11.5
147,631	3.1	151,907	2.4	3200 NURSING	171,715	2.9	172,992	3.0
47,287	1.0	192,889	3.1	3300 LABORATORY	288,174	4.8	318,494	5.5
60,367	1.3	75,730	1.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	7,539	.1	7,812	.1
104,689	2.2	94,437	1.5	3500 STATISTICS	97,449	1.6	94,741	1.6
176,139	3.7	174,517	2.8	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	179,169	3.0	183,301	3.2
131,693	2.8	121,065	1.9	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	146,293	2.4	162,809	2.8
1,575,669	33.4	1,951,611	31.4	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,715,299	28.8	1,846,710	32.0
7,238	.2	17,734	.3	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	10,200	.2	4,069	.1
575,776	12.2	775,109	12.5	4200 NUTRITION	589,830	9.9	671,603	11.6
61,954	1.3	70,230	1.1	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	75,609	1.3	70,148	1.2
31,276	.7	30,878	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	33,893	.6	31,365	.5
10,565	.2	13,581	.2	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	13,363	.2	16,428	.3
4,882	.1	4,972	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	11,658	.2	21,994	.4
12,607	.3	12,802	.2	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	16,677	.3	23,095	.4
379,652	8.0	658,199	10.6	4800 MEDICAL CARE	426,723	7.1	332,189	5.8
419,152	8.8	292,783	4.7	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	456,379	7.6	588,721	10.2
69,177	1.5	68,280	1.1	5000 REHABILITATION	69,969	1.2	69,071	1.2
3,390	.1	7,043	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	10,998	.2	18,027	.3
398,341	8.4	668,455	10.8	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	676,377	11.3	639,246	11.0
56,756	1.2	149,752	2.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	97,109	1.6	103,050	1.8
164,916	3.5	208,858	3.4	6200 MEDICINE	186,481	3.1	180,362	3.1
72,890	1.5	124,226	2.0	6300 NURSING	117,957	2.0	141,833	2.5
61,365	1.3	113,080	1.8	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	174,177	2.9	99,794	1.7
14,222	.3	21,745	.4	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	16,895	.3	19,933	.3
15,710	.3	17,701	.3	6600 DENTISTRY	18,942	.3	24,756	.4
12,482	.3	33,093	.5	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	64,811	1.1	69,518	1.2
4,734,545	100.0	6,209,840	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	5,986,043	100.0	5,775,953	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE I - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			*--DUTY--* TRAVEL AMOUNT	*--FELLOWSHIPS--*			*--SEMINARS--*		*--SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*--GRANTS* AND OTHER	
		*--POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,509,219	14	-	37	1,046,682	122,102	15	34	129,515	-	53,943	72,262	84,715
PW	75,591	1	-	21	66,768	1,349	-	3	3,291	-	-	-	4,183
PG	246,071	-	-	2	132,241	5,437	-	-	15,110	-	33,746	8,949	50,588
PK	386,402	1	-	28	171,502	22,524	3	1	108,690	-	30,857	34,862	17,967
PN	119,607	-	-	-	45,924	3,592	-	-	4,100	-	3	19,898	46,090
PH	112,014	-	-	-	46,824	5,101	-	-	1,380	-	82	46,605	12,022
PS	862	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	708	-	-
MHO--WR	1,165,303	10	-	30	521,521	58,060	41	81	342,263	-	46,136	65,299	132,024
UNDP	1,093,597	22	2	39	816,229	-	17	22	121,194	-	-	124,849	31,325
WD	14,182	-	-	3	7,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,184	-
UNFPA	11,717	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,815	1,790
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,734,545</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2,855,935</b>	<b>218,165</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>725,543</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>165,475</b>	<b>388,723</b>	<b>380,704</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>60.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>15.3</b>		<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,757,817	19	-	54	1,399,956	117,843	10	39	103,838	-	36,599	43,767	55,814
PW	276,185	2	-	53	195,775	3,360	-	30	45,000	-	-	-	32,050
PG	671,823	1	-	1	259,209	21,911	-	-	66,656	-	45,676	60,439	217,932
PN	89,338	-	-	-	47,139	3,823	-	-	2,995	-	-	6,747	28,634
PH	160,539	-	-	-	71,436	9,648	-	-	9,652	-	2,083	33,282	34,438
MHO--WR	1,205,304	14	-	59	717,695	59,822	28	67	247,261	-	20,539	56,378	103,609
UNDP	1,989,566	24	4	98	1,086,341	40,846	59	36	378,838	-	-	175,258	308,283
WD	4,835	-	-	3	4,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	54,433	-	-	-	2,677	-	-	6	7,800	-	-	26,611	17,345
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,209,840</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3,785,063</b>	<b>257,253</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>862,040</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104,897</b>	<b>402,482</b>	<b>798,105</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>			<b>13.9</b>		<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,026,023	21	-	43	1,597,520	127,442	12	38	117,150	-	32,465	56,771	94,675
PW	155,960	2	-	16	96,810	3,000	-	20	30,000	-	-	-	26,150
PG	160,890	-	-	-	102,624	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	8,334	25,932
PN	93,621	-	-	-	49,464	4,013	-	-	2,995	-	-	7,082	30,067
PH	71,390	-	-	-	30,768	1,944	-	-	9,555	-	-	10,707	18,416
MHO--WR	1,339,452	16	-	55	820,195	71,624	29	65	254,619	-	40,753	59,745	92,516
UNDP	1,713,661	31	4	61	1,078,084	46,300	25	33	216,155	-	-	171,046	202,076
UNFPA	425,046	1	-	-	202,089	14,830	-	-	69,575	-	28,813	12,565	97,174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,986,043</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>3,977,554</b>	<b>269,153</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>700,049</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,031</b>	<b>326,250</b>	<b>587,006</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>11.7</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,186,541	20	-	45	1,640,286	136,568	11	46	124,782	-	117,478	67,750	99,677
PW	1,080	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	192,196	-	-	-	101,042	-	-	-	39,000	-	24,000	6,899	21,255
PN	97,911	-	-	-	51,790	4,205	-	-	2,995	-	-	7,425	31,496
PH	61,654	-	-	-	27,907	1,191	-	-	7,465	-	-	7,939	17,152
MHO--WR	1,453,531	18	-	47	902,835	81,483	31	68	276,188	-	36,504	65,893	90,628
UNDP	1,231,345	20	2	27	749,895	35,002	28	17	226,312	-	-	174,559	45,577
UNFPA	551,695	1	-	-	255,316	16,700	-	-	88,153	-	31,256	12,215	148,055
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,775,953</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3,730,151</b>	<b>275,149</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>764,895</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209,238</b>	<b>342,680</b>	<b>453,840</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>			<b>13.2</b>		<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<p>PAHO--PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PW-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PH-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  MHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



## BARBADOS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
87,442	22.7	139,106	27.0	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	198,527	37.0	215,362	35.2
19,467	5.0	69,234	13.4	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	133,670	24.9	153,013	25.0
5,648	1.5	10,004	1.9	0100 GENERAL	12,413	2.3	14,095	2.3
1,330	.3	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
472	.1	522	.1	0500 LEPROSY	434	.1	575	.1
18	*	120	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	120	*	120	*
11,998	3.1	58,587	11.4	0700 ZOOZOSES	120,313	22.4	137,186	22.4
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.2
1	*	1	*	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	-	-	-	-
67,975	17.7	69,872	13.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	64,857	12.1	62,349	10.2
36,991	9.6	40,973	7.9	2100 GENERAL	48,170	9.0	45,095	7.4
8,785	2.3	15,742	3.1	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,846	2.0	10,703	1.7
20,303	5.3	10,530	2.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,866	.5	3,479	.6
699	.2	1,618	.3	2400 HOUSING	1,936	.4	1,968	.3
1,197	.3	1,009	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,039	.2	1,104	.2
265,667	69.4	326,072	63.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	300,098	55.7	355,736	58.1
129,532	33.9	125,885	24.4	A. GENERAL SERVICES	117,211	21.7	135,431	22.1
60,786	15.9	71,038	13.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	68,690	12.8	85,703	14.0
12,607	3.3	12,191	2.4	3200 NURSING	15,881	3.0	14,635	2.4
3,830	1.0	1,726	.3	3300 LABORATORY	1,818	.3	1,994	.3
9,824	2.6	12,197	2.4	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	772	.1	772	.1
5,384	1.4	5,182	1.0	3500 STATISTICS	5,067	.9	4,858	.8
21,701	5.7	9,945	1.9	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	8,074	1.5	8,670	1.4
15,400	4.0	13,606	2.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	16,909	3.1	18,799	3.1
136,135	35.5	200,187	38.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	182,887	34.0	220,305	36.0
318	.1	218	.1	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	392	.1	393	.1
86,016	22.4	124,314	24.1	4200 NUTRITION	84,187	15.6	94,472	15.4
2	*	220	.1	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	220	*	264	*
459	.1	1,628	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	1,667	.3	1,995	.3
699	.2	712	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	5,698	1.1	16,000	2.6
1,021	.3	1,053	.2	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	1,115	.2	1,168	.2
27,589	7.2	54,029	10.5	4800 MEDICAL CARE	53,727	10.0	57,172	9.3
17,238	4.5	15,284	3.0	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	33,382	6.2	46,232	7.6
2,429	.6	2,170	.4	5000 REHABILITATION	1,628	.3	1,672	.3
364	.1	559	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	871	.2	937	.2
30,359	7.9	50,978	9.7	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	39,566	7.3	41,094	6.7
8,281	2.2	25,272	4.9	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	13,972	2.6	14,641	2.4
7,427	1.9	10,533	2.0	6200 MEDICINE	9,798	1.8	9,688	1.6
5,778	1.5	6,923	1.3	6300 NURSING	7,123	1.3	7,104	1.2
3,648	1.0	2,653	.5	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,847	.5	3,666	.6
4,385	1.1	4,380	.8	6600 DENTISTRY	4,650	.9	4,650	.7
840	.2	1,217	.2	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	1,176	.2	1,345	.2
383,468	100.0	516,156	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	538,191	100.0	612,192	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## BARBADOS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT				
	\$				\$			\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	177,595	-	-	8	99,329	11,849	6	12	34,571	-	5,886	9,853	16,107
PW	4,714	-	-	2	2,814	-	-	2	1,826	-	-	-	74
PG	31,067	-	-	-	18,489	956	-	-	2,188	-	4,657	341	4,436
PK	17,469	-	-	-	2,953	490	-	-	7,983	-	3,111	1,096	1,836
PN	18,844	-	-	-	7,231	568	-	-	649	-	3	3,135	7,258
PH	11,854	-	-	-	7,499	882	-	-	219	-	-	2,084	1,170
WHO--WR	63,126	-	-	-	38,130	6,057	1	-	4,236	-	4,106	1,793	8,804
UNDP	58,785	-	-	1	34,908	-	4	1	20,384	-	-	3,142	351
UNFPA	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>383,468</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>211,367</b>	<b>20,802</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>72,056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,763</b>	<b>21,444</b>	<b>40,036</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>55.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>			<b>18.8</b>		<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	170,754	-	-	9	118,488	9,686	3	8	24,675	-	3,640	2,158	12,107
PW	11,624	-	-	5	11,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	83,631	-	-	-	27,333	2,236	-	-	10,393	-	6,527	3,672	33,470
PN	14,081	-	-	-	7,427	605	-	-	474	-	-	1,065	4,510
PH	21,037	-	-	-	11,426	1,783	-	-	1,178	-	-	3,107	3,543
WHO--WR	87,451	1	-	-	58,426	6,501	1	-	7,933	-	1,078	876	12,637
UNDP	127,072	2	-	5	69,141	2,800	4	3	40,170	-	-	12,282	2,679
UNFPA	506	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>516,156</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>304,164</b>	<b>23,611</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>84,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,245</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>69,153</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>16.4</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	196,552	-	-	12	142,387	10,452	3	4	20,368	-	2,793	2,974	17,578
PG	21,818	-	-	-	14,955	-	-	-	-	-	4,320	160	2,383
PN	14,755	-	-	-	7,792	635	-	-	474	-	-	1,118	4,736
PH	9,367	-	-	-	4,104	190	-	-	1,178	-	-	1,240	2,655
WHO--WR	96,564	1	-	-	67,527	7,595	1	-	8,065	-	3,131	1,024	9,222
UNDP	166,283	3	-	4	112,724	5,336	3	3	31,718	-	-	13,691	2,814
UNFPA	32,852	-	-	-	12,195	1,000	-	-	6,450	-	2,738	340	10,129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>538,191</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>361,684</b>	<b>25,208</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>68,253</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>20,547</b>	<b>49,517</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>67.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>			<b>12.7</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	223,568	-	-	14	146,283	11,368	3	6	23,403	-	20,974	2,939	18,601
PG	27,558	-	-	-	14,477	-	-	-	7,020	-	4,320	168	1,573
PN	15,431	-	-	-	8,159	665	-	-	474	-	-	1,171	4,962
PH	9,613	-	-	-	4,288	190	-	-	1,178	-	-	1,251	2,706
WHO--WR	99,234	1	-	-	71,842	8,058	1	-	9,027	-	1,480	1,765	7,062
UNDP	191,115	3	-	10	130,874	5,515	3	-	25,163	-	-	25,055	4,508
UNFPA	45,673	-	-	-	17,326	1,200	-	-	8,298	-	3,051	740	15,058
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612,192</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>393,249</b>	<b>26,996</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74,563</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,825</b>	<b>33,089</b>	<b>54,470</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>12.2</b>		<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PN-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p>													
<p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          MO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BARBADOS - DETAIL

BARBADOS-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Barbados in a leptospirosis control program. The objectives of the program are the determination of the extent of leptospirosis, the prevalent serotypes, and the sources of infection. The plan of action includes ecological studies of the vectors and the human population at risk, training of technical personnel, and upgrading of a laboratory unit to provide uniform diagnostic methods.

TOTAL		-	2	2	3	TOTAL	PR	885	4,000	4,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	6,000	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	885	-	-	-	

BARBADOS-0702, ANIMAL AND HUMAN HEALTH

Barbados, a tropical island in the Caribbean, supports a population of about 250,000. The number of species of wild vertebrate animals in Barbados is small. Domestic animals include cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, donkeys, fowl, dogs, and cats. Of all the vertebrates, humans, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, mongooses, Norway rats, black rats, and mice are known to be infected with leptospirosis. Brucellosis has been found in tested herds of dairy cattle. The Government is encouraging the development of a local livestock industry to reduce capital outflow for imported animal protein. Brucellosis, leptospirosis, and other animal diseases are positive checks on livestock populations.

The present veterinary medical and veterinary public health services are not capable of controlling or preventing zoonoses or other animal diseases. The objective of this project is to develop an organization with capability to control, prevent, and eventually eliminate zoonotic and animal diseases of public health and economic concern to Barbados.

TOTAL		-	2	3	3	TOTAL	UNDP	-	38,700	98,100	112,600
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.4131	UNDP	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	21,000	85,500	85,500	
P-4 BIOLOGIST 4.4133	UNDP	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	4,500	4,500	
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.4132	UNDP	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	9,800	5,300	15,200	
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	6,400	2,800	7,400	
TOTAL		-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	1	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	1	-						

BARBADOS-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Barbados is experiencing a rise of living standards and a rapid growth of new environmental health hazards. Water resources are increasingly taxed for production and quality; solid wastes management is a major problem in both health and financial aspects; protection of workers is minimal in view of the rapid diversification of services and industry; sewage disposal is of major concern; and other traditional problems are likewise being exacerbated. Programs are now under way to create a sewerage system for Bridgetown, redesign solid waste management practices, and improve water supply management. Occupational health and public health inspectorate administration programs, started in 1972, will continue into 1974. The Public Health Engineering Unit of the Ministry of Health will be increasingly in charge of the study and planning aspects of environmental health. The main objective of this project is to strengthen the water, solid waste, and public health engineering agencies with the purpose of creating national capability to eliminate existing health hazards and prevent new ones.

TOTAL		7	3	3	3	TOTAL	PR	15,366	17,480	14,450	9,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	7	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	14,440	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	5	3	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	926	1,500	1,000	1,000	400
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	9,980	7,450	2,800	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	4	2	2						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BARBADOS-2201, WATERWORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Barbados Water Works Department is concerned with a development plan covering the period up to the year 1980. Costs are being met by the Government and by international loans. The present population of about 250,000 is almost entirely supplied with water, 45% having house connections. The consumer population is projected at 480,000 in 1996, and development investment will be \$11,000,000 by 1980. Recent trends indicate that utilization of known resources is taking place more rapidly than originally estimated. Thus, additional exploration, design, and funding may be needed earlier than previously anticipated. Furthermore, a major sewerage system will be designed in 1972-73 with construction to start in 1973. The purpose of this project is to improve the administration and management of the Water Works Department to permit efficient operation, lead to financial self-support, and provide flexibility and strength to absorb sewerage and other expanded activities.

TOTAL		2	5	2	1	TOTAL	4,714	11,624	4,000	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	2	1					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	2	5	-	-	SUBTOTAL	-	-	4,000	3,400
TOTAL		2	-	-	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	4,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PW	2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	1,400
						SUBTOTAL	4,714	11,624	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,814	11,624	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	1,826	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS	74	-	-	-

BARBADOS-2300, Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION

Through this project assistance was provided to the Government of Barbados in continuing the treatment of areas infested with Aedes aegypti and in training personnel in surveillance techniques.

TOTAL	PR	6,258	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		6,258	-	-	-

BARBADOS-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

Barbados is a tropical country of about 250,000 population with a low annual growth rate. The national development plan is geared toward the interrelated goals of diversification of the present economic structure and reduction of the current rate of unemployment. There has been heavy emphasis on human resources development in general and development of the infrastructure for public services. About 26% of expenditures from UNDP and government sources has been allocated to human resources development, mostly in the health sector.

Within the health sector, emphasis is being placed on institutional development concomitant with the administrative reform programs in the public service. Priority will be given to environmental health programs and to the development of child care and geriatric services as part of the national health plan. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the development of the plan and the priority areas of activities.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	43,338	52,877	52,795	77,109
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.0916	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	43,338	23,560	21,450	44,500
TOTAL		1	2	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	421	4,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	3	3	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	17,000
TOTAL		18	4	3	5	FELLOWSHIPS	34,571	11,560	7,450	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	6	2	1	2	COMMON SERVICES	8,346	8,000	8,000	8,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	12	2	2	3	SUBTOTAL	-	29,317	31,345	32,609
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	27,317	29,345	30,509
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	2,000	2,000	2,100

BARBADOS-3200, DISTRICT NURSING SERVICES

Barbados has an estimated population of 250,000, over 80,000 of whom are from 5-19 years old, the school-age group. District health care services are inadequate to meet the growing needs of the community and, for the most part, health personnel are not well trained to carry out care programs, or programs designed to meet these needs. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in developing an integrated public health nursing service which will include a school health program and a nursing service to provide care to the patient at home.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	2	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR -	2,800	4,650	4,650
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	PR -	-	1	1	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	-	2,800	4,650	4,650
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	PR -	2	-	-					

#### BARBADOS-4600, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Government of Barbados is fully aware that one of the fundamentals for increasing productivity is satisfactory environmental conditions under which related activities are carried out. With the steady expansion of industry and the proposed agricultural diversification program, the Government considers it essential to give greater attention to the implementation of occupational health legislation. The Ministry of Health has the main responsibility for this undertaking and in cooperation with the Ministries of Labor and Agriculture is embarking on a program to reduce or eliminate occupational health hazards. The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services in this area.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					UNDP	-	-	4,700	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	6	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	4,700	15,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	UNDP -	-	-	6	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	-	-	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	2	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	-	-	4,700	-
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	UNDP -	-	2	-					

#### BARBADOS-4801, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this project is to improve the operational efficiency and standard of patient care of Barbados hospitals. The immediate objectives are to reorganize five district hospitals currently utilized as homes for the destitute, geriatric patients, and retarded children; to relate the use of their facilities to the clinical needs of the country; and to coordinate their activities plus those of the mental hospital by means of a single administrative structure centered at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					20,429	44,417	35,200	30,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	7	6	8	<b>TOTAL</b>	20,429	44,417	35,200	30,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR -	2	2	4	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PR -	4,000	4,000	8,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	UNDP 1	5	4	4	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	4,000	4,000	8,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	6	3	2	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	UNDP 20,429	40,417	31,200	22,000
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	UNDP 4	3	3	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	1,750	13,250	10,000	10,000
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	UNDP 1	3	-	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	18,679	27,167	21,200	12,000

#### BARBADOS-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Barbados in the development of a dental program, with emphasis on treatment for schoolchildren, through the training of dental auxiliaries. Special attention is being given to the use of modern and readily installed equipment in health clinics.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					4,385	4,380	4,650	4,650	
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	4,385	4,380	4,650	4,650
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR 1	1	1	1	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	685	-	-	-
					<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	3,700	4,380	4,650	4,650

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BARBADOS - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>288,093</b>	<b>339,878</b>	<b>315,646</b>	<b>348,783</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,480	4,386	7,894	9,548
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,168	4,868	4,519	4,547
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	750	-	-
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,330	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	349	393	434	446
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	123	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	18	120	120	120
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,992	13,078	13,983	14,338
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,121	2,809	4,230	4,248
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	1	-	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,092	1,908	1,978	2,114
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,939	6,391	6,715	7,123
2107 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (CARIBBEAN)	7,555	4,601	-	-
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,795	16,629	18,135	19,993
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	237	-	12,762	13,530
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,197	2,435	5,072	5,329
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,175	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	513	613	580	633
2301 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	13,165	8,981	1,002	1,106
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	26	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	341	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	936	1,224	1,740
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,574	1,774	1,890
3107 PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (CARIBBEAN)	18,641	-	-	-
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,829	3,564	3,590	3,752
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	366	345	261	261
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	112	-	-
3131 CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE	7,572	8,567	8,811	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,847	3,464	1,459	2,691
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,349	1,903	1,985	2,077
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,862	5,582	5,899
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	574	3	4
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	1	1
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	640	1,736	-
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	714	513	513	589
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	972	-	-	-
3314 TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,727	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	417	1,213	1,305	1,405
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	142	988	772	772
3401 HEALTH EDUCATION (CARIBBEAN)	9,682	11,209	-	-
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	554	851	598	932
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,450	4,331	3,746	3,926
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,901	2,216	2,341	2,485
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	7,742	4,873	5,733	6,185
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	2,750	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,529	4,371	4,557	4,963
3701 HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	4,513	4,963	3,772	4,116
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,060	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,298	4,272	8,580	9,720
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	318	217	392	392
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	1	-	1
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,587	2,001	2,198	2,403
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,353	4,510	4,548	4,788
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	31,225	30,068	31,744	33,007
4207 CARIBBEAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE	48,209	86,754	44,729	52,398
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	642	759	746	894
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	200
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	2	220	220	264
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	84	240	240	240
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	375	1,388	1,427	1,465
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	290	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,021	1,053	1,115	1,168
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,031	1,237	1,327	1,420

4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	4,326	4,665	4,840
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	362	1,782	2,869	3,017
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,514	2,267	2,312	2,358
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,374	14,737
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	3,781	13,940	16,190	31,900
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,559	1,344	9,978	11,318
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,624	-	7,214	3,614
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,429	2,170	1,628	1,672
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	364	559	871	937
6101 HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN	8,281	12,627	13,972	14,641
6113 TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,645	-	-
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	865	1,397	300	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	655	899	963
6228 MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN	6,562	7,636	7,690	7,690
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	845	909	1,035
6301 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	5,778	5,568	5,988	6,204
6312 SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	-	900	400	900
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,557	1,639	1,726	2,031
6401 SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	1,392	-	-	-
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	416	288	247	255
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	424	929	929	1,090

BARBADOS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	95,375	176,278	222,545	263,409	288,093	339,878	315,646	348,783
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	65,847	51,840	52,550	75,750	111,748	118,914	144,002	147,818
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	4,714	11,624	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	31,067	83,631	21,818	27,558
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	17,469	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	11,854	21,037	9,367	9,613
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	18,844	14,081	14,755	15,431
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	4,385	33,697	35,995	37,259	58,741	53,754	60,569	61,975
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	20,429	79,117	134,000	150,400	38,356	47,955	32,283	40,715
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	14	506	32,852	45,673

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	383,468	516,156	538,191	612,192
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	177,595	170,754	196,552	223,568
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	4,714	11,624	-	-
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	31,067	83,631	21,818	27,558
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	17,469	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	11,854	21,037	9,367	9,613
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	18,844	14,081	14,755	15,431
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	63,126	87,451	96,564	99,234
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	58,785	127,072	166,283	191,115
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	14	506	32,852	45,673





## FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
26,428	31.7	33,686	38.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	32,487	30.2	33,435	29.3
16,870	20.2	27,945	31.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	28,877	26.9	30,191	26.4
1,603	1.9	1,873	2.1	0100 GENERAL	1,738	1.6	1,749	1.5
7,837	9.4	12,103	13.8	0200 MALARIA	11,535	10.7	11,496	10.1
1,326	1.6	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
467	.6	521	.6	0500 LEPROSY	433	.4	574	.5
26	*	180	.2	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	.2	180	.1
5,288	6.3	7,593	8.6	0700 ZODNOSES	8,596	8.0	8,773	7.7
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.4	1,037	.9
323	.4	5,675	6.5	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	6,005	5.6	6,382	5.6
9,558	11.5	5,741	6.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	3,610	3.3	3,244	2.9
849	1.0	913	1.0	2100 GENERAL	1,956	1.8	1,338	1.2
1,135	1.4	-	-	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-
7,574	9.1	4,828	5.5	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	1,654	1.5	1,906	1.7
56,234	67.4	53,053	60.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	73,909	68.3	79,902	69.8
15,559	18.7	22,962	26.0	A. GENERAL SERVICES	23,926	22.0	26,074	22.8
2,817	3.4	9,973	11.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	9,553	8.8	9,834	8.6
823	1.0	2,462	2.8	3200 NURSING	6,319	5.8	6,367	5.6
4,184	5.0	2,200	2.5	3300 LABORATORY	2,400	2.2	3,800	3.3
138	.2	988	1.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	773	.7	773	.7
1,699	2.0	1,774	2.0	3500 STATISTICS	1,731	1.6	1,933	1.7
3,843	4.6	5,565	6.3	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	3,150	2.9	3,367	2.9
2,055	2.5	-	-	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	-	-	-	-
40,675	48.7	30,091	34.3	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	49,983	46.3	53,828	47.0
19,920	23.9	18,608	21.2	4200 NUTRITION	19,617	18.2	21,083	18.4
515	.6	-	-	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-
254	.3	263	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	279	.2	292	.2
3,503	4.2	4,227	4.8	4800 MEDICAL CARE	7,207	6.7	8,027	7.0
14,062	16.8	4,828	5.5	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,254	19.7	22,756	19.9
2,421	2.9	2,165	2.5	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	1.5	1,670	1.5
777	.9	1,272	1.4	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,597	1.5	1,014	.9
-	-	455	.5	6300 NURSING	735	.7	-	-
777	.9	817	.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	862	.8	1,014	.9
83,439	100.0	88,011	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	107,993	100.0	114,351	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUYANA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			AMOUNT	
	\$			\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHD--PR	38,287	-	-	-	27,495	3,096	-	-	-	2,868	2,198	2,630	
PG	2,978	-	-	-	1,012	-	-	-	242	1,196	14	314	
PK	13,839	-	-	-	1,559	260	-	-	7,982	1,375	827	1,836	
PN	11,294	-	-	-	4,338	338	-	-	386	-	1,879	4,353	
PH	2,845	-	-	-	846	36	-	-	130	-	1,249	584	
WHO--WR	7,180	-	-	-	3,196	358	-	-	320	-	58	44	
UNDP	7,003	-	-	-	6,150	-	-	-	89	-	704	60	
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,439</b>	-	-	-	<b>44,609</b>	<b>4,088</b>	-	-	<b>9,149</b>	<b>8,643</b>	<b>6,929</b>	<b>10,021</b>	
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>53.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>			<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	
<b>1973</b>													
PAHD--PR	48,217	-	-	-	29,682	2,658	-	4	5,685	-	1,641	6,240	2,311
PG	7,082	-	-	-	4,008	200	-	-	1,344	-	280	325	925
PN	8,436	-	-	-	4,451	361	-	-	282	-	-	637	2,705
PH	5,479	-	-	-	2,434	109	-	-	705	-	-	708	1,523
WHO--WR	10,606	-	-	1	7,634	451	-	1	1,754	-	244	498	25
UNDP	7,688	-	-	-	5,904	245	-	-	292	-	-	399	846
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,011</b>	-	-	1	<b>54,411</b>	<b>4,024</b>	-	5	<b>10,062</b>	-	<b>2,165</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>8,542</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>11.4</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHD--PR	53,221	-	-	-	33,385	2,549	-	4	5,649	-	2,169	6,980	2,489
PG	1,800	-	-	-	1,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	285
PN	8,842	-	-	-	4,671	379	-	-	282	-	-	669	2,841
PH	5,707	-	-	-	2,557	112	-	-	705	-	-	743	1,590
WHO--WR	15,673	-	-	1	9,694	856	-	1	1,754	-	2,415	604	350
UNDP	1,628	-	-	-	1,064	45	-	-	330	-	-	145	44
UNFPA	21,122	-	-	-	4,629	250	-	-	5,625	-	2,078	85	8,455
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,993</b>	-	-	1	<b>57,436</b>	<b>4,191</b>	-	5	<b>14,345</b>	-	<b>6,662</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>16,054</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>53.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>13.3</b>		<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHD--PR	57,491	-	-	-	35,076	2,714	-	5	7,116	-	2,520	7,231	2,834
PG	1,890	-	-	-	1,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	300
PN	9,246	-	-	-	4,891	397	-	-	282	-	-	701	2,975
PH	5,859	-	-	-	2,673	112	-	-	705	-	-	749	1,620
WHO--WR	15,891	-	-	1	9,728	936	-	1	1,754	-	2,148	1,300	25
UNDP	1,358	-	-	-	922	37	-	-	228	-	-	141	30
UNFPA	27,616	-	-	-	5,222	300	-	-	6,423	-	2,045	185	8,441
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114,351</b>	-	-	1	<b>60,019</b>	<b>4,496</b>	-	6	<b>16,508</b>	-	<b>6,713</b>	<b>10,390</b>	<b>16,225</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>52.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>14.4</b>		<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>
<p>PAHD--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHD--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA - DETAIL

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The French Antilles are free of malaria transmission, but not so French Guiana, where the disease continues to be registered, especially in the interior. The population of French Guiana (50,000 inhabitants) is distributed as follows: 50% in areas in the maintenance phase, 38% in the consolidation phase, and 12% in the attack phase. In 1972 some isolated foci were registered in areas in the maintenance phase, related to cases imported from areas in the attack phase or from other countries. In that same year, 7,597 blood samples examined turned up 223 positive cases, which represented a slight increase over 1971 when 116 positive cases were discovered in 7,176 blood samples examined.

TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA-1000, SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL

The purpose of this project is to control schistosomiasis on the island of Guadeloupe, principally through eradication of the vector snail. Survey activities are under way to determine baseline data on the prevalence of the disease and the vector, and the Government is planning control activities in pilot areas. PAHO provides consultants and fellowships for training in the technical aspects of the campaign.

TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-	1	1	1	1		-	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	200	200	200	200
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1						

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in the French Antilles and Guiana.

TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-	3	3	3	3		-	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS	-	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200

FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

Since 1968 the Pasteur Institute in French Guiana has been carrying out a research project consisting of a systematic collection of data aimed at a better understanding of the transmission, reservoirs, and epidemiology of viral diseases in the rain forest. Jungle insects and mammals are trapped and taxonomic lists made. The insects are pooled by species and viruses are isolated. Immunologic tests have been carried out on sera of persons from the three French Departments suspected of having viral diseases.

The purpose of this project is to isolate viruses, with emphasis on Group B viruses, from the insect pools, and to determine the immunity status of humans and other mammals to these viruses for the better understanding of the epidemiology of viral diseases.

TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-	1	1	2	2		1,498	2,200	2,400	3,800	3,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,498	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800

## FRENCH ANTILLES AND GUIANA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	81,941	73,011	92,793	97,751
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	1,603	1,873	1,738	1,749
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	-	-	940	593
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	7,837	7,103	5,595	5,903
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,326	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	433	445
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	121	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	4,473	6,513	6,969	7,139
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	815	1,080	1,627	1,634
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSIS (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,305	1,482
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	71	1,100	1,100	1,300
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	849	913	959	1,018
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	581	696	658	720
2301 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	6,582	3,742	418	461
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	26	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	68	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	385	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	390	510	725
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,770	1,887
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,817	3,557	3,583	3,747
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	823	838	798	843
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	690	1,731
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	573	1,864	1,925
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,596
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3314 TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,716	-	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	215	330	232	362
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	1,484	1,444	1,499	1,571
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,553	1,897	2,003	2,129
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	1,290	812	1,147	1,238
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,055	-	-	-
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	582	602	606	639
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	18,697	18,006	19,011	19,764
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	641	-	-	-
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	120
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	515	-	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	254	263	279	292
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,028	1,234	1,323	1,417
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	609	666	714	746
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	357	64	2,863	3,012
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,352
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	500
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,886	3,484	4,043	7,816
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,552	1,344	9,978	11,318
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,624	-	7,233	3,622
5000 REHABILITATION	2,421	2,165	1,626	1,670
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	817	862	1,014

## FRENCH ANTILLES AND GULANA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,498	15,000	15,200	16,600	81,941	73,011	92,793	97,751
PAMO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	1,498	11,400	11,600	13,000	36,789	36,817	61,621	44,491
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	2,978	7,082	1,800	1,890
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	13,839	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	2,845	5,479	5,707	5,859
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	11,294	8,436	8,842	9,246
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	-	3,600	3,600	3,600	7,180	7,006	12,073	12,291
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	7,003	7,686	1,628	1,358
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	13	505	21,122	22,616

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	83,439	88,011	107,993	114,351
PAMO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	38,287	48,217	53,221	57,491
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	2,978	7,082	1,800	1,890
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	13,839	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	2,845	5,479	5,707	5,859
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	11,294	8,436	8,842	9,246
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	7,180	10,606	15,673	15,891
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	7,003	7,686	1,628	1,358
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	505	21,122	22,616



## GUYANA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
168,063	32.3	658,851	61.4	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	487,059	55.2	175,107	27.4
38,802	7.5	55,803	5.2	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	66,907	7.6	66,151	10.3
5,643	1.1	9,747	.9	0100 GENERAL	12,407	1.4	14,090	2.2
19,719	3.8	25,553	2.4	0200 MALARIA	26,616	3.0	18,672	2.9
1,326	.3	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
466	.1	1,241	.1	0500 LEPROSY	753	.1	1,253	.2
17	*	120	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	120	*	120	*
11,631	2.2	19,142	1.8	0700 ZODNOSES	26,621	3.0	30,979	4.8
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.2
129,261	24.8	603,048	56.2	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	420,152	47.6	108,956	17.1
40,658	7.8	18,859	1.8	2100 GENERAL	33,658	3.8	35,863	5.6
52,871	10.2	556,027	51.7	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	364,545	41.3	50,281	7.9
33,838	6.5	25,542	2.4	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	18,981	2.2	19,745	3.1
698	.1	1,615	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,933	.2	1,965	.3
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.2
341,766	65.7	388,808	36.0	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	381,925	43.4	450,282	70.5
170,149	32.7	193,347	18.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	181,954	20.7	201,926	31.6
79,909	15.3	86,334	8.0	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	90,026	10.2	105,979	16.6
38,862	7.5	36,321	3.4	3200 NURSING	35,799	4.1	37,184	5.8
2,094	.4	1,725	.2	3300 LABORATORY	1,818	.2	1,993	.3
20,417	3.9	26,990	2.5	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	773	.1	773	.1
5,001	1.0	5,180	.5	3500 STATISTICS	5,091	.6	5,642	.9
8,487	1.6	23,195	2.2	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	29,280	3.3	29,090	4.6
15,379	3.0	13,602	1.3	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	19,167	2.2	21,265	3.3
171,617	33.0	195,461	17.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	199,971	22.7	248,356	38.9
316	.1	217	*	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	391	*	391	.1
85,863	16.5	124,126	11.5	4200 NUTRITION	101,264	11.5	122,019	19.1
49	*	220	*	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	-	-	264	*
4,231	.8	8,000	.7	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	9,400	1.1	5,000	.8
1,078	.2	1,255	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	1,766	.2	2,708	.4
698	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.2
1,525	.3	1,576	.1	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	1,669	.2	1,748	.3
7,111	1.4	10,230	.9	4800 MEDICAL CARE	19,093	2.2	27,459	4.3
68,213	13.1	46,743	4.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	63,378	7.2	85,679	13.4
2,352	.5	2,105	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,580	.2	1,622	.2
181	*	279	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	435	*	467	.1
10,901	2.0	27,760	2.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	12,860	1.4	13,666	2.1
-	-	12,653	1.2	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	-	-	-	-
574	.1	2,208	.2	6200 MEDICINE	1,707	.2	1,674	.3
6,429	1.3	9,860	.9	6300 NURSING	8,002	.9	8,004	1.2
2,867	.5	1,828	.2	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,980	.2	2,647	.4
831	.1	1,211	.1	6700 BIostatistics	1,171	.1	1,341	.2
520,730	100.0	1,075,419	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	881,844	100.0	639,055	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## GUYANA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	*DUTY* TRAVEL AMOUNT	*FELLOWSHIPS*		PART.	*SEMINARS*	*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT				
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	147,875	2	-	-	106,807	12,063	-	-	-	5,478	15,947	7,580
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	32,370	-	-	-	19,242	955	-	-	2,346	4,651	479	4,697
PK	63,106	-	-	-	21,440	3,527	1	1	18,820	4,467	12,849	2,003
PN	18,979	-	-	-	7,288	570	-	-	650	-	3,157	7,314
PH	4,780	-	-	-	1,420	59	-	-	219	-	2,190	982
WHO--NR	165,154	3	-	2	100,205	8,058	2	8	30,672	4,078	2,714	19,427
UNDP	88,160	1	-	7	70,875	-	2	-	5,487	-	11,423	375
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>520,730</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>327,497</b>	<b>25,232</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58,194</b>	<b>18,674</b>	<b>48,669</b>	<b>42,464</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>			<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	194,303	2	-	-	155,487	13,836	-	2	3,132	3,636	14,341	3,871
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	112,098	-	-	-	38,305	3,636	-	-	11,065	7,084	17,721	34,287
PN	14,173	-	-	-	7,479	606	-	-	475	-	1,070	4,543
PH	9,441	-	-	-	3,931	181	-	-	1,184	-	1,188	2,957
WHO--NR	151,996	2	-	7	95,589	8,598	3	5	22,275	740	3,158	21,636
UNDP	591,624	5	1	18	207,426	7,990	5	-	27,948	-	64,193	284,067
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,075,419</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>509,754</b>	<b>34,887</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66,079</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>101,671</b>	<b>351,568</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>47.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>			<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	243,353	3	-	-	187,873	14,800	1	2	8,268	2,790	20,320	9,302
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	21,795	-	-	-	14,939	-	-	-	-	4,320	158	2,378
PN	14,852	-	-	-	7,848	636	-	-	475	-	1,123	4,770
PH	9,419	-	-	-	4,128	189	-	-	1,184	-	1,247	2,671
WHO--NR	148,639	1	-	9	90,668	9,220	3	5	22,893	3,082	3,565	19,211
UNDP	386,511	5	1	13	174,727	7,322	1	1	13,264	-	9,308	181,610
UNFPA	57,185	-	-	-	28,640	2,000	-	-	9,675	-	510	12,322
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>881,844</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>508,913</b>	<b>34,167</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55,759</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>36,311</b>	<b>232,464</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>57.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	273,646	3	-	2	193,333	15,469	1	3	9,900	24,462	19,910	10,572
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	27,540	-	-	-	14,465	-	-	-	7,020	4,320	165	1,570
PN	15,534	-	-	-	8,217	667	-	-	475	-	1,178	4,997
PH	9,669	-	-	-	4,315	189	-	-	1,184	-	1,260	2,721
WHO--NR	154,336	1	-	8	94,784	9,735	3	5	23,855	4,379	3,772	17,811
UNDP	79,685	2	1	-	37,662	2,012	2	-	17,158	-	9,851	13,002
UNFPA	78,525	-	-	-	37,304	2,300	-	-	12,447	4,420	1,110	20,944
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>639,055</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>390,200</b>	<b>30,372</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>72,039</b>	<b>37,581</b>	<b>37,246</b>	<b>71,617</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>			<b>11.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PH-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--NR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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GUYANA - DETAIL

GUYANA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The entire country of Guyana, with some 757,000 inhabitants, is considered to be originally malarious. Since 1971 the population has been divided, 93.9% in the maintenance phase of the malaria program and 6.1% in the consolidation phase. Problems have been encountered in reducing the disease to limited foci in the southeast part of the country, bordering Brazil. In this area, application of preventive measures is being continued in localities with a recent history of transmission, or which are especially vulnerable. Susceptible people are treated with chloroquine salt. The program maintains coordination with neighboring countries. In 1972 there were 266 cases identified through 59,931 blood sample examinations, a considerable increase over 1971 when there were only 27 cases registered from 65,967 blood examinations.

TOTAL	PR	346	1,000	1,000	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		346	1,000	1,000	-

GUYANA-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

No human cases of zoonoses were reported in Guyana during 1970-72. Many animal diseases, including bovine rabies, bovine brucellosis, canine leptospirosis, and equine trypanosomiasis, are known to be present. There also exists a potential risk of a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. Reporting of diseases is deficient and diagnostic facilities are practically non-existent. There is a shortage of trained veterinarians and laboratory technicians in animal health.

The overall purpose of this project is to reduce disease and death in the animal population, thus protecting the human population from zoonotic diseases, through the improvement of veterinary services and the means of control of food consumed by humans. Specific objectives include establishment of a veterinary public health unit in the Ministry of Health, organization of an adequate veterinary public health laboratory service, improvement of the reporting and surveillance system, improvement of the food hygiene program, and development of human resources for these services.

TOTAL		-	-	-	2	TOTAL	PR	568	3,300	8,450	12,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	4,000
TOTAL		-	2	1	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		568	500	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

GUYANA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of Guyana in developing a suitable organization for the management of water and sewerage services; in developing comprehensive plans for water and sewerage systems; in improving the functions of the Sanitary Engineering Division of the Ministry of Health; and in developing adequate human resources to plan and execute environmental health programs. In the latter area, preparation of a manual of operations for the public health inspectors provided a valuable means of standardization of operational procedures and also of evaluation.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL		26,609	-	-	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0383	WR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	450	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		450	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	26,159	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		21,488	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		730	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,941	-	-	-

GUYANA-2201, WATER AND SEWERAGE CORPORATION

Ninety-five per cent of the total population of 715,000 in Guyana live along a narrow coastal strip which is below sea level, which gives rise to special problems of drainage and sewage disposal. The population of the three main urban centers - Greater Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Linden - is 200,000, 25,000, and 35,000, respectively. Since 1968, the

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

Government of Guyana has been following a long-term plan for the improvement of water supplies in the coastal area. Only the central part of Georgetown is served by a sewerage system, which dates back to 1929. The remaining area is served by pit latrines or septic tanks discharging into an inadequate storm drainage system. There is a high incidence and prevalence of water-borne diseases.

The objectives of the project are to assist the Government in the preparation of technical-economic feasibility studies for sanitary sewerage and storm drainage systems for Georgetown, New Amsterdam, and Linden and for additional potable water supplies for Greater Georgetown, and to provide the administrative assistance and training needed in the establishment of a national water and sewerage authority.

TOTAL		1	6	6	3	TOTAL	UNDP	46,498	548,302	354,350	39,000
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3881	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		32,750	134,600	125,100	17,300
P-4 CARTOGRAPHER 4.3884	UNDP	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,250	45,000	32,500	-
P-4 MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT 4.4027	UNDP	-	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	7,000	6,500	1,000
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.3882	UNDP	-	1	1	1	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	275,000	173,000	-
P-4 SURVEYOR 4.3883	UNDP	-	1	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		8,457	61,943	1,000	-
G-4 SECRETARY 4.4028	UNDP	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	18,300	10,250	12,200
						MISCELLANEOUS		41	6,459	6,000	8,500
TOTAL		2	18	13	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	2	18	13	-						
TOTAL		-	3	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	3	1	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	1	-						

#### GUYANA-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

Guyana is moderately infested with Aedes aegypti, the vector of urban yellow fever, dengue and hemorrhagic fever. A program to eradicate Aedes aegypti began in 1970. The attack phase in Area I, comprising Greater Georgetown and parts of East Coast Demerara, East Bank Demerara, and West Bank Demerara, began in January 1970. The overall index is now 1.4% as compared to an initial index of 57.8%. Administrative and organizational problems have continued to affect the campaign.

The overall purpose of the project is to eradicate Aedes aegypti from the country and thereby protect the population from yellow fever, dengue, and hemorrhagic fever. Immediate objectives are to improve the administrative machinery of the campaign; to provide an adequate number of trained personnel; and to expand the present campaign into a full-scale, country-wide eradication program.

TOTAL	PR	12,456	12,000	15,000	15,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		12,456	12,000	15,000	15,000

#### GUYANA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

Two major categories of health problems are identified in Guyana - those pertaining to the health status of the population and those pertaining to the status of the health services in the country. Although the overall mortality rates are low, there is a relatively high incidence of some communicable diseases preventable either through immunization or through the institution of control or eradication measures. Problems relating to the infrastructure of health services are more prominent. The present dichotomy in the preventive and curative services, as well as a highly centralized administrative organization, affects the quality and utilization of health services. Planning of health programs is lacking, and financial resources are inadequate. There is a shortage of trained health personnel.

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Guyana in the development, implementation, and evaluation of systematically planned health services. Specific objectives include the reorganization of the basic structure of health services; promoting integration of preventive and curative services; improvement of administration and management of health services; improvement of health facilities; expansion of diagnostic services and promotion of their adequate utilization; strengthening of rural health services; development of human resources; qualitative and quantitative improvement of nursing services; development of health education programs; improvement of health statistics; and assistance in the revision of health legislation.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		4	4	3	3	TOTAL		102,181	126,404	118,357	141,802
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.0382	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	14,217	36,349	43,946	64,140
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.3693	WR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		14,101	34,349	41,946	42,140
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3724	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		116	2,000	2,000	2,000
P-3 NURSE .3448	PR	1	1	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	20,000
TOTAL		1	4	6	6	SUBTOTAL	WR	87,964	90,055	74,411	77,662
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	4	6	6	PERSONNEL-POSTS		41,729	44,415	25,361	26,212
TOTAL		9	8	7	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,188	8,000	12,000	12,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL		2,279	3,500	2,500	2,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	7	5	4	5	FELLOWSHIPS		26,193	20,140	19,550	20,950
						COMMON SERVICES		15,575	14,000	15,000	16,000

#### GUYANA-3200, NURSING SERVICES

In 1971, there were 781 graduate nurses (11.1 per 10,000 population) in Guyana. There is a shortage of nursing auxiliaries, the ratio presently being 0.5 per 10,000 population. There is a shortage of trained teaching staff in the schools of nursing and of trained administrative nursing staff in the health services.

The purpose of the project is to improve the quality of nursing services through improvement of nursing education programs. Specific objectives are to provide graduate nurses with continuing educational opportunities to develop their teaching, supervisory, and administrative skills; to prepare a corps of nurses who would be responsible for continuing in-service nursing education; to provide an annual institute program on new aspects of nursing for graduate nursing staff; and to develop a knowledge of teaching skills in middle-level graduate nursing personnel.

		5	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	17,540	5,214	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	5	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		12,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	2	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		527	76	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	2	2	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		5,013	5,138	-	-

#### GUYANA-4200, NUTRITION

Nutritional deficiency is considered to be fairly prevalent in young children in Guyana. The infant mortality rate in 1969 was 33.6 per 1,000 live births. Forty per cent of the deaths of children under five years were from Group A diseases. A national nutrition survey conducted during 1971 showed a high overall prevalence of malnutrition in children under five (18.2% with moderate and severe protein-calorie malnutrition). A large percentage of the population appears to suffer from deficiencies in diet, and the intake of animal protein is generally low. Food and dietary services of the hospitals are poor, and there is a shortage of trained personnel in nutrition and dietetics.

The purpose of this project is to reduce malnutrition substantially and to collaborate in the attainment of maintenance of the normal nutrition status necessary for optimum health. Specific objectives are to assist the Government in establishing a national food and nutrition policy; to promote nutrition education through the collaborative efforts of relevant governmental agencies; to strengthen the medical care services for malnourished children and for their rehabilitation; to improve food and dietary services in the hospitals; and to train health sector personnel in nutrition.

		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	15,439	24,371
P-3 NUTRITIONIST .3083	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	13,939	20,971
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	1,000	1,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	500	500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,400

#### GUYANA-4400, DENTAL HEALTH

The dental health status of the population of Guyana is not known, but is considered to be very poor, particularly among school children. Dental treatment provided by government health services is almost exclusively confined to extraction, and very little restorative and prophylactic care is given. Service coverage is inadequate. There is a severe shortage of dentists, only 0.3 per 10,000 population. There are no trained dental auxiliary staff.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

The purpose of the project is to assist the Ministry of Health in the improvement and extension of its dental health services. Specific objectives include provision of adequately trained professional and subprofessional dental personnel, and promotion of dental health through education and preventive measures.

TOTAL		1	3	3	2	TOTAL	WR	4,231	8,000	9,400	5,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	3	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,122	6,000	6,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,109	2,000	2,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	-						

#### GUYANA-4900, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Forty-five per cent of the total population of Guyana are under 15 years of age: 17.3% are 0-4 years and 27.7% are 5-14 years of age. Approximately 20% of the population is made up of females 15-44 years of age. The infant mortality rate in 1969 was 33.6 per 1,000 live births. Forty per cent of the total deaths of children under five years of age were due to infectious and parasitic diseases, and 7.6% were perinatal. The maternal mortality rate in 1969 was 0.69 per 1,000 live births. Illegal abortions are said to be high. It is estimated that 60-70% of pregnant women attend prenatal clinics, less than one-third of children under five attend child health clinics, and approximately 20% of the deliveries are conducted by untrained personnel. Immunization levels are low.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health in the development of a comprehensive maternal and child health program, integrating family health, school health, nutrition, and cancer control programs. The specific objectives are to reduce infant mortality by 25% by 1980; to increase prenatal services to 80% of pregnant women, and immunization to 80% of children under five; to provide high quality medical care service for high risk mothers and infants; to develop family planning and postnatal services; and to train human resources.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	16,177	10,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	10,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PK	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	10,000	-
						SURTOTAL	PK	16,177	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		10,108	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		6,069	-	-

#### GUYANA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	294,124	361,199	359,848	401,432
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,475	4,379	7,888	9,543
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,168	4,868	4,519	4,547
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	500	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,650	9,076	7,514	4,748
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	11,756	10,653	13,056	11,805
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	3,967	4,824	5,046	2,119
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,326	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	433	444
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	720	320	680
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	17	120	120	120
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,944	13,033	13,941	14,281
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,119	2,809	4,230	4,248
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,084	1,907	1,976	2,111
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,938	6,391	6,714	7,122
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,779	16,582	18,091	19,956
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,520
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-

2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,192	2,428	5,070	5,322
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,350	3,618	3,355	3,988
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	957	1,145	1,086	1,187
2301 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	19,747	11,227	1,252	1,383
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	41	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	113	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	637	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	1,170	1,530	2,175
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,570	1,769	1,886
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,815	3,555	3,582	3,746
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3131 CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE	7,572	8,567	8,810	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,837	3,460	1,454	2,685
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,899	1,982	2,073
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,862	5,581	5,899
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	557	1,862	1,924
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	710	513	513	589
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	414	1,212	1,305	1,404
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3401 HEALTH EDUCATION (CARIBBEAN)	-	4,484	-	-
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	597	931
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,449	4,331	4,494	4,711
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,895	2,213	2,337	2,482
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	5,592	3,519	5,733	6,185
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,518	4,367	4,552	4,959
3701 HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	4,513	4,963	6,035	6,586
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,054	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,294	4,272	8,580	9,720
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	391	391
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,538	1,941	2,131	2,332
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,063	4,210	6,063	6,384
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	31,416	30,249	31,937	33,209
4207 CARIBBEAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE	48,206	86,748	44,728	52,397
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	640	756	744	891
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,467
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	202
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	49	220	-	264
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	165	160	160	240
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	744	924	1,426	1,953
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	169	171	180	225
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,525	1,576	1,669	1,748
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,285	1,377
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	4,992	5,360	5,584
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	352	1,778	2,781	2,927
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,508	2,261	2,304	2,350
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,363	14,721
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	500
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,315	20,904	24,244	46,901
4901 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE I)	21,229	13,823	16,934	18,179
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,825	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,623	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,270	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,352	2,105	1,580	1,622
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	181	279	435	467
6113 TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,653	-	-
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	574	930	200	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	436	598	641
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	842	909	1,033
6301 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	5,776	5,568	5,988	6,204
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	853	2,950	900	900
6312 SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	-	900	400	900
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	816	861	1,014
6401 SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	1,397	-	-	-
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	410	286	246	254
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	421	925	925	1,087

## GUYANA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	228,606	714,220	521,996	237,623	294,124	361,199	359,848	401,432
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	28,037	52,649	83,835	115,961	119,838	141,654	159,518	157,685
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	10,000	-	-	32,370	102,098	21,795	27,540
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	16,177	-	-	-	46,929	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	4,780	9,441	9,419	9,669
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	18,979	14,173	14,852	15,534
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	118,354	98,055	83,811	82,662	46,800	53,941	64,828	71,674
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	64,038	553,516	354,350	39,000	24,122	38,108	32,161	40,685
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	13	505	57,185	78,525

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	520,730	1,075,419	881,844	639,055
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	147,875	194,303	243,353	273,646
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	32,370	112,098	21,795	27,540
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	63,106	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	4,780	9,441	9,419	9,669
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	18,979	14,173	14,852	15,534
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	165,154	151,996	148,639	154,336
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	88,160	591,624	386,511	79,685
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	505	57,185	78,525

## JAMAICA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
118,728	21.4	197,757	28.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	212,690	31.6	217,521	28.3
20,461	3.7	97,664	14.4	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	98,166	14.6	102,943	13.4
5,642	1.0	10,246	1.5	0100 GENERAL	12,405	1.8	14,089	1.8
1,960	.4	1,775	.3	0200 MALARIA	1,865	.3	1,968	.3
1,324	.2	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
466	.1	521	.1	0500 LEPROSY	433	.1	573	.1
17	*	120	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	120	*	120	*
11,052	2.0	85,002	12.5	0700 ZOOZOSES	82,953	12.3	85,156	11.1
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.1
98,267	17.7	100,093	14.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	114,524	17.0	114,578	14.9
54,862	9.9	60,974	8.9	2100 GENERAL	69,787	10.3	67,102	8.7
15,464	2.8	22,171	3.2	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,193	1.5	11,276	1.5
26,048	4.7	14,330	2.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	31,577	4.7	33,133	4.3
697	.1	1,613	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.3	1,965	.3
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.2	1,102	.1
398,598	71.7	425,024	62.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	416,525	61.3	496,768	64.6
183,656	33.0	153,294	22.5	A. GENERAL SERVICES	158,149	23.3	180,265	23.5
101,420	18.2	82,303	12.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	81,300	12.0	99,568	12.9
7,104	1.3	9,364	1.4	3200 NURSING	10,239	1.5	9,925	1.3
3,836	.7	1,739	.3	3300 LABORATORY	1,832	.3	2,009	.3
135	*	987	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	772	.1	772	.1
22,338	4.0	12,493	1.8	3500 STATISTICS	13,437	2.0	13,644	1.8
33,449	6.0	32,808	4.8	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	31,404	4.6	33,083	4.3
15,374	2.8	13,600	2.0	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	19,165	2.8	21,264	2.8
214,942	38.7	271,730	39.8	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	258,376	38.0	316,503	41.1
316	.1	217	*	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	390	.1	390	.1
76,291	13.7	132,966	19.5	4200 NUTRITION	70,052	10.3	83,591	10.9
54,752	9.8	49,722	7.3	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	58,592	8.7	54,806	7.1
2,176	.4	5,687	.8	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	6,963	1.0	8,316	1.1
3,134	.6	618	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	635	.1	958	.1
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	.1	999	.1
1,525	.3	1,576	.2	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	1,669	.2	3,731	.5
7,106	1.3	19,036	2.8	4800 MEDICAL CARE	25,084	3.7	37,155	4.8
52,387	9.4	40,257	5.9	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	67,213	9.9	96,757	12.6
16,197	2.9	20,384	3.0	5000 REHABILITATION	25,916	3.8	26,622	3.4
361	.1	557	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	869	.1	3,178	.4
39,000	6.9	60,029	8.8	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	48,406	7.1	55,520	7.1
9,240	1.7	26,275	3.8	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	16,101	2.4	17,321	2.2
16,401	2.9	19,866	2.9	6200 MEDICINE	16,492	2.4	19,155	2.5
5,775	1.0	6,910	1.0	6300 NURSING	7,100	1.0	7,104	.9
5,339	1.0	5,326	.8	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	7,064	1.0	7,762	1.0
-	-	-	-	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	-	-	2,454	.3
1,417	.2	441	.1	6600 DENTISTRY	480	.1	384	*
828	.1	1,211	.2	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	1,169	.2	1,340	.2
556,326	100.0	682,810	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	677,621	100.0	769,809	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## JAMAICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY- TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
1972													
PAHO--PR	179,629	2	-	5	139,064	16,287	1	-	6,865	-	6,002	2,821	7,790
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	51,566	-	-	-	31,930	1,465	-	-	3,240	-	5,752	419	8,740
PK	47,807	-	-	-	22,403	3,846	-	-	12,556	-	4,558	2,442	2,002
PH	7,096	-	-	-	6,086	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
WHO--NR	165,934	3	-	-	82,073	11,315	2	11	32,855	-	5,219	3,961	30,511
UNDP	96,011	2	-	-	81,128	-	2	1	12,088	-	-	2,442	353
WD	7,998	-	-	3	7,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	556,326	7	-	8	370,901	33,733	5	12	67,604	-	22,331	12,085	49,672
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				66.7	6.1			12.1		4.0	2.2	8.9
1973													
PAHO--PR	227,146	3	-	2	189,419	16,014	1	4	10,531	-	5,083	2,443	3,656
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	132,112	-	-	-	49,109	4,423	-	-	15,087	-	8,616	6,492	48,385
PH	12,526	-	-	-	7,891	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	2,035	1,000
WHO--NR	211,725	3	-	7	130,183	11,880	2	13	30,449	-	1,403	3,619	34,191
UNDP	92,683	2	-	-	80,924	3,749	-	-	3,117	-	-	2,129	2,764
WD	4,835	-	-	3	4,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
TOTAL	682,810	8	-	12	463,897	37,706	3	17	59,184	-	15,102	16,718	90,203
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				68.0	5.5			8.7		2.2	2.4	13.2
1974													
PAHO--PR	285,598	4	-	-	238,568	20,002	1	3	9,698	-	4,002	3,537	9,791
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	28,763	-	-	-	19,515	-	-	-	-	-	6,240	157	2,851
PH	447	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
WHO--NR	208,269	3	-	5	135,861	12,731	2	8	23,865	-	2,517	3,129	30,166
UNDP	92,348	2	-	-	74,300	3,841	-	-	3,011	-	-	8,386	2,810
UNFPA	67,106	-	-	-	30,900	2,375	-	-	10,225	-	4,478	680	13,448
TOTAL	677,621	9	-	5	499,645	38,949	3	11	46,799	-	17,237	15,925	59,066
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				73.7	5.8			6.9		2.5	2.4	8.7
1975													
PAHO--PR	311,117	4	-	-	247,679	21,556	-	-	1,079	-	25,591	4,237	10,975
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	36,813	-	-	-	18,702	-	-	-	10,140	-	6,240	164	1,567
PH	258	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--NR	229,922	3	-	6	147,316	13,783	3	10	32,277	-	3,555	3,939	29,052
UNDP	100,676	2	-	-	77,360	4,010	-	-	4,956	-	-	9,850	4,500
UNFPA	90,903	-	-	-	42,500	2,775	-	-	13,697	-	5,090	1,480	25,361
TOTAL	769,809	9	-	6	533,935	42,124	3	10	62,149	-	40,476	19,670	71,455
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				69.4	5.5			8.1		5.2	2.5	9.3
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--NR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

JAMAICA - DETAIL

JAMAICA-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The prevalent zoonoses in Jamaica are brucellosis, leptospirosis, and bovine tuberculosis. The objectives of this project include the development of a program to make Jamaica self-sufficient in meat and milk production and to eliminate the public health hazards of the zoonoses through improved diagnosis, development of animal health programs, and strengthening of veterinary medical services.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	9,180	4,800	6,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	3	2	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	7,180	2,800	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	-						

JAMAICA-0701, ANIMAL HEALTH PROJECT (UNDP)

The purpose of this project is to develop a national animal health and veterinary public health program with a permanent infrastructure, designed to reduce the incidence of the zoonoses and other animal diseases; avoid loss of animal proteins caused by animal diseases; and provide an effective food hygiene program. Assistance will be provided to the Government in preparing that part of the agricultural sector study related to animal health programs; determining the immediate requirements of the joint livestock development project with respect to animal health needs; preparing a long-range national animal health and veterinary public health program; planning and establishing a training program for animal health and veterinary public health assistants; and detailing objectives and a work plan for a two-year project for which this project is the preparatory phase.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	UNDP	-	60,000	60,000	60,000
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.4052 4.4053	UNDP	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	57,000	57,000	57,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000

JAMAICA-2100, WATER SUPPLIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

In Jamaica, 96% of the urban population is served through house connections with adequate water services, while only 81% of the rural population is provided with water, 20% by house connections and the remainder by public fountains. Only 27% of the urban population is connected to public sewer systems, and in the rural areas there is a great need to improve means of excreta disposal. A large number of the rural water supplies are not chlorinated.

The objectives of this project are to improve the present Sanitary Engineering Department of the Ministry of Health; to increase the number of properly chlorinated rural water supply systems; to develop a national water supply program to provide potable water to 60% of the rural population in the next five years; to provide adequate sewage disposal to the urban and rural population and protection against pollution of the water resources; to protect the health of workers in industry; to reduce pollution in the atmosphere; and to prepare qualified professional and nonprofessional personnel for the Sanitary Engineering Department.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		40,820	42,127	36,137	31,245
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0960	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	10,820	42,127	36,137	31,245
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0960	UNDP	1	-	-	-						
TOTAL		1	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	26,447	27,587	28,670
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,781	4,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		3	3	2	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,575	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	1	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	6,760	7,180	6,050	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	1	-	COURSE COSTS	1,279	2,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	30,000	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	30,000	-	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	-	-

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
						\$	\$	\$	\$

## JAMAICA-2202, WATER RESOURCES SURVEY

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government of Jamaica in the establishment of a water quality monitoring network; identification of the quality standards for the network and the data to be collected, including the development of analytical procedures and the training of staff; in-depth studies on project basins or other specified areas where problems of water quality deterioration become apparent; and water quality considerations necessary for both the planning and management programs in the project basins.

TOTAL		3	3	-	-	TOTAL	WR	7,998	4,835	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,998	4,835	-	-

## JAMAICA-2204, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN JAMAICA

The National Water Authority of Jamaica has requested PAHO to carry out an in-depth diagnosis of its administrative and financial problems, including assistance in organizing a supply section at an earliest possible date. The objective of this project is to improve the organizational structure and the internal administrative and financial procedures of the National Water Authority so that it may overcome its present problems and become eligible to receive financial assistance from international banks.

TOTAL		-	6	-	-	TOTAL	WR	-	8,400	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	6	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	8,400	-	-

JAMAICA-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Jamaica in its Aedes aegypti eradication activities and in carrying out research on various insecticides.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	24,736	25,717
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST .0812	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	21,736	22,717
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	3,000	3,000

## JAMAICA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The Government of Jamaica, in trying to achieve its goal that every citizen regardless of means or location is entitled to receive proper health care, is handicapped by the uneven distribution of resources between rural and urban areas, e.g., there is one doctor per 1,024 people in urban areas and only one per 7,692 in rural areas. Superimposed on this is an acute shortage of nursing personnel with a heavy loss of graduate nurses through emigration (2,735 between 1953 and 1971).

The objectives of this project are (1) to analyze the organization and management of the headquarters of the Health Ministry and to develop a new organizational structure and system of management in keeping with the new policies for delivery of health care; (2) to undertake studies on the use of auxiliaries to ensure the most economic method of providing comprehensive medical care to urban and rural areas and to train selected nursing personnel to undertake some duties now only performed by doctors; and (3) to develop an information system for the management and programming of the health services.

TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL		110,364	86,097	88,525	115,172
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.0924	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	21,871	22,247	23,336	44,417
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .2056	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		18,735	20,747	21,736	22,717
P-3 NURSE 4.3382	WR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		3,136	1,500	1,600	1,700
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	20,000
TOTAL		-	3	2	3	SUBTOTAL	WR	86,493	63,850	65,189	70,755
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	2	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS		34,170	29,470	31,539	32,705
TOTAL		13	6	6	7	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	4,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		4,939	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	11	5	5	6	FELLOWSHIPS		32,855	11,380	11,650	13,050
						COMMON SERVICES		16,529	13,000	14,000	15,000

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## JAMAICA-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

Almost half of Jamaica's 7,000 hospital beds are in the large Bellevue Mental Hospital. Psychiatric services are largely concentrated in this hospital, which serves the whole island but isolates the majority of the patients from their family and community and promotes chronicity. As of 1964, two-thirds of the patients in Bellevue Hospital had been hospitalized for five years or longer. There is a critical shortage of nurses and psychiatrists at Bellevue. Of 327 staff nurse positions, only 100 are filled. There are only one full-time and one part-time psychiatrist in the hospital. Many of the medical and nursing personnel throughout the country have had little exposure to psychiatry, although this is changing rapidly. Public and professional attitudes toward the mental hospital, and mental illness in general, are predominantly negative.

The purpose of this project is to improve the level of psychiatric care and thereby reduce the number of mentally-ill patients becoming chronically institutionalized. The objectives are (1) to decentralize psychiatric care through increased use of general hospitals and the development of regional psychiatric services based on health centers; (2) to reduce the tendency to create the chronically institutionalized person by utilizing therapeutic techniques and rehabilitation programs; and (3) to strengthen the follow-up of psychiatric patients.

TOTAL		2	7	2	2	TOTAL	54,631	48,642	57,622	54,542
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.2154	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 13,311	18,403	25,504	22,117
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.2154	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	9,006	14,603	21,704	20,917
P-3 NURSE .2192	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,070	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	271	1,000	1,000	1,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	4	-	-
TOTAL		1	2	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	2,800	2,800	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR -	30,239	32,118	32,425
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,239	30,118	30,225
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	2,000	2,000	2,700
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP 41,320	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	30,000	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	11,320	-	-	-

## JAMAICA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

The purpose of this project is to develop a radiation protection service in Jamaica on a national scale in order to control exposure to radiation of workers in this field, as well as the general public.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR 1,518	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,518	-	-	-

## JAMAICA-4800, MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

To improve delivery of health services in Jamaica it is necessary to decentralize the day-to-day operational management of the 26 government hospitals by means of a central control at the Ministry of Health. The main objectives are management improvement of personnel and supplies, establishment of a self sufficient system of hospital maintenance, and in-service training for various levels of administrative staff.

TOTAL		-	3	2	2	TOTAL	WR -	8,000	6,000	10,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	3	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	4,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	3	COURSE COSTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000

## JAMAICA-5000, REHABILITATION

It is not at present possible to provide adequate physical therapy services in the English-speaking Caribbean; some islands are able to provide about one-third of the estimated requirements, others none at all. In Jamaica, where some 40,000 patients a year need these services, there is already a shortage of physical therapists and the problem will be-

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

come more acute when services are expanded, as planned, to smaller urban and rural districts and to the increasing geriatric population. No training facilities are at present available for the preparation of physical therapists in the Caribbean area.

The purpose of this project is to assist in (1) the establishment of a school of physiotherapy for the training of physical therapists at the Mona Rehabilitation Centre in Kingston, Jamaica, to provide adequate services of physical therapy for the English-speaking Caribbean; and (2) the training of approximately 50 physical therapists over a five-year period, and such replacements as may be needed thereafter, to give adequate coverage within the economic possibilities of the area.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	13,847	18,280	24,337	25,000
P-3 PHYSIOTHERAPIST 4,3725	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		12,160	16,780	18,387	18,850
						DUTY TRAVEL		552	500	800	1,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,135	1,000	500	500
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1						

JAMAICA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Few of the personnel working in sanitary engineering and environmental health programs in Jamaica have received special training in these subjects. Most of them have gained knowledge of their work only by practical experience. The purpose of this project is to improve the training of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel working in these fields. Intensive short courses on special topics related to sanitary and environmental health engineering will be organized at the College of Arts, Science and Technology in Kingston. This project will also seek the improvement of laboratory and library facilities.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	2,474	3,500	4,900	4,900
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400
						COURSE COSTS		2,474	3,500	3,500	3,500

JAMAICA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of Jamaica in the development of a dental auxiliary training school and a program for provision of dental care to schoolchildren.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	1,214	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,214	-	-	-

JAMAICA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL ANRO PROJECTS	323,460	393,754	370,564	436,383
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,168	4,868	4,519	4,547
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	1,960	1,775	1,865	1,968
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	433	444
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	17	120	120	120
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,933	13,013	13,923	14,258
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,119	2,809	4,230	4,248

0919	EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923	DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2100	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2101	SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,937	6,391	6,714	7,122
2114	PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,568	18,079	19,947
2118	REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,759	13,527
2120	CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124	PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200	WATER SUPPLIES	3,286	3,641	5,070	5,320
2220	PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,350	3,617	3,355	3,987
2224	CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	3,686	4,413	4,180	4,570
2301	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	19,747	8,981	1,002	1,106
2308	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	162	-	-	-
2309	STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	435	-
2310	COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	2,453	-	-	-
2311	DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	936	1,224	1,740
3000	COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110	COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	7,809	3,544	3,571	3,736
3126	OPERATIONS RESEARCH	710	670	507	507
3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3131	CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE	7,572	8,566	8,810	-
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,836	3,459	1,454	2,685
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3201	NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,862	5,581	5,899
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	557	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	728	527	527	605
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3314	TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,727	-	-	-
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	414	1,212	1,305	1,404
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3501	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	7,415	7,218	8,240	8,636
3513	INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	13,569	4,026	3,478	3,277
3515	CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	2,213	2,336	2,481
3601	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	8,601	5,413	5,732	6,185
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,518	4,365	4,551	4,959
3701	HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	4,512	4,963	6,034	6,585
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,292	4,272	8,580	9,720
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,538	1,941	7,130	2,329
4201	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,063	4,210	1,819	1,915
4207	CARIBBEAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE	69,633	125,305	64,606	75,685
4211	RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	418	-	499	499
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	639	789	776	931
4247	SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	121	330	220	264
4316	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	750	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	501	938	938	1,340
4411	HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	1,675	3,841	5,623	5,871
4412	SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	908	402	1,105
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	247	80	80	80
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	1,116	462	475	488
4509	RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	253	76	80	100
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,525	1,576	1,669	1,747
4715	FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	-	1,984
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	4,992	5,360	5,584
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	350	2,585	2,780	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,505	2,260	2,304	2,349
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,356	14,719
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	16,974	27,873	32,312	62,523
4901	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE I)	15,923	10,368	12,701	13,635
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,825	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,350	2,104	1,579	1,622
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRD-4810)	361	557	869	935
5110	CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6000	MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	-	-	-	2,530
6100	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	959	997	2,130	2,680
6101	HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN	8,281	12,626	13,971	14,641

6113 TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,652	-	-
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	4,764	2,978	1,595	1,793
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,928	2,781	2,903
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,283
6228 MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN	8,204	9,545	9,613	9,613
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1,684	908	1,033
6301 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE 1)	5,775	5,568	5,986	6,204
6312 SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE 1)	-	900	400	900
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	814	1,045	1,231
6401 SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE 1)	1,391	-	-	-
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	-	-	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	-	-	350
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	203	189	276	384
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	252	204	-
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	409	286	244	254
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	419	925	925	1,086

## JAMAICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	232,866	289,056	307,057	333,426	323,460	393,754	370,564	436,383
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	48,734	82,772	109,713	123,496	130,895	144,374	175,885	187,621
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	51,546	132,112	28,763	36,813
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	47,807	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	7,096	12,526	447	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	104,814	141,449	137,344	149,930	61,120	70,276	70,925	79,992
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	71,320	60,000	60,000	60,000	24,691	32,683	32,348	40,676
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	7,998	4,835	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	62,106	90,903

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	556,326	682,810	677,621	769,809
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	179,629	227,146	285,598	311,117
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	51,546	132,112	28,763	36,813
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	47,807	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	7,096	12,526	447	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	165,934	211,725	208,269	229,922
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	96,011	92,683	92,348	100,676
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	7,998	4,835	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	62,106	90,903

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
12,249	24.5	15,634	32.0	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	11,866	18.3	12,605	17.2
2,534	5.1	1,502	3.0	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	1,818	2.8	2,738	3.8
642	1.3	749	1.5	0100 GENERAL	695	1.1	700	1.0
1,324	2.6	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
234	.5	261	.5	0500 LEPROSY	217	.3	287	.4
8	*	60	.1	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	60	.1	60	.1
326	.7	432	.9	0700 ZOOZOSES	651	1.0	654	.9
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	195	.3	1,037	1.4
9,715	19.4	14,132	29.0	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	10,048	15.5	9,867	13.4
848	1.7	913	1.9	2100 GENERAL	1,928	3.0	1,338	1.8
1,133	2.3	-	-	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-
7,734	15.4	13,219	27.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	8,120	12.5	8,529	11.6
37,800	75.5	32,788	67.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	52,280	80.6	60,845	82.8
16,466	32.9	20,807	42.6	A. GENERAL SERVICES	21,488	33.2	27,606	37.5
4,807	9.6	9,958	20.4	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	9,540	14.7	16,821	22.9
823	1.6	2,440	5.0	3200 NURSING	6,298	9.7	4,718	6.4
2,683	5.4	-	-	3300 LABORATORY	-	-	-	-
135	.3	987	2.0	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	772	1.2	772	1.0
1,699	3.4	1,773	3.6	3500 STATISTICS	1,730	2.7	1,932	2.6
4,267	8.5	5,649	11.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	3,148	4.9	3,363	4.6
2,052	4.1	-	-	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	-	-	-	-
21,334	42.6	11,981	24.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	30,792	47.4	33,239	45.3
1,217	2.4	601	1.2	4200 NUTRITION	606	.9	1,182	1.6
253	.5	262	.5	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	277	.4	291	.4
3,460	6.9	4,187	8.6	4800 MEDICAL CARE	7,081	10.9	7,396	10.1
14,054	28.1	4,827	9.9	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,249	32.8	22,748	31.0
2,350	4.7	2,104	4.3	5000 REHABILITATION	1,579	2.4	1,622	2.2
-	-	442	.9	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	714	1.1	-	-
-	-	442	.9	6300 NURSING	714	1.1	-	-
50,049	100.0	48,864	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	64,860	100.0	73,450	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.		
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	24,873	-	-	2	18,879	1,914	-	-	-	2,869	546	665
PG	1,776	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	241	1,193	-	300
PK	13,690	-	-	-	1,558	258	-	-	7,982	1,374	683	1,835
WHO--WR	7,273	-	-	-	2,636	306	-	2	2,000	2,253	56	22
UNDP	2,425	-	-	-	2,240	-	-	-	-	-	185	-
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,049</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25,367</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,223</b>	<b>7,689</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>2,822</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	25,180	-	-	3	21,902	1,394	-	-	-	1,637	247	-
PG	5,367	-	-	-	2,640	200	-	-	1,344	280	250	653
PH	230	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WHO--WR	9,443	-	-	-	4,419	362	-	3	4,221	188	240	13
UNDP	8,140	-	-	-	6,580	320	-	-	-	-	400	840
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36,067</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,713</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	30,965	-	-	3	26,829	1,554	-	-	-	2,165	402	15
PH	243	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WR	12,535	-	-	-	4,942	506	-	3	4,221	2,184	342	340
UNFPA	21,117	-	-	-	4,625	250	-	-	5,625	2,078	85	8,454
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,860</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36,639</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9,846</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>8,809</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	39,478	-	-	3	27,952	1,673	-	5	7,000	2,007	511	335
PH	258	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WR	11,105	-	-	-	4,940	534	-	3	4,221	562	835	13
UNFPA	22,609	-	-	-	5,216	300	-	-	6,423	2,045	185	8,440
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,450</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38,366</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17,644</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>8,788</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET          PH--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PM--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WD--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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						\$	\$	\$	\$

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - DETAIL

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

Of the six islands which comprise the Netherlands Antilles group, three (Curacao, St. Maarten, and St. Eustatius) are infested, the first heavily, with Aedes aegypti, vector of yellow fever, dengue, and hemorrhagic dengue. There is a grave risk of hemorrhagic dengue in these islands following the recent isolation of dengue Types II and III viruses in the Caribbean. Disturbances in hemovascular mechanisms were observed in cases of dengue in the Dutch Windward Islands during the 1964 and 1968 epidemics. The lack of pipe-borne water supply systems in the Windward Islands makes it necessary to store water in cisterns, tanks, drums, and barrels, all ideal breeding places for Aedes aegypti. Due to unforeseeable increases in personnel and operating costs, funds originally budgeted for campaigns in all six islands are now inadequate, and this has delayed the start of the attack phase in Curacao.

The purpose of this project is to eradicate the vector from all six islands of the group (Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Maarten, Saba, and St. Eustatius) and thereafter to set up vigilance services to prevent reinfestation. Targets for the budget period are to move into the consolidation phase in Aruba, Bonaire, and Saba in early 1973; to complete the attack phase in St. Maarten and St. Eustatius by the end of 1973; to obtain additional funds from Holland for the campaign in Curacao; and, if possible, to begin the attack phase in that island by mid-1973.

TOTAL		2	3	3	3	TOTAL	PR	4,234	6,000	6,000	6,000
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,234	6,000	6,000	6,000

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in the Netherlands Antilles.

TOTAL		2	3	3	8	TOTAL		2,000	4,200	4,200	11,200
----		----	----	----	----	----		----	----	----	----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	5	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	-	7,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	7,000
						SUBTOTAL	WR	2,000	4,200	4,200	4,200
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,000	4,200	4,200	4,200

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	43,815	38,664	54,660	56,250
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	642	749	695	700
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	174	196	217	222
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	60	65	-	65
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	8	60	60	60
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	326	432	651	654
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	195	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	848	913	959	1,018
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-

2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	509	608	576	631
2301 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	2,632	5,987	668	738
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	21	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	338	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	624	816	1,160
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,807	3,544	3,571	3,736
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	823	837	798	842
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	557	1,862	1,922
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3314 TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,716	-	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	215	330	232	362
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	1,484	1,443	1,498	1,570
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	1,897	2,002	2,126
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	1,290	812	1,146	1,237
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	579	601	606	638
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	638	-	-	-
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	253	262	277	291
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	607	665	714	744
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	350	63	2,779	2,926
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,505	2,260	2,304	2,349
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,883	3,483	4,038	7,808
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,550	1,344	9,978	11,310
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
5000 REHABILITATION	2,350	2,104	1,579	1,622
5320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	COUNTRY PROJECTS				PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	6,234	10,200	10,200	17,200	43,815	38,664	54,660	56,250
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	4,234	6,000	6,000	13,000	20,639	19,180	24,965	26,478
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	1,776	5,367	-	-
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	13,690	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	-	230	243	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	2,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	5,273	5,243	8,335	6,905
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	2,425	8,140	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	21,117	22,609

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ALL PROJECTS			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	50,049	48,864	64,860	73,450
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	24,873	25,180	30,965	39,478
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	1,776	5,367	-	-
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	13,690	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	230	243	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	7,273	9,443	12,535	11,105
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	2,425	8,140	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	21,117	22,609

## SURINAM - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
406,824	70.9	193,305	51.5	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	181,156	46.1	170,621	41.7
81,605	14.2	90,456	24.1	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	99,588	25.3	93,139	22.8
5,001	.9	9,497	2.5	0100 GENERAL	11,709	3.0	13,389	3.3
64,025	11.2	55,957	14.9	0200 MALARIA	57,209	14.6	52,424	12.8
232	*	260	.1	0500 LEPROSY	215	*	286	.1
8	*	60	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	60	*	60	*
12,268	2.1	20,182	5.4	0700 ZODNOSES	22,300	5.7	21,243	5.2
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	195	*	1,037	.3
71	*	4,500	1.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	7,900	2.0	4,700	1.1
325,219	56.7	102,849	27.4	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	81,568	20.8	77,482	18.9
14,252	2.5	23,332	6.2	2100 GENERAL	40,022	10.2	42,154	10.3
244,856	42.7	41,166	11.0	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,191	2.6	11,274	2.7
64,218	11.2	35,733	9.5	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	28,388	7.2	20,987	5.1
697	.1	1,613	.4	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.5	1,965	.5
1,196	.2	1,005	.3	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.3	1,102	.3
153,615	26.9	158,980	42.6	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	173,563	44.2	192,234	46.8
91,614	16.1	107,993	29.0	A. GENERAL SERVICES	94,481	24.1	100,107	24.4
50,361	8.8	69,020	18.4	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	61,280	15.6	64,623	15.7
6,282	1.1	8,525	2.3	3200 NURSING	10,402	2.6	10,697	2.6
2,107	.4	1,738	.5	3300 LABORATORY	1,831	.5	2,008	.5
9,817	1.7	7,713	2.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	772	.2	772	.2
5,001	.9	5,179	1.4	3500 STATISTICS	5,090	1.3	5,641	1.4
6,758	1.2	7,318	2.0	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	6,155	1.6	6,605	1.6
11,288	2.0	8,500	2.3	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	8,951	2.3	9,761	2.4
62,001	10.8	50,987	13.6	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	79,082	20.1	92,127	22.4
316	.1	217	*	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	390	.1	390	.1
37,061	6.5	36,011	9.6	4200 NUTRITION	37,307	9.5	39,686	9.7
697	.1	710	.2	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	893	.2	999	.2
252	*	262	.1	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	277	.1	1,083	.3
6,505	1.1	6,857	1.8	4800 MEDICAL CARE	17,301	4.4	25,601	6.2
14,821	2.6	4,827	1.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,236	5.4	22,746	5.5
2,349	.4	2,103	.6	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.4	1,622	.4
13,068	2.2	22,262	5.9	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	38,047	9.7	47,886	11.5
-	-	-	-	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	1,063	.3	1,341	.3
10,767	1.9	18,784	5.0	6200 MEDICINE	13,674	3.5	15,654	3.8
-	-	442	.1	6300 NURSING	20,164	5.1	26,908	6.5
1,474	.2	1,826	.5	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,979	.5	2,644	.6
827	.1	1,210	.3	6700 BIostatISTICS	1,167	.3	1,339	.3
573,507	100.0	374,547	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	392,766	100.0	410,741	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## SURINAM - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			AMOUNT	
	\$				\$			\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	180,431	2	-	5	127,388	13,051	2	3	14,624	-	5,676	13,075	6,617
PW	292	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	7,080	-	-	-	2,951	-	-	-	241	-	2,158	207	1,523
PN	14,695	-	-	-	1,558	926	-	-	7,981	-	1,477	919	1,834
PH	18,977	-	-	-	7,287	570	-	-	650	-	-	3,157	7,313
WHO--WR	4,778	-	-	-	1,420	59	-	-	218	-	-	2,099	982
UNDP	44,715	-	-	-	19,793	2,527	-	-	537	-	2,674	18,885	299
UNFPA	302,527	6	1	6	196,917	-	1	1	8,617	-	-	91,184	5,809
	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>573,507</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>357,532</b>	<b>17,133</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32,868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,985</b>	<b>129,526</b>	<b>24,463</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>			<b>5.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	201,363	2	-	14	153,288	12,363	2	9	21,720	-	2,798	5,529	5,665
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	15,280	-	-	-	6,778	200	-	-	1,344	-	3,496	652	2,810
PN	14,172	-	-	-	7,479	606	-	-	474	-	-	1,070	4,543
PH	9,036	-	-	-	3,929	181	-	-	1,184	-	-	1,187	2,555
WHO--WR	76,331	1	-	1	49,155	4,763	-	1	3,516	-	1,188	15,882	1,827
UNDP	56,582	1	1	2	37,424	1,894	1	1	10,422	-	-	4,479	2,363
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>374,547</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>259,589</b>	<b>20,047</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38,660</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>28,799</b>	<b>19,970</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>69.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>			<b>10.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	208,365	2	-	7	150,761	12,811	2	12	26,948	-	2,866	7,036	7,943
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	6,103	-	-	-	4,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	1,311
PN	14,851	-	-	-	7,848	636	-	-	474	-	-	1,123	4,770
PH	9,413	-	-	-	4,126	188	-	-	1,184	-	-	1,246	2,669
WHO--WR	109,342	1	-	8	71,198	5,744	1	4	12,174	-	2,181	16,030	2,015
UNDP	23,498	-	-	-	10,197	478	-	-	3,007	-	-	7,527	2,289
UNFPA	21,104	-	-	-	4,612	250	-	-	5,625	-	2,078	85	8,454
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392,766</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>253,467</b>	<b>20,107</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>49,412</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>29,451</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>			<b>12.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	213,570	1	-	9	145,073	11,699	2	13	28,579	-	4,086	15,320	8,813
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	6,652	-	-	-	4,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	1,567
PN	15,531	-	-	-	8,217	665	-	-	474	-	-	1,178	4,997
PH	9,664	-	-	-	4,314	188	-	-	1,184	-	-	1,259	2,719
WHO--WR	111,926	2	-	1	73,650	7,227	1	5	14,536	-	2,787	11,985	1,741
UNDP	30,671	-	-	-	12,459	527	-	-	4,952	-	-	8,976	3,757
UNFPA	22,607	-	-	-	5,214	300	-	-	6,423	-	2,045	185	8,440
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>410,741</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>253,968</b>	<b>20,606</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56,148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,918</b>	<b>39,067</b>	<b>32,034</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>			<b>13.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PW-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PG-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PN-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PH-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNDP-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
-----  
\$ \$ \$ \$

SURINAM - DETAIL

SURINAM-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

Surinam has a population of 400,000. Since the inception of the malaria program in 1958, the city of Paramaribo, with 35% of the population of the country, has been non-malarious. At the end of 1970, the coastal belt with 46% of the population entered the maintenance phase, and the adjacent Savannah Zone and the Corantijn River area bordering Guyana, with 10% of the population, passed into consolidation phase in 1968. The remainder of the country, with 9% of the population, is still in attack phase, including the two malarious areas of the Upper Surinam River, and the Upper Marowijne, the Tapanahony, and the Lawa Rivers. From 1967 to 1970 the overall smear positivity rate was reduced from 7 to 2%. In 1972, 59,600 blood smears were examined with 800 found to be positive, which compares favorably with the situation in 1971 when 52,306 smears were examined with 1,546 positive.

The ultimate goal of the project is to eradicate malaria from the whole country and to maintain a malaria-free status after eradication. Specific objectives include establishment of an adequate malaria vigilance scheme integrated with the general health services in the areas in maintenance phase, and improvement of the functional structure of the eradication service and its administrative management of attack and surveillance operations.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		47,820	41,315	43,131	36,407
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P-2 SANITARIAN .1048	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	29,491	-	-	-
P-2 SANITARIAN 4.1048	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		26,338	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,380	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		773	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WP	18,338	41,315	43,131	36,407
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	24,515	26,131	24,207
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,800	2,000	2,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		18,338	15,000	15,000	10,000

SURINAM-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

There is a lack of appropriate veterinary medical services in Surinam. There are only six veterinarians in the country and one of them works full-time in animal husbandry. Efforts are being made to improve knowledge on the animal health situation by improving the diagnostic capacity of the local veterinarians. In this field, a veterinary diagnostic laboratory has been established and equipped, but it is now in need of trained technicians, which are very scarce in this country.

Surinam is free of foot-and-mouth disease and is taking measures to prevent the introduction of the virus. The large population of bats and stray dogs in Surinam, together with the known presence of the rabies virus, causes rabies to be a permanent threat to the human and animal populations.

The purposes of this project are to improve knowledge on the prevalence of the zoonoses through better diagnosis and surveillance of specific diseases; to maintain the country free of foot-and-mouth disease through protective measures; to protect the animal population from rabies through the adoption of preventive measures, including legislation; and to improve food protection by defining more clearly the responsibilities in this field.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL		1,550	4,800	4,800	3,400
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	2	2	1	FELLOWSHIPS		1,550	2,800	2,800	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	2	1						

SURINAM-1000, SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Some surveys have shown schistosomiasis prevalence in Surinam as high as 75% for the age group 10-19 years, and in at least one area the rate is higher in males than in females and higher in the rice-growing families. Two species of snails were identified as vectors, *B. glabrata* and *B. straminea*, but only the former was found to be naturally infected. The health authorities in Surinam have approved a pilot control project, which is now in the process of being funded. The purpose of this project is to ascertain, by means of the pilot project, the feasibility of schistosomiasis eradication in Surinam.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

Amazon basin near the Surinam-Brazil border. With the steadily increasing traffic by air, road, and river between the coastal area and the interior, there is danger of endemic jungle yellow fever becoming epidemic in the thickly populated urban and suburban districts where most of the people are not immunized against this disease.

TOTAL		1	1	1	-	TOTAL	46,272	24,405	25,367	17,300
P-2 SANITARIAN 0588	PR	-	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 10,931	24,405	25,367	17,300
P-2 SANITARIAN 4.0588	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	17,605	18,567	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	7,000	7,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	10,931	4,800	4,800	12,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	2	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	2,800
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP 35,341	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	77,500	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	7,841	-	-	-

#### SURINAM-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

With a life expectancy at birth of 68.9 years, a death rate of 6.8 per 1,000 population, and an infant mortality of 39.6 per 1,000 live births, Surinam's health situation would seem to be above expectations, considering that the gross domestic product per capita in 1968 was only \$628. Since approximately half of the population live in rural areas and communications are very difficult because of geographic reasons, it is possible that inadequate reporting is one cause of these figures.

There are both positive and negative factors in the health situation in Surinam. Support from the Kingdom of the Netherlands has set a high standard for health, but this support is now being decreased and the Government of Surinam is taking over. The population concentration in a small urbanized area permits relatively easy access to health services. Communications in these areas are satisfactory. In some of the inaccessible rural areas there are well-equipped hospitals to serve the population. Specialized services are supplied in Paramaribo for patients referred from all over the country. Trained nurses are stationed in the most remote areas to supply routine care, and physicians and dentists are flown in periodically.

One of the most critical factors influencing the Surinam health picture is the lack of trained personnel. Doctors and nurses are trained in Surinam, but they frequently continue their training in the Netherlands and many of them stay there. The Government has given high priority to the preparation of health professionals and to the review of their training in the light of the needs of the country. Another area that needs attention is the field of health statistics, which until recently was staffed by a partially-trained statistician. This office has now been restructured and reports directly to the Ministry of Health. A recently established medical records department in the University of Paramaribo Hospital now provides, for the first time, statistical data on this hospital. This information has brought to light serious problems such as the lack of a full-time director, the lack of trained administrative personnel, and the absence of a clear policy regarding private practice by government physicians. The planning process in the health sector is in the preliminary stage, and the part that this sector plays in the overall development planning is minimal.

The purpose and objectives of this project are the improvement of the health services available to the people of Surinam through the delivery of integrated services by teams of adequately trained health personnel and better equipped facilities; the improvement of the infrastructure and supportive services with special emphasis on administrative methods, human resources, and health statistics; the allocation of resources as a result of a rational planning process; the training of needed health workers; and the recognition and definition of fields in which multilateral assistance is needed and the provision of channels for requesting this assistance.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR 45,725	59,807	54,487	56,320
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 3308	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	24,304	26,447	27,587	28,670
TOTAL		2	7	3	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,306	14,000	6,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	7	3	4	DUTY TRAVEL	1,980	3,000	3,500	3,500
TOTAL		4	6	6	7	FELLOWSHIPS	12,970	14,360	14,900	13,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	2	2	1	COMMON SERVICES	2,165	2,000	2,500	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	4	4	6					

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

SURINAM-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Medical School of Paramaribo, Surinam, has been in existence since the beginning of this century, but it suffers from many deficiencies. First of all, it has not had enough prestige and its graduates have been considered second-class when compared with those from schools in Holland. This problem has been partially resolved through an agreement with Leyden University, which will train local lecturers in Holland and will send visiting professors from Holland. Other problems are that the School currently has no physical quarters, no full-time faculty or administration, no published curriculum, and no administrative plan. Laboratory and library facilities are very poor. There are no provisions for continuing education of local physicians, nor do they have much opportunity to attend medical conferences or refresher courses.

The purposes of this project are to improve undergraduate teaching at the Paramaribo Medical School, to adjust it to the needs and problems of Surinam, and to develop a teaching and administrative staff able to carry out the task according to the realities of the country.

TOTAL		2	4	2	2	TOTAL	PR	2,574	10,800	6,800	8,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	4	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,574	8,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	-						

SURINAM-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

In 1972 the Government of Surinam took a census of nursing personnel in the whole country. The total number (including midwives) was 960, or a ratio of 5.4 nursing personnel per physician. Of these, 437 were graduate nurses or midwives, a ratio of 1:1.2 graduate nurses (or midwives) per auxiliary. The ratio of nursing personnel per hospital bed is 0.5, and the number of graduate nurses (and midwives) per hospital bed is 0.2. The distribution of the nursing personnel is skewed towards the city of Paramaribo, where 384 out of 437 (87.9%) graduate nurses and/or midwives can be found. Only 56 out of 437 graduate nurses (12.8%) work in other than hospitals, i.e., private practice (of midwifery), preventive services, or clinics.

There are three schools for graduate nurses in Surinam: one at the main government hospital, one at the psychiatric hospital, and one jointly at the two large private hospitals of Paramaribo. The midwifery course is given at the a'Lands Hospital, as is the course for practical nurses. No structured postgraduate courses for nurses are given in Surinam at this time; nurses must go to Holland for postgraduate education. There are very few trained nurse-tutors, and no nursing school has more than two full-time instructors. Teaching is done in great part by physicians, and the curriculum has been copied from the one of the nursing schools in Holland. There is little coordination between nursing service needs and the nursing education programs. There is no agency or department in the Ministry to plan and coordinate the training of nursing personnel. A large number of nursing personnel emigrate to other countries (mainly Holland).

The purposes of this project are the strengthening of the organization and administration of nursing schools at the auxiliary, professional, and postbasic levels; adaptation of the curricula to the needs of the health sector and to the socio-cultural situation of the country; the preparation of nurse-tutors; and the provision of postgraduate education for nurses in fields relevant to the needs and the capabilities of the country.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	WR	-	-	19,450	26,908
P-3 NURSE 4,4074	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	-	15,658
TOTAL		-	-	6	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	12,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	6	-	OUTY TRAVEL		-	-	-	1,000
TOTAL		-	-	3	5	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	7,450	10,250
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	2	4						



## SURINAM - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRD PROJECTS	190,006	191,170	224,331	250,756
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	3,527	4,119	3,823	3,847
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,647	3,025	1,878	1,187
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	11,756	10,653	11,191	13,771
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	964	1,009	1,059
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	172	196	215	222
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	60	64	-	64
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	8	60	60	60
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,925	13,006	13,920	14,249
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	1,793	2,376	3,580	3,594
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	195	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	71	1,100	1,100	1,300
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,089	5,477	5,754	6,104
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,491	13,243
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,190	2,424	5,070	5,318
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,348	3,614	3,353	3,987
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	489	584	553	604
2301 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	17,113	9,730	1,085	1,198
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	20	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	57	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	324	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	1,014	1,326	1,885
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,883
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,570	3,734
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	4,937	5,024	4,785	5,055
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3401 HEALTH EDUCATION (CARIBBEAN)	9,682	6,726	-	-
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,449	4,330	4,494	4,710
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,318	2,213	2,334	2,481
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	3,440	2,165	3,821	4,124
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,367	4,246	4,426	4,822
3701 HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	3,869	4,254	4,525	4,939
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	3,482	3,608	3,032	3,192
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	31,407	30,240	31,926	33,198
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	637	-	-	-
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	201
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	252	262	277	290
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	-	793
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	3,646	3,328	3,573	3,723
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	350	63	2,778	2,926
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,267	2,311	2,357

4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	499
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,882	3,483	4,025	7,806
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,547	1,344	9,978	11,318
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	-	-	1,063	1,341
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	4,763	1,487	1,591	1,789
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,926	2,781	2,901
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	841	907	1,032
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	814	860	1,013
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	408	285	243	254
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	419	925	924	1,085

## SURINAM - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	383,501	183,377	168,435	159,985	190,006	191,170	224,331	250,756
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	91,334	105,212	99,054	93,270	89,097	96,151	109,311	120,300
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	7,080	15,280	6,103	6,652
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	14,695	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	4,778	9,036	9,413	9,664
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	18,977	14,172	14,851	15,531
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	18,338	44,715	69,381	66,715	26,377	31,616	39,961	45,211
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	273,829	33,450	-	-	28,698	23,132	23,498	30,671
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	21,104	22,607

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	573,507	374,547	392,766	410,741
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	180,431	201,363	208,365	213,570
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	7,080	15,280	6,103	6,652
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	14,695	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	4,778	9,036	9,413	9,664
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	18,977	14,172	14,851	15,531
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	44,715	76,331	109,342	111,926
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	302,527	56,582	23,498	30,671
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	21,104	22,607

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
94,697	18.5	102,246	17.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	127,861	22.7	140,936	21.6
34,644	6.8	39,293	6.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	44,532	7.8	55,863	8.6
9,950	1.9	14,446	2.5	0100 GENERAL	19,855	3.5	23,539	3.6
1,959	.4	1,775	.3	0200 MALARIA	1,865	.3	1,967	.3
1,324	.3	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
466	.1	1,241	.2	0500 LEPROSY	752	.1	1,253	.2
17	*	120	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	120	*	120	*
11,044	2.2	21,595	3.8	0700 ZOONOSES	20,950	3.7	27,947	4.3
9,884	1.9	116	*	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.2
-	-	-	-	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	600	.1	-	-
60,053	11.7	62,953	11.1	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	83,329	14.5	85,073	13.0
34,593	6.8	42,729	7.5	2100 GENERAL	67,886	11.8	67,932	10.4
9,814	1.9	8,929	1.6	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,191	1.8	11,274	1.7
13,753	2.7	8,677	1.5	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,285	.4	2,800	.4
697	.1	1,613	.3	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.3	1,965	.3
1,196	.2	1,005	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.2	1,102	.2
379,665	74.0	410,937	71.5	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	396,867	69.1	459,469	70.4
151,576	29.5	194,089	33.8	A. GENERAL SERVICES	210,041	36.5	216,889	33.3
97,916	19.1	96,374	16.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	97,712	17.0	107,786	16.5
7,104	1.4	9,362	1.6	3200 NURSING	10,238	1.8	9,923	1.5
3,834	.7	28,685	5.0	3300 LABORATORY	29,918	5.2	31,178	4.8
135	*	987	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	772	.1	772	.1
17,509	3.4	20,358	3.5	3500 STATISTICS	22,762	4.0	16,662	2.6
8,567	1.7	23,426	4.1	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	28,846	5.0	28,617	4.4
16,511	3.2	14,897	2.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	19,793	3.4	21,951	3.4
228,089	44.5	216,848	37.7	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	186,826	32.6	242,580	37.1
316	.1	217	*	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	390	.1	390	.1
75,994	14.8	132,662	23.1	4200 NUTRITION	71,259	12.4	84,864	13.0
48	*	970	.2	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	220	*	264	*
1,075	.2	1,779	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	2,382	.4	3,331	.5
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	.2	999	.2
1,523	.3	1,575	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	1,669	.3	3,730	.6
9,785	1.9	18,077	3.1	4800 MEDICAL CARE	19,087	3.3	26,963	4.1
135,942	26.5	57,534	10.0	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	88,380	15.4	119,482	18.3
2,349	.5	2,768	.5	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.3	1,622	.2
360	.1	556	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	868	.2	935	.1
37,974	7.5	60,738	10.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	49,451	8.6	52,205	8.0
10,274	2.0	27,844	4.9	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	16,780	2.9	17,811	2.7
14,110	2.8	14,603	2.5	6200 MEDICINE	13,705	2.4	13,715	2.1
8,663	1.7	13,380	2.3	6300 NURSING	13,488	2.3	14,206	2.2
2,865	.6	1,826	.3	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,163	.4	2,861	.4
814	.2	950	.2	6600 DENTISTRY	1,223	.2	1,186	.2
1,248	.2	2,135	.4	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	2,092	.4	2,476	.4
512,336	100.0	573,921	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	574,179	100.0	652,610	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY- TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS* AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	STC LOCAL	MONTH		AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT			PART.	AMOUNT
	\$				\$					\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	183,940	2	-	4	133,509	13,595	-	4	9,657	-	6,450	3,573	17,156
PW	2,643	-	-	1	2,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	42,059	-	-	-	25,557	1,380	-	-	3,343	-	5,751	394	5,634
PK	117,639	-	-	28	79,352	5,436	2	-	19,000	-	5,808	5,873	2,170
PH	17,866	-	-	-	6,846	922	-	-	-	-	-	9,084	214
WHO--WR	120,879	-	-	4	53,195	6,229	8	5	45,545	-	4,036	900	10,974
UNDP	19,163	-	-	-	15,527	-	-	4	1,312	-	-	1,972	352
UNFPA	8,147	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,135	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>512,336</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>316,555</b>	<b>27,562</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>78,857</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,045</b>	<b>30,731</b>	<b>36,586</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				61.8	5.4			15.4		4.3	6.0	7.1
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	254,192	4	-	7	219,054	15,270	-	2	3,160	-	4,742	922	11,044
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	140,149	-	-	-	95,607	5,673	-	-	15,087	-	8,615	6,989	48,178
PH	16,547	-	-	-	8,830	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	2,392	1,525
WHO--WR	124,842	-	-	4	53,674	5,803	6	12	46,431	-	1,988	1,256	15,690
UNDP	38,408	-	-	-	22,799	669	-	2	10,149	-	-	2,029	2,762
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>573,921</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>361,500</b>	<b>29,255</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74,827</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,345</b>	<b>13,588</b>	<b>79,406</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				63.0	5.1			13.0		2.7	2.4	13.8
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	307,250	4	-	6	257,686	16,976	1	2	8,298	-	3,291	1,946	19,053
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	28,762	-	-	-	19,515	-	-	-	-	-	6,240	157	2,850
PH	447	-	-	-	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
WHO--WR	129,030	-	-	4	59,969	6,695	6	12	47,926	-	2,722	1,253	10,465
UNDP	32,078	-	-	-	17,197	838	-	-	3,007	-	-	8,247	2,789
UNFPA	76,522	-	-	-	44,691	3,000	-	-	10,225	-	4,478	680	13,448
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>574,179</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>399,559</b>	<b>27,509</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>69,456</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,731</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>48,605</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				69.6	4.8			12.1		2.9	2.1	8.5
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	331,576	4	-	4	258,179	18,934	1	2	8,529	-	22,102	2,350	21,474
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	36,812	-	-	-	18,701	-	-	-	10,140	-	6,240	164	1,567
PH	258	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WR	137,721	-	-	3	64,031	7,277	7	12	53,538	-	2,280	2,282	8,313
UNDP	40,391	-	-	-	20,259	1,007	-	-	4,952	-	-	9,696	4,477
UNFPA	105,732	-	-	-	56,704	3,400	-	-	13,697	-	5,090	1,480	23,361
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>652,610</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>418,252</b>	<b>30,618</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>90,856</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,712</b>	<b>15,980</b>	<b>61,192</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.1	4.7			13.9		5.5	2.4	9.4
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PG--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PH--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNDP--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - DETAIL

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

There is inadequate information available in Trinidad and Tobago on the behavior of communicable diseases and their conditioning factors, resulting in a restricted capability to anticipate scientifically and sufficiently in advance changes in the evolution and possible effects of infectious diseases. Interdisciplinary coordination and collaboration is insufficient to provide the country with a sound epidemiological surveillance system. The recent polio outbreak (December 1971 to January 1972) demonstrates the need for such a system.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health in organizing, developing, and strengthening epidemiological surveillance systems which will enable them to anticipate new situations, foresee changes in the evolution of communicable diseases, recommend and evaluate control measures, and provide the needed basis for health planning and programming. The objective is a sound epidemiological surveillance program providing the bases for health planning and programming through up-to-date information on the current situation of the diseases in question, on their epidemiological trends, and on the factors that affect them.

TOTAL		1	-	-	1	TOTAL	WR	4,300	4,200	7,450	9,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,300	-	-	2,000
TOTAL		-	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	2	2						

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Some of the animal diseases in Trinidad and Tobago are major problems not only for livestock development but also for human health and the national economy in general. The zoonoses are a significant factor in maintaining diminished livestock productivity, which persists at a level too low to satisfy the needs of the expanding population. Limited interdepartmental collaboration and coordination reduce the effectiveness of programs for the prevention, control, and eradication of animal diseases transmissible to man. Compounding the efforts to combat immediate and long-range veterinary public health problems is a shortage of trained personnel to provide veterinary medical services, plus insufficient veterinary medical education opportunities and inadequate laboratory facilities.

The purpose of this project is to stimulate the development of a veterinary public health unit within the Ministry of Health and to assist in establishing effective programs for (1) the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, with emphasis on those transmissible to man; (2) food protection; and (3) veterinary medical education. The objective is a sound veterinary public health unit staffed with trained personnel for the planning, management and operation of veterinary medical services, with emphasis on contributing to improvement of animal health, reduction of human zoonoses cases, increased livestock development, and subsequent greater availability of protein of animal origin.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	WR	-	5,780	2,800	9,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	5,780	2,800	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	2	2						

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-0900, POLIOMYELITIS CONTROL

The purpose of this project is to provide oral trivalent poliomyelitis vaccine (type 7 Sabin) to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This project is administered by the Pan American Health and Education Foundation and is financed by the Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL					PH	9,884	116	-	-
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	9,884	116	-	-

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Problems in environmental health in Trinidad and Tobago fall into the following broad categories: education and training; organization and administration; legislation; planning; surveys and surveillance; and implementation. There exists among public health personnel and the general public a lack of awareness and understanding of environmental health problems, with a resulting indifference to such problems. A serious imbalance exists between the needs to be met and the adequacy of the administrative machinery to carry them out.

Existing legislation as it relates to environmental health problems is, in most cases, out-dated and insufficiently enforced. There seems to be a lack of awareness of the advantages of systematic program and project planning and a tendency to operate on "snap" decisions. Finally, present surveys and surveillance programs are insufficient in quantity and scope and are uncoordinated.

The purposes of this project are to help improve the health and socioeconomic conditions of the country by organizing, developing, and strengthening public health engineering services within the Ministry of Health, in the framework of the national development and health plans; to assess problems; to plan a comprehensive program in the various disciplines of public health engineering; and to establish standards and control practices that will meet the needs and aspirations of the people.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	20,556	23,885	34,505	32,361
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER -3384	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-		16,085	24,055	23,411
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,438		4,000	7,000	-
TOTAL		3	2	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-		1,000	1,000	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	565		-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	2	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS	9,553		2,800	7,450	7,450
TOTAL		4	2	3	3						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	2	2	2						

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

This project provided assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in undertaking surveys of water sources and of existing water supply and sewerage facilities; in planning and designing new water supply and sewerage systems; in preparing economic and feasibility reports on these systems; and in making application to international lending agencies for financial assistance. Through its close contact with the water and sewage authority, the project also assists in the administrative aspects of the water and sewage facilities in the islands, including design, management, operation, and maintenance.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PW	2,351	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,351	-	-	-

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The human and material resources in the health sector in Trinidad and Tobago fall short of what would be needed to provide ideal coverage. Utilization of present manpower resources is suboptimal. Inadequate coordination exists between institutions and departments, and there is a lack of clear sectoral policies. The delivery of health services to the population is low in efficiency, pointing out the need for management and administrative reforms in order to increase effectiveness and to improve productivity. Lack of preventive maintenance of facilities and equipment and absence of a maintenance and repair policy cause health care support to suffer and result in high operating costs.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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						\$	\$	\$	\$

The purpose of this project is to advise the Government in planning and evaluating the health services in the context of socioeconomic, political, and administrative realities, in order to achieve optimum health in the community. The objective is the fullest possible coverage of the population provided by an efficient organization of integrated national health services systems adapted to the circumstances, conditions, and requirements of the country.

Up to the present, integrated medical services have been properly established in the Point Fortin pilot area and also in the Sangre Grande area. Integrated maternal and child health and family planning is progressing in several areas, notably in the Arima and Bond Accord (Tobago) pilot areas. Training activities for cytologists, public health nurses, sanitary inspectors, laboratory staff members, and administrative officers have been strengthened. For 1973-75 the project will continue to support the programmed extension of services to other areas, the training of the needed personnel, and the institutional development of the health sector.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	85,346	92,692	103,059	119,645
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P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE .3225	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	45,451	66,772	76,059	92,645
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .2055	PR	1	1	1	1					
TOTAL		1	5	5	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	29,817	45,772	53,759	54,145
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	5	5	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,443	10,000	10,000	8,000
TOTAL		12	10	10	10	DUTY TRAVEL	1,925	2,000	2,300	2,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	7	4	4	4	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	17,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	6	6	6	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	521	-	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES	10,745	9,000	10,000	11,000
						SUBTOTAL	39,895	25,920	27,000	27,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	39,895	25,920	27,000	27,000

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-3314, TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY

The purpose of this project is to strengthen communicable disease surveillance in the English-speaking Caribbean countries, by creating a network of diagnostic laboratory services in the area - especially for viral diseases.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	26,947	28,087	29,170
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P-4 VIROLOGIST .3909	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	26,447	27,587	28,670	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	500	500	500	

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The health statistics situation in Trinidad and Tobago improved substantially during 1972 with the commitment by the Ministry of Health to the development of a health statistics information system. A health statistics service is being established, consisting of a ministry-level unit supported by trained statistical clerks at selected peripheral institutions and health facilities. A graded career structure for health statistics personnel is being established. The Data Processing Unit of the Ministry of Health, using mechanical IBM equipment, is being expanded by the addition of three new posts to accommodate health services data. In spite of these improvements, problems of quality and coverage of statistical information on the health services persist.

The registration of vital events and the corresponding data are unduly delayed and the cause of death inadequately recorded. Medical records departments of the large hospitals are critically overburdened with records for which there is neither space nor adequate filing facilities. A policy for limiting the period of record retention is imperative. Most of the small hospitals lack means of handling medical records efficiently. New forms have been designed and introduced, although maldistribution throughout the country is a problem. Records for district health services have recently been revised, but reporting procedures also need to be revised and the channels of reporting and feedback require review. The reporting of communicable diseases is incomplete and delayed, but procedures for reporting immunizations have been revised and improved.

The purpose of the project is to provide relevant, reliable, and timely information for the administration, management, and planning of health services and for research and related activities. The objectives are to stimulate the interest of senior medical officers and administrators in the utilization of statistical information about health conditions and health services; and to assist with planning and development of a health statistics information system and with the training of health statistics personnel.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		3	4	4	1	TOTAL	WR	12,128	15,180	15,450	9,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	4	4	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,478	8,000	8,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		5,650	7,180	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2						

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-4800, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION AND MEDICAL RECORDS

This project provided assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in improving medical care services, in improving the organizational structure at the national, regional, and local levels, and in achieving integration of curative and preventive medical care services through adoption of a general policy at the national level.

		1972	1973	1974	1975			1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL		4	2	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	545	7,035	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	4	2	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		545	7,035	-	-

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

This project provided assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in reinforcing and complementing services in family planning and maternal and child health activities and in assuring their integration into the National Health Program. Assistance was provided through advisory services and funds for contraceptives.

		1972	1973	1974	1975			1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL		6	-	-	-	TOTAL		22,998	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	6	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	14,863	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		14,863	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	8,135	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		8,135	-	-	-

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO-4902, TRAINING CENTER IN CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This project provided assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in establishing a center in cervical cytology and in training technicians, in improving and expanding two special diagnostic clinics and a central laboratory, and in organizing a coordination office. Fellowships were awarded to candidates from various countries in the Eastern Caribbean to study at the center.

		1972	1973	1974	1975			1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL		22	-	-	-	TOTAL	PK	30,636	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	22	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		27,337	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,810	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,489	-	-	-



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRD PROJECTS	323,583	398,086	382,828	443,084
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,167	4,868	4,519	4,547
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	1,959	1,775	1,865	1,967
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	432	444
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	720	320	680
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	17	120	120	120
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOZOSES CENTER	8,925	13,006	13,920	14,249
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,119	2,809	4,230	4,248
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2101 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,937	6,389	6,713	7,121
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,491	13,243
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,285	3,637	5,070	5,318
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,348	3,614	3,353	3,987
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	345	413	390	428
2301 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	13,164	7,484	835	922
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	14	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	40	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	230	-	-	-
2311 DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	780	1,020	1,450
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,569	3,734
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	342	259	259
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3131 CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE	7,571	8,566	8,810	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3201 NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,861	5,581	5,898
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3314 TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,727	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3501 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,449	4,329	5,993	6,281
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	2,529	2,670	2,836
3601 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	5,590	3,518	4,968	5,360
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,366	4,245	4,424	4,822
3701 HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	5,801	6,380	6,789	7,409
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,292	4,272	8,580	9,720
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4201 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	3,772	3,909	3,032	3,192
4207 CARIBBEAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE	69,631	125,301	64,603	75,681
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	500	500	500
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	637	789	775	930
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	48	220	220	264
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	-	-
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	164	240	320	400
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	743	1,387	1,902	2,441
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	168	152	160	200
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,523	1,575	1,669	1,747
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	-	1,983

4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	4,992	5,359	5,584
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,478	2,584	2,778	2,926
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,267	2,311	2,357
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,086	27,872	32,309	62,523
4901 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE I)	42,458	27,646	33,871	36,360
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,099	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	665	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	360	556	868	935
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	958	995	1,062	1,339
6101 HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN	9,316	14,204	15,718	16,472
6113 TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,645	-	-
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	4,762	1,487	1,591	1,789
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6228 MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN	8,202	9,545	9,612	9,612
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	841	907	1,032
6301 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	8,663	11,138	11,974	12,406
6312 SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	-	1,800	800	1,800
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	814	1,044	1,230
6401 SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	1,391	-	-	-
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	611	509	743	802
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	203	189	276	384
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	252	204	-
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	408	285	243	254
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	840	1,850	1,849	2,172

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	189,753	175,835	191,351	209,526	323,583	398,086	382,828	443,084
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	66,007	117,604	138,651	154,176	117,933	136,588	168,599	177,400
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	2,351	-	-	-	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	42,059	140,149	28,762	36,812
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	45,499	-	-	-	72,140	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	9,884	116	-	-	7,982	14,431	447	258
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	56,332	51,080	52,700	55,350	64,547	73,762	76,330	82,371
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	545	7,035	-	-	18,618	31,373	32,078	40,391
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	8,135	-	-	-	12	504	76,522	105,732

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	512,336	573,921	574,179	652,610
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	183,940	254,192	307,250	331,576
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	2,643	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	42,059	140,149	28,762	36,812
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	117,639	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	17,866	14,547	447	258
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	120,879	124,842	129,030	137,721
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	19,163	38,408	32,078	40,391
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	4,147	504	76,522	105,732

## VENEZUELA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3		1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5		
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
\$		\$		\$		\$		
337,028	26.5	500,781	30.2	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	438,967	26.0	326,280	22.0
190,652	15.0	171,354	10.4	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	179,658	10.6	189,453	12.9
8,256	.7	10,995	.7	0100 GENERAL	13,100	.8	14,789	1.0
1,567	.1	2,931	.2	0200 MALARIA	2,430	.1	2,167	.2
50,000	3.9	-	-	0300 SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-
9,913	.8	16,353	1.0	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	19,929	1.2	22,450	1.5
3,651	.3	13,407	.8	0500 LEPROSY	9,784	.6	13,068	.9
34	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
115,918	9.1	118,969	7.1	0700 ZOOZOSES	122,425	7.2	125,710	8.5
364	*	900	.1	0900 OTHER	2,850	.2	2,237	.2
949	.1	7,559	.5	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	8,900	.5	8,792	.6
146,376	11.5	329,427	19.8	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	259,309	15.4	136,827	9.1
16,536	1.3	18,844	1.1	2100 GENERAL	33,381	2.0	60,055	4.0
86,751	6.8	280,679	16.9	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	201,398	11.9	51,782	3.5
41,196	3.2	25,286	1.5	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	19,563	1.2	19,923	1.3
697	.1	1,613	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.1	1,965	.1
1,196	.1	3,005	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	3,035	.2	3,102	.2
734,687	58.1	852,892	51.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	863,144	50.9	829,348	55.9
266,618	21.1	360,151	21.6	A. GENERAL SERVICES	455,350	26.9	487,460	32.8
87,284	6.9	79,501	4.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	75,870	4.5	73,011	4.9
54,055	4.3	42,837	2.6	3200 NURSING	46,002	2.7	48,530	3.3
17,964	1.4	150,550	9.0	3300 LABORATORY	245,231	14.5	272,108	18.3
269	*	1,477	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,361	.1	1,634	.1
5,803	.5	5,578	.3	3500 STATISTICS	5,464	.3	5,656	.4
62,830	5.0	36,826	2.2	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	38,906	2.3	38,703	2.6
38,413	3.0	43,382	2.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	42,516	2.5	47,818	3.2
468,069	37.0	492,741	29.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	407,794	24.0	341,888	23.1
5,340	.4	16,431	1.0	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	7,857	.5	1,725	.1
117,518	9.3	106,253	6.4	4200 NUTRITION	119,296	7.0	134,641	9.1
4,604	.4	7,698	.5	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	6,307	.4	2,836	.2
24,869	2.0	17,191	1.0	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	17,530	1.0	18,049	1.2
4,819	.4	8,301	.5	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	6,913	.4	7,436	.5
697	.1	710	*	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	.1	999	.1
4,731	.4	4,660	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	8,053	.5	9,305	.6
243,030	19.1	285,321	17.1	4800 MEDICAL CARE	162,655	9.6	82,631	5.6
24,135	1.9	8,983	.5	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	37,762	2.2	41,226	2.8
36,381	2.9	32,378	1.9	5000 REHABILITATION	32,906	1.9	30,997	2.1
1,945	.1	4,815	.3	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	7,522	.4	12,043	.8
197,087	15.4	311,526	18.7	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	390,462	23.1	328,250	22.1
15,506	1.2	24,540	1.5	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	26,489	1.6	28,145	1.9
106,289	8.4	130,589	7.8	6200 MEDICINE	119,898	7.1	109,582	7.4
4,143	.3	17,930	1.1	6300 NURSING	27,981	1.7	42,991	2.9
40,752	3.2	96,160	5.8	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	154,441	9.1	75,542	5.1
14,222	1.1	21,745	1.3	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	16,895	1.0	17,479	1.2
9,094	.7	11,930	.7	6600 DENTISTRY	12,589	.7	18,536	1.2
7,081	.5	8,632	.5	6700 BIostatISTICS	32,169	1.9	35,975	2.4
1,268,802	100.0	1,665,199	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,692,573	100.0	1,483,878	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## VENEZUELA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT					
	\$				\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	370,347	4	-	12	255,917	28,039	4	7	38,450	-	10,697	14,646	22,598
PW	67,356	1	-	18	60,777	1,349	-	1	1,465	-	-	-	3,765
PG	45,116	-	-	-	14,202	44	-	-	1,546	-	4,545	6,802	17,977
PK	27,883	-	-	-	3,032	1,156	-	-	13,441	-	3,489	4,316	2,449
PN	51,513	-	-	-	19,780	1,546	-	-	1,765	-	-	8,570	19,852
PH	51,265	-	-	-	12,818	991	-	-	594	-	82	29,189	7,591
PS	842	-	-	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	708	-	-
WHO--WR	363,679	2	-	23	134,614	9,953	18	26	143,411	-	16,051	5,603	54,047
UNDP	284,605	12	1	2	238,607	-	2	1	16,119	-	-	8,135	21,744
WO	6,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,184	-
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,268,802</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>739,893</b>	<b>43,078</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>216,791</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,572</b>	<b>83,445</b>	<b>150,023</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>			<b>17.1</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	408,981	5	-	9	332,187	27,076	2	5	19,005	-	6,167	11,209	13,337
PW	259,445	2	-	48	179,195	3,200	-	30	45,000	-	-	-	32,050
PG	72,298	-	-	-	20,695	536	-	-	3,615	-	3,776	19,759	23,917
PN	38,476	-	-	-	20,303	1,645	-	-	1,290	-	-	2,905	12,333
PH	68,042	-	-	-	20,319	1,394	-	-	5,401	-	2,083	19,535	19,310
WHO--WR	306,582	2	-	33	173,365	8,779	12	21	94,173	-	12,470	10,695	7,100
UNDP	510,871	9	2	15	326,402	13,948	10	7	81,180	-	-	82,141	7,200
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,665,199</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,072,763</b>	<b>56,578</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>249,664</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,496</b>	<b>146,244</b>	<b>115,454</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>			<b>15.0</b>		<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	439,077	5	-	9	351,155	26,515	2	6	21,003	-	7,995	11,897	20,512
PW	159,600	2	-	16	96,450	3,000	-	20	30,000	-	-	-	26,150
PG	35,280	-	-	-	16,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,309	11,853
PN	40,321	-	-	-	21,305	1,727	-	-	1,290	-	-	3,049	12,950
PH	36,104	-	-	-	14,545	1,265	-	-	5,304	-	-	6,159	8,831
WHO--WR	358,921	5	-	21	211,742	13,414	10	22	88,357	-	20,442	12,484	12,482
UNDP	588,950	10	2	26	379,321	15,913	11	2	80,115	-	-	106,026	7,575
UNFPA	38,320	-	-	-	8,195	580	-	-	8,575	-	3,229	7,670	10,071
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,692,573</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,098,831</b>	<b>62,414</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>234,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,666</b>	<b>154,594</b>	<b>110,424</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>			<b>13.9</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	459,441	5	-	8	370,709	29,445	2	6	20,727	-	8,151	13,298	17,111
PW	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	34,351	-	-	-	16,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,827	11,544
PN	42,169	-	-	-	22,306	1,811	-	-	1,290	-	-	3,197	13,565
PH	25,817	-	-	-	11,285	512	-	-	3,214	-	-	3,420	7,386
WHO--WR	421,498	6	-	20	258,037	16,783	11	20	92,504	-	18,203	17,364	18,607
UNDP	459,055	6	-	11	235,275	10,528	14	1	98,255	-	-	103,186	11,811
UNFPA	40,947	-	-	-	9,841	600	-	-	9,947	-	3,080	5,370	12,109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,483,878</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>925,033</b>	<b>59,679</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>225,937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,434</b>	<b>151,662</b>	<b>92,133</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>			<b>15.2</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PN-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

## VENEZUELA - DETAIL

## VENEZUELA-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Assistance was provided to support a regional course on epidemiological surveillance held in Venezuela.

TOTAL	WR	50,000	-	-	-
COURSE COSTS		50,000	-	-	-

## VENEZUELA-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

In Venezuela the investigation and control of the zoonoses is of great importance. The effects of these diseases on the economy and on public health are particularly damaging because they seriously impair livestock production, and their transmission to the human population has serious health considerations. The most important zoonoses in Venezuela are rabies, brucellosis, equine encephalomyelitis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, and hydatidosis. In addition to combating these diseases, food and meat inspection has to be revised and reorganized.

There is only one veterinary diagnostic laboratory in the country, and its staff is operating at full capacity with vaccine productions and investigations. National control programs for these diseases are at a minimum in some areas of the country and nonexistent in others. There is an acute shortage of veterinary medical manpower, including veterinary auxiliaries. The country has at present 642 veterinarians, and 6,000 are needed. Continuing education of the present veterinarians is minimal, and the distribution of the veterinary medical services is not compatible with the geographical occurrences of the zoonoses, which are causing severe animal losses resulting in serious protein losses and endangering human health.

The purpose of this project are to promote the development of national programs within the ministries of health and agriculture to bring about control and prevention of these diseases; to provide assistance to the veterinary medical services of the ministries in the design, formulation, preparation, and conduct of these national programs; and to promote and assist in the conduct of instructional programs for the continuing education of professionals.

TOTAL		2	2	1	1	TOTAL	32,347	8,300	5,800	5,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	2	2	1	1					
TOTAL		5	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	1,818	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WP	5	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	1,818	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WP	-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	30,529	8,300	5,800	5,800
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,604	4,000	2,000	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	2,484	1,500	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	25,441	2,800	2,800	2,800

## VENEZUELA-0701, VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS

Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) was first identified in 1936. Subsequent evidence indicates that it is endemic in Venezuela, Colombia, and Central America. An outbreak in 1967-68 resulted in the deaths of between 50 and 100 thousand horses and about a quarter of a million human infections in Colombia. Other separate outbreaks have resulted in 60,000 known human cases with 500 deaths in Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela over a period of several years. Twelve countries, from Peru to the United States of America, have experienced outbreaks. The virus of VEE has its reservoir in forest animals, is transmitted by mosquitoes, and travels in epizootic fashion through the equine population, infecting humans secondarily. Prevention of equine epizootics prevents human epidemics. Local authorities are reluctant to import existing live virus vaccine, and the efficacy of locally produced, inactivated vaccine is questionable.

The purpose of this project is to prevent equine deaths and human infections through training of personnel in laboratory and field research techniques; attempting to develop safe and effective live and/or inactivated vaccines; studying "wild" virus strains for their pathogenicity for humans and equines; and analyzing domestic and wild equine populations in respect to VEE susceptibility and population dynamics.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	36,398	40,233	41,451	43,124
P-5 LABORATORY ADVISER 3667	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,134	31,833	33,051	34,224
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,480	3,000	3,000	3,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,784	2,000	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	1	1						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1						
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1						

#### VENEZUELA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Venezuela is one of the rapidly developing Latin American countries which has not yet solved its basic sanitation problems and which now must face additional burdens related to development, such as pollution. Surrounding the large cities are growing areas which need basic services such as water supply, sewerage, city cleaning services, and housing. In urban areas, 80% of the population have water supplies and 49% have sewerage services. In rural areas, 65% have water supplies and only 2% have sewerage services. Collection and disposal of solid wastes is inadequate, causing pollution of soil, water, and air. The use of pesticides in agriculture also causes pollution of soil, water and food supplies. Various cities have increasing numbers of industries and motor vehicles, and the related air pollution is aggravated by lack of adequate legislation.

The purposes of this project are to incorporate environmental sanitation activities into the integrated development programs of the country; to plan, develop, and evaluate sanitation programs; and to assist in the training of professional and auxiliary personnel.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	24,484
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.4075	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	-	18,484
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	1,000
						GRANTS	-	-	-	-	5,000

#### VENEZUELA-2101, CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONTAMINATION

Assistance was provided to the Government of Venezuela in the collection and analysis of data and in planning, executing, and evaluating programs and activities for the control of the chemical and industrial pollution of Lake Maracaibo.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	7,500	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,500	-	-	-

#### VENEZUELA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the National Institute of Waterworks (INOS) in the implementation of the institutional development program, which includes the strengthening of its structure, management, technical operations, and administrative practices and procedures. The objectives are to study, analyze, and evaluate the existing situation for the purpose of recommending and establishing institutional policies, criteria, standards, and practices for country-wide application and for the control of operations in order to obtain the best use of available resources, the most economical operation, and the best service possible to all sectors of the population of Venezuela. Parallel to the technical assistance program, a training program is also being developed to familiarize officials with the new techniques and systems being implemented. In 1973 INOS signed a two-year extension and has expanded the project to cover the water and sewer system for the metropolitan area of Caracas. INOS will make a contribution amounting to \$565,000 to finance this technical assistance program.

TOTAL		1	2	2	-	TOTAL	PW	65,889	253,050	155,150	-
P-4 MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT .3578 .4100	PW	1	2	2	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		23,170	57,000	57,000	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		36,571	116,000	39,000	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,349	3,000	3,000	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		91	900	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		1,465	45,000	30,000	-
						COURSE COSTS		3,243	31,150	26,150	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		18	48	16	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	18	48	16	-						
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	30	20	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PW	1	30	20	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

VENEZUELA-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

In the forest areas of Venezuela there are sizeable numbers of animal species which constitute a natural reservoir for yellow fever, and the presence of the vector in this and other regions is well known. This represents a potentially grave risk. In 1972 there were yellow fever cases in persons who entered these regions without being vaccinated, and vaccination of marginally exposed people has now been intensified. No cases of urban yellow fever have been notified. A large part of the country is infested with Aedes aegypti, which is resistant to chloride insecticides. In 1969 cases of dengue were reported in Caracas and other urban centers. In addition to the participation of this vector in the transmission of yellow fever and dengue, its participation in encephalitis transmission is possible.

It is necessary to reinforce epidemiological surveillance of the vector, both as to its geographic mobility and its cyclical manifestations. The program should begin with a study of the ecological behavior of the reservoir species and their major characteristics. In addition, constant observation should be maintained on fluctuations, and methods for the control and eventual eradication of Aedes aegypti should be established. In reality, the activities of this program have been limited to measures of control in the western area of the country, in the zones bordering Colombia. PAHO has undertaken a study of the situation at the regional level and held a meeting of the technical personnel involved. In view of the existing information, the group recommended that this vector be eradicated.

TOTAL	-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000

VENEZUELA-2500, AIR POLLUTION

The cities of Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia, and Maracay in Venezuela have a total of 304,000 automotive vehicles and 7,000 industries, all of which contribute to air pollution. It is estimated that the number of cars increases at an annual rate of 6.3% and that of industries at a rate of 12%. The amount of industrial waste is increasing, and the burning of trash in the open air causes increased air pollution. There are insufficient statistical data in Venezuela to properly estimate the extent of the problem. An agreement was signed in 1967 which provided that Venezuela would form part of the Latin American Air Pollution Sampling Network. There are now five air sampling stations in Caracas. It is planned to expand the Network to add 25 more stations in the urban areas of Venezuela.

The purposes of this project are to continue the collection of data in order to learn more about the characteristics, magnitude, and future potential of the contamination problem through the operation of sampling stations; to adopt, on the basis of this data, the necessary corrective measures to preserve and control the quality of the air; and to train personnel, both technical and professional, in the disciplines related to this field.

TOTAL	-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000

VENEZUELA-3100, CONSULTANT SERVICES IN HEALTH

Venezuela has succeeded in raising life expectancy and in lowering both general and specific mortality rates. However, diseases that could be eradicated or reduced still contribute to both morbidity and mortality. A useful level of protection against diseases preventable by vaccination has not been reached. The health sector infrastructure has several deficiencies, among which are the following: (1) a wide dispersion of the sector, represented in 84 agencies and set forth in innumerable laws, decrees, and other legal documents; (2) lack of consistency in the population benefited and the treatment provided by various agencies; (3) primary emphasis on curative, rather than preventive, medicine; (4) a lack of plans and programs for most of the agencies of the sector and continued dependence on a traditional form of budget; (5) a lack of defined standards for the delivery of health services; and (6) inconsistencies among the various institutions in the quality of their statistical data, which are incomplete and which are not always related to the needs of the planning process. In addition, there has never been a clear and complete plan for the participation of the health sector in the economic and social development of the country.

The purpose of this project is to provide PAHO support for improvement of the level of health through the reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by certain diseases, particularly communicable ones; strengthening of the organization and resources of the sector through increased productivity and efficiency, thereby providing integrated, continuous, and opportune health care for the people; and integration of the health sector into the general development plan of the country.

TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	100,116	66,613	65,301	60,924	
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0265	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	26,494	33,333	35,051	36,724
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3668	PP	1	-	-	-					
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,269	31,833	33,051	34,224	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,757	-	-	-	
					DUTY TRAVEL	2,303	1,500	2,000	2,500	
					CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	145	-	-	-	

FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	25	11	10	8	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	WR 73,622	33,280	30,250	24,200
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR 9	6	5	4	FELLOWSHIPS	73,622	33,280	30,250	24,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR 16	5	5	4					

#### VENEZUELA-3200, NURSING SERVICES

The Ministry of Health in Venezuela is in the process of bringing about administrative reform through the development of a national health plan based on regional services through hospitals providing progressive health care. In light of these changes, the Division of Nursing would like to revise its present structure, which consists of three sections - curative, preventive, and teaching. These sections work through regional services to establish standards of care and to provide assistance to nurses throughout the country. The supervisors are all stationed in Caracas, which involves considerable travel in order to provide proper supervision.

It is estimated that there are 20,125 nursing personnel in Venezuela, 6,770 of whom are nurses. The Ministry employs 13,455 nursing auxiliaries, 7,765 of whom are trained. There has been considerable progress in the preparation of nursing personnel in the country, but there are no realistic plans for the general development of nursing in relation to the actual needs of the population, or for reorganizing the nursing structure in accordance with the plans for reorganizing the health services in general.

The purpose of this project is, in the context of the health policy and the socioeconomic development of the country, to prepare and carry out a long-term plan for the delivery of nursing care, including the preparation of the necessary human resources.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	1	1	1	1		PR 45,874	33,422	34,686	35,767
P-3 NURSE .3515	PR 1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	17,493	20,742	21,736	22,717
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	9,442	4,000	4,000	4,000
					DUTY TRAVEL	1,159	1,500	1,500	1,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	17,780	7,180	7,450	7,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR 7	2	2	2					
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	3	3	3					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR 3	1	1	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR -	2	2	2					

#### VENEZUELA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The current situation of the health laboratories in Venezuela makes it necessary to improve the structure and coverage of the services, to provide incentives to retain personnel, and to improve and increase the physical space and equipment. There are at present 156 laboratories in the country, employing approximately 500 technical personnel. Only 2% of 3 million laboratory analyses are for bacteriological and epidemiological research purposes.

The objectives of this project are to improve the national network of laboratory services, increasing their efficiency and support to the epidemiology program of the country, especially in the field of bacteriology; to strengthen the central level of the network and increase its operating capacity; to train personnel at all levels; and to standardize laboratory techniques and procedures.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	2	-	1	1		PR 5,264	-	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR 2	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,353	-	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	911	-	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR 1	-	1	1					

#### VENEZUELA-3301, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

The main functions of the National Institute of Hygiene of Venezuela are the production of biologicals for the immunization programs of the Ministry of Health and Welfare; control of drugs, foods, cosmetics, and reagents; diagnosis and research activities oriented to the field of health; and training of personnel. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of the organization and administration of the Institute in order to successfully carry out its specific functions.





	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
							\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		-	7	1	1					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	7	1	1					
TOTAL		4	1	1	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	1	1	1					

#### VENEZUELA-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

Consultant services have been provided to the Government of Venezuela in the development of its mental health services.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	3,912	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,912	-	-	-

#### VENEZUELA-4301, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND MENTAL HEALTH

In Venezuela, psychiatric care and related preventive services are limited to those provided by the psychiatric hospitals, two general hospitals, and the mental health units of health centers. Hospitals are overcrowded; there are only 5,295 psychiatric beds, of which 3,000 are occupied by chronic patients, for a population of approximately 10 million people. Community mental health services, including preventive services, are limited to a pilot center and several mental health units at the health centers. Technical personnel is scarce, especially in the fields of nursing and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation programs are limited to some occupational therapy shops, most of which are under-staffed. There is only one service with personnel graduated in occupational therapy.

The purposes of this project are to support the implementation of a national program of mental health, to train personnel in sufficient numbers, and to modernize the existing services. As a first step in the development of these goals, training in psychiatric occupational therapy will be started, new sections of occupational therapy in psychiatric services will be organized, and existing ones will be improved. In addition, it is planned to analyze existing resources and needs in the field of psychiatric occupational therapy, and to make recommendations for putting into effect a progressive program for integrating occupational therapy into psychiatric services.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000

#### VENEZUELA-4401, CENTER ON DENTAL MATERIALS

In Venezuela, as in other Latin American countries, the principal problem in relation to dental materials lies in the absence of a system of quality control; the lack of standardization; the high costs; the limited study of production, distribution, and utilization; and the need to improve training in this field. In Venezuela there is no precise information on the quality of the dental materials that are used, nor is there sufficient data on costs, utilization, or evaluation of results.

The purpose of this project is to establish a center on dental materials which will control the quality and standardization of dental materials, promote research in these areas, and improve training related to their use at all levels.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		12,224	4,800	4,800	4,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PH	5,566	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,566	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	6,658	4,800	4,800	4,800
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,819	2,000	2,000	2,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		156	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		1,681	2,800	2,800	2,800

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

VENEZUELA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

There are in Venezuela more than 1,200 radiodiagnostic units, 38 x-ray therapy units, and 14 cobalt-60 teletherapy units. The risk of exposure to radiation, both for personnel operating the equipment, for the patients who receive the services, and for the people indirectly exposed, has not been definitively quantified; however, it is estimated that approximately 4,000 people work in this field and that the number of patients exposed could be as high as a million.

The purpose of this project is to assist in the development of a radiation protection program on a national scale. This includes protection of technical and auxiliary personnel who work with radiation sources as well as the general population and involves studies of the use of radiation, preparation of legislation and regulations, implementation of protective techniques, provision of radiation measuring equipment, and training of personnel.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	1,839	4,800	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	2	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,139	-	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	700	2,800	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	1	1						

VENEZUELA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Medical care resources in Venezuela are not adequately utilized, due principally to a lack of coordination between the different units and services of the health sector, which decreases their productivity. There are a total of 32,632 hospital beds in the country, or three per 1,000 population, and there is a hospital bed occupancy rate of approximately 86%.

The purpose of this project is to plan and set up a system which will provide for organizational and functional integration between hospitals, health centers, and related service units, for the purpose of improved distribution and increased efficiency of the available resources.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	21,426	39,736	41,655	42,971
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0600	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	17,652	29,936	31,655	32,771	
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	1,914	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	1,860	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		1	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	2	2						

VENEZUELA-4802, HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING CENTER

Under a project financed by the United Nations Development Program, the Venezuelan Hospital Maintenance and Engineering Center has been strengthened and enlarged. Expansion of the activities started under this project are being continued under project Venezuela-4804.

TOTAL		6	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	29,819	-	-	-
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3452	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,500	-	-	-	-
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4.3475	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	126	-	-	-	-
P-4 ENGINEER 4.3476	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	3,801	-	-	-	-
P-4 MAINTENANCE ENGINEER 4.3474	UNDP	1	-	-	-	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	2,632	-	-	-	-
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER 4.3477	UNDP	1	-	-	-	MISCELLANEOUS	760	-	-	-	-
G-3 CHAUFFEUR 4.3651	UNDP	1	-	-	-						
TOTAL		-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

VENEZUELA-4804, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

There is an accumulated deficit of current investment in maintenance of health care facilities in Venezuela, presently over 100 million bolivares, and a growing demand for maintenance related to the increase of capital investment, 10% annually in the complex system of hospital care in the country. At present, the accelerated rate of deterioration of the buildings, installations, and equipment is estimated as being over 30% loss in relation to normal life use, and there is an increase of deferred capital requirements resulting from lack of adequate maintenance. During the useful life of the hospital, and under normal conditions, a reinvestment of 129% of the initial capital is necessary to guarantee the level of service. There is a potential cost reduction identified through the project of over Bs 1,500,000 a year.

The objective of this program is to develop a national system for maintenance and engineering of hospital and health care facilities, as required by the National Plan 1970-74, in order to reduce the present rapid rate of deterioration and high loss of capital investments; to increase the effectiveness and productivity of both the capital investments and the operational investments; and to reduce operational costs. These three factors will combine to produce a better level of health care for the population of Venezuela.

TOTAL		5	7	6	1	TOTAL	UNDP	150,655	207,650	112,300	30,000
P-5 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR 4.3902	UNDP	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		125,000	154,200	96,700	28,500
P-5 MAINTENANCE ENGINEER 4.3901	UNDP	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	15,000	-	-
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3898	UNDP	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	7,500	5,000	1,500
P-5 SPECIAL STUDIES OFFICER 4.3899	UNDP	1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	500	-
P-5 TRAINING OFFICER 4.3900	UNDP	1	1	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		10,455	20,950	10,100	-
G-6 SECRETARY 4.3904	UNDP	-	1	1	-	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		13,702	-	-	-
G-3 CHAUFFEUR 4.3903	UNDP	-	1	1	-	MISCELLANEOUS		1,498	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	6	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	-	-						
TOTAL		3	8	2	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	2	3	2	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	5	-	-						

VENEZUELA-5000, REHABILITATION

There are many incapacitated patients in Venezuela who need rehabilitation treatment to provide for their physical, mental, and social readaptation. Exact statistics on the number and type of such patients are lacking; there are only indirect indicators, such as the number of hospital discharges for illnesses or accidents which require rehabilitation, the number of patients with controlled leprosy (8,869 in 1971), and the number of patients treated. The new Rehabilitation Service of the Ministry of Health treated a total of 7,254 patients during 1970. There are insufficient human and material resources in the Rehabilitation Service to take care of the physically incapacitated population. The total personnel of the Ministry of Health in its central and regional services are one director of the national rehabilitation program, nine medical psychiatry chiefs of service, 19 physiotherapists, one occupational therapist, four orthotic and prosthetic technicians, one psychologist, and two social workers. In addition, there is the Cardiopulmonary Rehabilitation Service in Caracas with two medical psychiatrists and two physiotherapists. Other public and private agencies administer four rehabilitation services in Caracas, which utilize physiotherapy and occupational therapy personnel and provide teaching capability for the courses in the School of Public Health. The first laboratory for orthosis and prosthesis, in Barquisimeto, was equipped through the use of private funds.

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the development of the Rehabilitation Service in Venezuela through the creation of the technical sections necessary for the integrated readaptation of patients, and the training of the required medical and technical personnel.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	34,032	29,603	31,328	29,375
P-3 PROSTHETICS TECHNICIAN 4.3419	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,938	21,803	25,528	24,775
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,417	4,000	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,247	1,000	1,000	1,200
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,430	2,800	2,800	1,400
TOTAL		2	2	1	1						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	1	1						
TOTAL		1	2	2	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	1						

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$
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#### VENEZUELA-6100, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The number of professionals in Venezuela specialized in the field of public health administration, particularly doctors, nurses, and health inspectors, is insufficient to meet the needs that confront the health sector agencies. The School of Public Health of the Central University of Venezuela has the responsibility of training these professionals. Currently, the School offers three basic training courses: public health administration, a clinical postgraduate course, and courses for paramedical personnel. These courses have brought about an administrative, operational, and teaching complexity which exceeds the capability of the School.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Venezuela in the preparation of the qualified personnel needed for the efficient management of the health programs of the country through strengthening of the School of Public Health, improving its facilities, providing new teaching equipment, and collaborating in a revision of the curriculum. It will also cooperate with the School in the preparation of public health personnel - medical, paramedical, and auxiliary - in fields of public health administration, and will provide assistance in the preparation of research programs in the area of public health, especially in epidemiology and medical care.

TOTAL		4	3	4	4	TOTAL	WR	8,778	17,560	20,100	20,100
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	3	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,307	6,000	8,000	8,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		4,471	11,560	12,100	12,100
TOTAL		2	4	4	4						
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	2	2	2						

#### VENEZUELA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

There has been a great increase in the demand for medical studies in Venezuela. This can be demonstrated by the fact that the number of applicants in 1969 was seven times the number in 1960 (6,204 vs. 884). Although each school of medicine and each professor has been supplied with explicit educational objectives, and programs have been set up which are in accord with the medical problems and needs of the Venezuelan people, there are still curricula with extensive traditional content. There is a large deficit of teaching and research personnel in the majority of medical schools. There is also a high rate of student failures and drop-outs. Equipment and textbooks for the training program are insufficient, and there is no national plan for continued medical education.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Venezuela in the improvement of the quality of national medical education through revision of the curricula and teaching methods of the schools of medicine, strengthening of the departments of preventive medicine, and improvement of the administrative structures of the medical schools. It is planned to collaborate in the organization of national seminars to discuss general aspects of medical education, human relations, and medical pedagogy; to give technical assistance in the introduction of teaching of behavioral and social sciences into the medical curriculum; and to cooperate in the establishment and organization of offices of medical education charged with the planning, evaluation, and revision of teaching systems.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		55,039	50,707	49,987	49,270
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P-4 MEDICAL EDUCATOR .0971	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	55,039	46,327	45,337	44,620
TOTAL		2	4	3	2						
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	4	3	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		28,670	26,447	27,587	28,670
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,611	8,000	6,000	4,000
TOTAL		7	4	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL		4,454	3,700	3,800	4,000
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		18,804	7,180	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	6	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	4,380	4,650	4,650
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,380	4,650	4,650

#### VENEZUELA-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

Nursing preparation in Venezuela has been heterogeneous; the number of instructors with special preparation in education is not sufficient to meet the needs, and the plans of study are traditional ones. In 1970 the Ministry of Education initiated a program of nursing in conjunction with secondary education. The duration of this program is three years, and at completion students received a nursing diploma and a secondary education certificate. To date, several in-service programs to prepare instructors have been developed, outlines for the courses have been completed, and the teaching material established for the first two years. The system of nursing education in Venezuela includes 13 schools carrying out the program in conjunction with secondary education, 11 one-year courses for the preparation of nursing auxiliaries, and two schools of nursing at the university level, with one more to initiate its program in 1973. There are also several postbasic courses in different clinical areas. There is no evidence that studies have been made of the needs and the available human resources for these programs.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

The purpose of this project is to develop a system of nursing education adapted to the educational and socioeconomic needs of the country. The objectives are (1) to prepare a sufficient number of nursing professors to teach at the university, intermediate, and auxiliary levels; (2) to revise and restructure the different nursing programs with special emphasis on the new program at the secondary level; (3) to adjust the content of the various postbasic courses in nursing to meet the requirements of the health services; and (4) to update teaching methods.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	12,000	20,199	33,097
P-4 NURSE 4.4046	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	17,799	26,947
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	12,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	6	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	1,000	1,500
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	1,400	4,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	6	-	-						
TOTAL		-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	-						

#### VENEZUELA-6401, SANITARY ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER

The environment in Venezuela is subjected to two diametrically opposed types of actions: those intended for the improvement and preservation of the environment and those which cause its deterioration. The latter is a consequence of rapid population growth and industrialization. The country has not yet solved the basic problems of waste disposal and, in addition, it is facing daily the growing problems inherent in industrial development. The problems are aggravated by lack of appropriate legislation to deal with pollution of the air, water, and soil.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the establishment of an integrated program of investigations to protect and improve the environment, as well as in the coordination and development of the human and material resources applicable to these endeavors.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		37,056	92,000	150,000	70,000
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3563	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	30,872	92,000	150,000	70,000
TOTAL		-	9	20	8	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	28,500	28,500	28,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	9	20	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	22,500	50,000	20,000
TOTAL		-	3	4	2	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		206	31,100	48,450	10,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	1	3	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	8,400	21,550	9,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	2	1	1	MISCELLANEOUS		666	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	6,184	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		6,184	-	-	-

#### VENEZUELA-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

Of the three schools of veterinary medicine in Venezuela, two were recently established and are experiencing difficulties due to lack of professors in the basic and clinical sciences. The teaching staff has received only limited teacher training. Development of research has not reached the level needed to support the teaching program. More emphasis needs to be given to continuing education and public service. A scarcity of veterinarians and auxiliary personnel persists in Venezuela, which has 642 professionals instead of the 1,300 required to carry out the current and proposed programs for human and animal health.

The purpose of this project is to improve training through the use of qualified teaching personnel; to increase the number of professionals; to restructure the programs of study; and to define the priorities of the teaching program. This will be done through various national seminars on veterinary medical education; through assistance to the programs of study in the schools of veterinary medicine; through individualized teaching instruction; and through the organization of programs of continuing education and public relations.

TOTAL		1	3	3	3	TOTAL	WR	12,095	19,560	14,850	14,850
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,213	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		3	4	4	4	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		7,882	11,560	8,850	8,850
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	2	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	2	3	3						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

VENEZUELA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

There is a lack of professional, subprofessional, and auxiliary dental personnel in Venezuela. There is also a need to adapt the plans of study to train these personnel and to meet the needs of the dental health services. The purpose of this project is to improve the quality of dental teaching and to increase the number of personnel qualified in this field, through revision of curricula and teaching methods, and preparation and upgrading of personnel at the various levels.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	7,339	9,780	10,050	16,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,029	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	2	2	4	FELLOWSHIPS		1,310	5,780	6,050	12,100
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	1	2						

VENEZUELA-6707, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

The Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases was established in 1955, in collaboration with the Government of Venezuela, to study problems of medical certification of causes of death and to assist in improving medical certification in Latin America. The Center provides instruction and teaching materials for coding diseases and causes of death and serves as a clearing center for problems arising in the application of the Spanish edition of the Manual of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. The staff of the Center participates in the periodic revision of the Classification, and the preparation of the Classification in Spanish and Portuguese.

This project is a subdivision of AMRO-6707 and reflects the relationship of the Center to the programs in Venezuela.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	-	22,981	24,308
P-1 STATISTICIAN 4-2069	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	14,981	16,100
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	1,000	1,200
						GRANTS		-	-	7,000	7,000

VENEZUELA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>498,122</b>	<b>578,043</b>	<b>605,000</b>	<b>636,344</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,809	5,617	5,214	5,247
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,973	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	-	1,511	938	593
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	1,567	1,420	1,492	1,574
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,359	4,297	7,113	9,634
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	4,259	6,270	7,030	7,030
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	1,971	5,786	5,786	5,786
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,735	1,962	2,164	2,223
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	1,312	-	2,820	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	604	645	-	645
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	10,800	4,800	10,200
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	34	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	44,722	65,143	69,693	71,384
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,447	3,241	4,881	4,902
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,452	-	-
0900 PLAGUE CONTROL	324	900	900	1,200
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSIS (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,950	-
0920 CHOLERA	40	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	839	3,250	4,350	4,942
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	107	1,650	1,650	1,950

1008	CHAGAS' DISEASE	3	2,659	1,700	1,900
1013	STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	1,200	-
2100	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2101	SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,936	6,389	6,713	7,121
2114	PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118	REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,491	13,243
2120	CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124	PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200	WATER SUPPLIES	5,478	6,065	5,070	5,318
2213	STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2220	PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	11,752	18,085	16,776	19,949
2223	SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224	CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225	MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	21,044	24,546
2300	AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	12,548	15,022	14,230	15,551
2301	AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	19,746	7,484	835	922
2308	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	552	-	-	-
2309	STUDY GROUP ON AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	1,478	-
2310	COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	8,350	-	-	-
2311	DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	780	1,020	1,450
3000	COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,668	1,881	2,004
3110	COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,569	3,734
3126	OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,422	1,340	1,015	1,015
3129	RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,552	1,891	-	-
3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3133	SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	3,130	311	-	-
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139	PAMO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	568	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3201	NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,860	5,581	5,898
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3211	SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213	SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3219	CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	676	1,837	-
3225	UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	111	1,612	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	589	862
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3501	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,449	4,329	3,745	3,925
3515	CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	1,897	2,002	2,126
3601	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	5,161	3,247	4,968	5,360
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	2,750	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,365	4,244	4,424	4,822
3701	HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	4,512	4,962	3,772	4,114
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,182	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,354	34,176	34,320	38,880
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	320	217	390	390
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	5,342	14,400	4,860	-
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4201	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,062	4,209	4,547	4,788
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	85,273	82,118	86,696	90,149
4211	RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	500	500	500
4212	RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	223	1,558	446
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225	GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	3,394	-	-	-
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	1,598	789	775	930
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4242	FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	708	-	-	-
4247	SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	548
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	120	440	660	528
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	-	1,950	-
4314	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	4,245	707	-
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	513	-	-	-
4317	STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4320	SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,013	-	-
4322	DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4407	DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,528	1,949	1,200	1,600
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,965	3,284	3,692	4,162



4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	3,977	2,379	1,278	1,562
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	1,675	3,841	5,622	2,935
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	1,650
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	494	480	400	400
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,233	2,774	2,853	2,441
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	253	247	260	325
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,543	2,626	2,782	2,913
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	400	2,540	3,570
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	-	-	-	600
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	998	1,072	1,116
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	9,918	9,697	2,778	2,926
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,266	2,309	2,356
4816 PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,860	19,301	-	-
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,590	4,474	1,257	1,386
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	499
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	3,768	6,967	8,062	15,627
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,821	2,014	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	772	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	672	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	1,447	1,392	2,172	2,339
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	498	2,287	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRO-4827)	-	1,136	5,350	7,462
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,242
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	12,256	9,482	9,497	9,490
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	6,728	6,980	6,389	8,045
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	4,761	8,937	7,969	8,960
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,001	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,926	2,781	2,901
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	29,802	51,524	51,936	38,549
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	4,210	3,633	4,130
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	179	315	474	1,001
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,018	1,037	1,901	1,901
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,317
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,999	3,148	3,322	3,911
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,127	1,660	2,045	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	525	-	525
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,244	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	511	477	600	800
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	425	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	4,100	2,859	2,447	2,544
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	2,103	4,629	4,629	5,433
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	1,578

## VENEZUELA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	770,680	1,087,156	1,087,573	847,534	498,122	578,043	605,000	636,344
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	174,069	180,057	187,861	192,852	196,278	228,924	251,216	266,589
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	65,889	253,050	155,150	-	1,467	6,395	450	600
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	1,818	-	-	-	43,298	72,298	35,280	34,351
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	27,883	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	5,566	-	-	-	45,699	68,042	36,104	25,817
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	51,513	38,476	40,321	42,169
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	842	-	-	-
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	292,826	207,199	242,262	287,982	70,853	99,383	116,659	133,514
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	224,328	446,850	502,300	366,700	60,277	64,021	86,650	92,355
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	6,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	38,320	40,947

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,268,802	1,665,199	1,692,573	1,483,878
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	370,347	408,981	439,077	459,441
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	67,356	259,445	155,600	600
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	45,116	72,298	35,280	34,351
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	27,883	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	51,265	68,042	36,104	25,817
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	51,513	38,476	40,321	42,169
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	842	-	-	-
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	363,679	306,582	358,921	421,498
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	284,605	510,871	588,950	459,055
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	6,184	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	38,320	40,947

## WEST INDIES - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973		1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$		\$		\$	
233,846	29.9	342,713	28.9	426,555	40.4	396,438	38.9
43,009	5.5	62,330	5.3	70,495	6.7	75,738	7.4
6,283	.8	10,995	.9	13,100	1.3	14,789	1.5
2,351	.3	2,131	.2	2,238	.2	2,360	.2
3,654	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
466	.1	1,241	.1	752	.1	1,253	.1
17	*	120	*	120	*	120	*
30,238	3.8	47,843	4.1	53,895	5.1	56,179	5.5
-	-	-	-	390	*	1,037	.1
190,837	24.4	280,383	23.6	356,060	33.7	320,700	31.5
68,368	8.7	102,196	8.6	142,893	13.5	140,733	13.8
59,609	7.6	144,858	12.2	189,768	18.0	155,769	15.3
60,967	7.8	30,711	2.6	20,432	1.9	21,131	2.1
697	.1	1,613	.1	1,932	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
482,867	61.3	708,752	59.9	534,197	50.6	523,818	51.3
250,060	31.7	227,167	19.2	214,604	20.4	225,934	22.1
122,124	15.5	90,649	7.7	92,894	8.8	98,218	9.6
19,971	2.5	28,405	2.4	30,537	2.9	31,013	3.0
6,755	.9	4,526	.4	3,326	.3	3,404	.3
19,497	2.5	23,404	2.0	772	.1	772	.1
40,255	5.1	36,920	3.1	37,077	3.5	38,773	3.8
26,237	3.3	29,785	2.5	30,206	2.9	31,803	3.1
15,221	1.9	13,478	1.1	19,792	1.9	21,951	2.2
232,807	29.6	481,585	40.7	319,588	30.2	297,884	29.2
316	*	217	*	390	*	390	*
75,896	9.7	99,568	8.4	86,242	8.2	90,065	8.8
1,984	.2	11,400	1.0	10,270	1.0	11,714	1.1
697	.1	710	.1	993	.1	999	.1
1,523	.2	1,575	.1	1,669	.2	1,747	.2
71,563	9.1	256,235	21.6	115,488	10.9	59,785	5.9
78,300	10.0	109,500	9.3	102,525	9.7	131,095	12.9
2,349	.3	2,103	.2	1,578	.1	1,622	.2
179	*	277	*	433	*	467	*
69,175	8.8	133,448	11.2	95,269	9.0	99,611	9.8
13,455	1.7	33,168	2.8	22,704	2.1	23,791	2.3
9,348	1.2	12,275	1.0	11,207	1.1	10,894	1.1
41,902	5.3	67,884	5.7	32,650	3.1	35,516	3.5
3,643	.5	2,644	.2	2,841	.3	3,658	.4
827	.1	17,477	1.5	25,867	2.4	25,752	2.5
785,888	100.0	1,184,913	100.0	1,056,016	100.0	1,019,867	100.0
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

WEST INDIES - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	*--DUTY--* TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	*--SEMINARS--*		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*--GRANTS--* AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT		PART.	AMOUNT		
	\$				\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO---PR	206,242	2	-	1	138,294	22,208	2	8	25,348	-	7,217	9,603	3,572
PG	32,079	-	-	2	18,816	637	-	-	1,723	-	3,843	293	6,767
PK	70,274	1	-	-	37,647	6,625	-	-	12,945	-	5,198	5,857	2,002
PH	11,530	-	-	-	9,889	1,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
WHO---WR	227,363	2	-	1	87,679	13,257	10	29	82,687	-	4,515	31,329	7,896
UNDP	234,918	1	-	23	169,877	-	6	14	57,098	-	-	5,662	2,281
UNFPA	3,482	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680	1,790
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>785,888</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>462,214</b>	<b>44,059</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>179,801</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,773</b>	<b>54,424</b>	<b>24,617</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>			<b>22.9</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO---PR	227,681	3	-	10	180,449	19,546	2	5	15,930	-	7,255	678	3,823
PG	103,806	1	-	1	54,734	4,807	-	-	7,377	-	7,002	4,579	25,307
PH	20,201	-	-	-	12,447	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	3,129	2,025
WHO---WR	226,328	5	-	6	145,250	12,685	4	11	36,509	-	1,240	20,154	10,490
UNDP	556,500	5	-	58	329,741	9,231	39	23	205,560	-	-	7,206	4,762
UNFPA	50,397	-	-	-	297	-	-	6	7,800	-	-	26,611	15,689
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,184,913</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>722,918</b>	<b>48,869</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>273,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,497</b>	<b>62,357</b>	<b>62,096</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>			<b>23.1</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO---PR	261,642	3	-	6	208,876	21,783	2	5	16,918	-	4,394	1,679	7,992
PG	16,569	-	-	-	11,511	-	-	-	-	-	2,880	157	2,021
PH	243	-	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO---WR	260,479	5	-	7	168,594	14,863	6	10	45,364	-	2,079	21,314	8,265
UNDP	422,365	11	1	18	308,554	12,527	10	27	81,703	-	-	17,636	1,945
UNFPA	94,718	1	-	-	62,602	5,125	-	-	7,550	-	3,618	2,430	12,393
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,056,016</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>761,380</b>	<b>54,298</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>151,535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,971</b>	<b>43,216</b>	<b>32,616</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>72.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>			<b>14.3</b>		<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO---PR	276,654	3	-	5	216,002	23,710	2	6	18,449	-	7,585	1,946	8,962
PG	20,580	-	-	-	11,289	-	-	-	4,680	-	2,880	164	1,567
PH	258	-	-	-	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO---WR	271,898	5	-	8	178,507	17,150	5	12	44,476	-	1,110	22,651	8,004
UNDP	328,394	7	1	6	235,084	11,366	9	16	70,648	-	-	7,804	3,492
UNFPA	122,083	1	-	-	75,989	5,525	-	-	10,798	-	4,390	1,480	23,901
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,019,867</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>717,129</b>	<b>57,751</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>149,051</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,965</b>	<b>34,045</b>	<b>45,926</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>70.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>			<b>14.6</b>		<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET                  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION                  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY                  PJ-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET                  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS                  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS                  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION                  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH                  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION                  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET                  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM                  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES                  WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

WEST INDIES - DETAIL

WEST INDIES-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

In the countries of the West Indies, where more than half of the population live in rural areas in contact with domestic and wild animals and are thus exposed to the zoonoses, the study and control of these diseases is of great importance. The effects of these diseases on the economy and on public health are evident because they seriously impair livestock production, and their transmission to man has serious repercussions on human health.

The purposes of this project are to promote and aid in the development of national programs within the ministries of health and agriculture for the control and prevention of these diseases; to provide assistance to the veterinary medical services of the ministries in the design, formulation, preparation, and execution of these national programs; and to promote and assist in conducting training programs for the continuing education of professionals.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	18,866	31,597	35,094	37,028
P-4 VETERINARIAN 3,858	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	18,866	-	-	-
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4,3858	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	10,973	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	DUTY TRAVEL	290	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	7,653	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	2	SUBTOTAL	-	31,597	35,094	37,028
TOTAL		-	3	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	23,897	26,794	26,628
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	4,200	2,800	2,800

WEST INDIES-2101, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (MONTSEERRAT)

The purpose of this project is to provide training for public health inspectors from Montserrat at the School of Public Health in Jamaica, in order to maintain and improve the sanitation status on the island.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	1,616	3,200	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	1,616	3,200	-	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	-	-	-						

WEST INDIES-2102, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (GRENADA)

The hotel industry is fast becoming the mainstay of the economy in Grenada. The problem of waste disposal, however, is creating serious health problems in the localities where the hotels are situated. Expert assistance is needed in developing a feasibility study and in designing a sewage collection and disposal system, not exclusively for the hotels but also for the residential districts located in the same area, which is approximately two square miles and contains eight large hotels and about 50 private dwellings.

TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	32,900	3,750	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4,0467	UNDP	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,500	3,650	-	
TOTAL		-	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	100	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,000	-	-	
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	-	-	
						MISCELLANEOUS	-	500	-	-	

WEST INDIES-2103, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (ST. LUCIA)

The Government of St. Lucia is attempting to diversify the economy away from being basically agriculture-oriented. Tourism and small-scale industries are growing in prominence. However, there are increasing problems of disposal of agricultural and domestic solid wastes. In addition, housing developments have been established with no effective means for waste disposal. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in the planning and development of effective methods for the collection and disposal of solid wastes.

FUND				FUND			
1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
				\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	-	6	-	-	15,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	-	15,000	-	-

## WEST INDIES-2104, LIQUID AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

With the rapid housing, commercial, and industrial development of the islands of Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, the problem of water and soil pollution by human and industrial waste is rapidly growing, causing a deterioration of the environment that can have very adverse effects on the health and economy of these islands. In order to cope with the problem, efforts will be concentrated on this aspect of environmental sanitation in order to develop the required infrastructure, and the technical and managerial capabilities to establish adequate systems for the collection and disposal of wastes. Urban, rural, and industrial land development should be carried out in a way that insures that proper systems are designed and built to control the wastes and that those systems are competently operated and maintained. All this requires good planning, supported by adequate legislation and financing. A well-trained staff and a high degree of informed citizen participation are the ultimate keys to a successful waste management program. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in these activities.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	UNDP	1972	1973	1974	1975
		-	-	4	4			-	-	118,198	118,346
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.4147	UNDP	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	90,000	90,500	
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.4148	UNDP	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	4,500	4,500	
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4.4149	UNDP	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	12,498	5,346	
G-4 SECRETARY 4.4150	UNDP	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	11,200	18,000	
TOTAL		-	-	16	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	16	-						

## WEST INDIES-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

Although each water utility is at a slightly different stage of development in the six islands of the Eastern Caribbean, they all face similar problems in the areas of organization and administration, planning, education and training, construction, and operation and maintenance of water and sewer systems. The purpose of this project is to help improve the health and socioeconomic conditions of the countries through the provision of adequate quantities of piped, safe water, readily accessible to the user from facilities operated and maintained by an organization with competency in planning, design, management, and sanitary surveillance of community water supplies, giving due consideration to other essential uses of water resources.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	UNDP	1972	1973	1974	1975
		-	-	4	4			57,779	128,180	188,000	153,800
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0606 4.4093 4.4094 4.4095	UNDP	-	-	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	114,000	114,000	
TOTAL		13	27	8	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	33,500	67,500	70,000	-	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	13	27	8	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	8,000	6,000	
TOTAL		10	16	14	17	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	700	3,400	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	3	10	4	1	FELLOWSHIPS	24,279	50,980	44,600	33,800	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	7	6	10	16						

## WEST INDIES-2202, WATER UTILITY MANAGEMENT (GRENADA)

Although advice in the field of water engineering and sanitation is available to the Central Water Commission of Grenada, expertise is lacking in the field of organization and management. Expert assistance is needed to advise the Board of Commissioners and the Manager on matters related to the management and operation of the Commission.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	UNDP	1972	1973	1974	1975
		-	6	-	-			-	15,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	15,000	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

WEST INDIES-2300, Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION

Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis, the British Virgin Islands, and Anguilla, are all infested, some heavily, with Aedes aegypti, vector of yellow fever, dengue, and hemorrhagic dengue. In some of these islands the Aedes aegypti house index is over 70%. Any outbreaks of the above-mentioned diseases could seriously and collectively harm the tourism-dependent economies of these islands. Budgetary limitations have hindered the start of eradication campaigns in St. Kitts/Nevis and the British Virgin Islands. Heavy traffic by sea and air between these islands provides the potential for easy reinfestation of those areas from which the vector has been eradicated.

The purpose of this project is to eradicate Aedes aegypti from these islands and, on achieving eradication, to maintain them free of the vector until regional eradication has been achieved. Targets for the budget period are to complete the attack phase of campaigns in Grenada, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Vincent, and Dominica by 1973; to move into the consolidation phase in St. Lucia; to begin spraying operations in Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands; and to obtain funds for a campaign in St. Kitts/Nevis in 1973.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	30,777	11,000	10,000	10,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,190	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		26,990	11,000	10,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		2,270	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		417	-	-	-

WEST INDIES-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the various governments in the West Indies in improving the efficiency of the administrative system; providing better patient care through improvement, where necessary, of the quality and quantity of the nurses; promoting organized health planning; creating new types of health workers where necessary to solve specific problems; and increasing the number of trained personnel. Activities for the budget period include training for nurses, physicians, administrators, and other health personnel; systematic programming of maternal and child health services as a preliminary to overall health planning; and improvement of immunization programs.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL		75,494	60,693	63,480	68,651
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .2064	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	22,242	23,236	24,317
P-3 NURSE 4.3670	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	20,742	21,736	22,717
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	75,494	38,451	40,244	44,334
TOTAL		32	5	5	7	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	17,491	18,744	19,434
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	8	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	24	3	3	5	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,600
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,677	2,500	2,500	3,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		72,817	12,960	13,500	16,300

WEST INDIES-3101, HEALTH SERVICES (LEEWARD ISLANDS)

Health conditions of Anguilla, Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and St. Kitts-Nevis constitute an important problem in the overall development process of these countries, as indicated by a crude death rate of about 8.1; an infant mortality rate of 55.3; 29% of all deaths occur in children under five years of age; and nearly 25% of deaths at all ages are caused by infectious and parasitic diseases. The governments are aware of this situation and of the need for improving the development of health service resources.

The purpose of this project is to assist in training needed personnel, in improving administrative practices, and in modifying the basic structure of health services where necessary, thus ensuring maximum health benefits for the population.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	44,151	45,162	47,641
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.1056	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	22,691	23,162	25,541
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,600
TOTAL		-	5	5	5	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,000	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	12,960	13,500	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	3						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

WEST INDIES-3108, HEALTH SERVICES (GRENADA)

The population of Grenada in 1970 was 94,826. In the intercensal period from 1960 to 1970 it is estimated there was a net emigration of 17,500. The population increase over the decade was 0.6% per annum. There has been a steady decline in fertility and birth rates. Total births were 4,016 in 1960 and 2,757 in 1969. The crude birth rate dropped from 30.6 to 26.5 per 1,000 between 1965 and 1969. Infant mortality, which was 78 per 1,000 in 1960, had dropped to 40 per 1,000 in 1969. The maternal mortality was 0.7 per 1,000.

Malnutrition and gastroenteritis are still common causes of death; 1,263 gastroenteritis cases and 80 cases of malnutrition were reported in 1970. Although mortality is low from communicable diseases, morbidity is significant. There is no nationwide immunization program in operation. Health services are within easy reach of all the population - no one lives more than three miles from a medical station - but ancillary services (e.g., laboratory and radiography) are not sufficient to cover the population. Social diseases included 222 cases of syphilis and 1,518 of gonorrhoea in 1970. There were 35 cases of leprosy and 14 of tuberculosis notified in 1970.

Environmental sanitation in the fields of pollution of water sources, including the coastline, and inefficient disposal of solid waste is causing some concern. Laboratory services are limited by cramped quarters at the St. George Hospital, insufficient equipment, and overloading of the service with requests from the peripheral institutions where laboratory facilities are lacking. Development of the community psychiatric program is now dependent on a specialist medical officer recently returned from overseas, and the cooperation of CIDA specialists and a ward sister recruited from Trinidad and Tobago for one year. Dental services, particularly in schools and at maternal clinics, are confined to extractions; two government dentists are conducting the program. Fluoridation of the Annandale Water Supply, to take place within the next year, will require the upgrading of dental services to obtain full benefits, and the Ministry of Health is considering the possibility of utilizing dental hygienists in their program.

The purpose of this project is the improvement of the health conditions of the community by strengthening health and sanitation services, including continuous planning, programming, and evaluation; and by training of the staff needed to serve the programs, thereby ensuring maximum health benefits for all the population.

TOTAL		-	2	1	-	TOTAL	PR	17,608	9,780	9,450	7,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	2,000	-
TOTAL		3	2	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		17,608	5,780	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	2	2						

WEST INDIES-3110, HEALTH SERVICES (BAHAMAS)

The population of the Bahamas was 168,812 in 1970, and there were approximately 1.3 million tourists. The country consists of 3,000 islands, cays, and rocks, of which 13 have settlements. The ad hoc development of health services to meet this scattered need has resulted in a concentration of resources in New Providence and the Grand Bahamas, with the remaining area receiving only basic curative services. There has been organizational separation of the curative from the public health services, and hospitals from outpatient activities. There are inadequate resources to control the environment.

The purposes of the project are to reorganize the health services so that there is economic and adequate coverage and to ensure that the environment is safeguarded throughout the Bahamas. The objectives of the project are to assist in the development of two health complexes, one serving the northern group of islands and the other the central and southern groups; to assist in the development of adequate controls for safeguarding the environment; to promote the development of an agency responsible for water services and liquid and solid waste management; and to develop an information system for management and programming.

TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL		13,057	7,950	11,450	11,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	360	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	2	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		360	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	2	2	SUBTOTAL	PG	5,097	3,150	-	-
TOTAL		2	2	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,097	3,150	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	7,600	4,800	11,450	11,450
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	4,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		7,600	2,800	7,450	7,450



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

WEST INDIES-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The immediate objectives of this project are to provide specialized pathological services from Dominica to Montserrat, Antigua, and St. Kitts, and to ensure the provision of sufficient staff in the laboratories of all of the seven Eastern Caribbean countries. The ultimate objectives will be to assist the four Governments mentioned above in the organization and financing of shared laboratory services; to ensure the maximum utilization of laboratory technicians; and to encourage the employment of standard laboratory methods by all Governments.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	2,800	2,800	2,800
-----											
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800

WEST INDIES-3301, MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (BAHAMAS)

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Bahamas in providing training in medical laboratory technology.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	1,744	-	-	-
-----											
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,744	-	-	-

WEST INDIES-3302, MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY (GRENADA)

In view of the increasing diagnosis of carcinoma of the cervix in Grenada and the lack of trained personnel for early detection through Pap smears, it is essential from a preventive point of view that laboratory training in this field be provided for appropriate staff of the General Hospital. This would provide for screening of smears with access to a central laboratory where necessary. Professional personnel to provide final diagnoses are available.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	1,592	1,200	-	-
-----											
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,592	1,200	-	-

WEST INDIES-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

In several countries of the Eastern Caribbean, health and vital statistics are inadequate to meet the needs of the planning and evaluation process, epidemiological surveillance, or research. Often basic data are unreliable and statistics are produced with considerable delay. The system for recording, reporting, and producing statistics is either nonexistent or inefficient. The corps of trained personnel needed for the records and statistical system has been dwindling, due primarily to a lack of career or promotional opportunities. In some countries, not a single person trained in health statistics or medical records remains in the health ministry. The demand for health statistics is also at a low level. Officers in the health ministries rarely call for statistics for purposes other than the preparation of annual reports.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the governments of the English-speaking countries of the Eastern Caribbean in the development of statistical services to ensure a continuous flow of reliable and up-to-date health and vital statistics needed for planning, administration, and evaluation of health services.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL		35,255	48,009	57,436	58,330
-----											
P-3 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN -3378	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	34,354	48,009	57,436	58,330
P-3 STATISTICIAN -3425	PR	1	1	1	1	-----					
TOTAL		-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS		23,072	36,009	44,436	44,630
-----											
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	6,000	6,000
-----											
TOTAL		7	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		5,454	6,000	7,000	7,700
-----											
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	6	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		5,828	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	-	-	-	-----					
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								UNDP	901	-	-
								-----			
								901	-	-	

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WEST INDIES-4200, NUTRITION

The area covered by this project includes St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica; the population is approximately 265,000. The major nutritional problem is protein-calorie malnutrition of early childhood, very often associated with acute infectious diseases such as gastroenteritis. Other nutritional problems are iron deficiency anemia and some riboflavin deficiency. There is no biologically oriented food and nutrition policy in the countries. Availability of protective foods is inadequate, and actual food production is difficult to determine.

Ignorance, lack of awareness of good nutrition and its relation to health, high cost of food, poor sanitation, and insufficient water supplies appear to be important factors in the high prevalence of malnutrition found. There is a lack of trained nutrition personnel, especially qualified nutritionists/dietitians, which helps to prevent progress in combatting these problems. Public nutrition education and information, particularly for high risk groups, is a great need. Food services in institutional facilities are inadequate in most respects, from management and organization to nutrition and sanitation. Supplementary feeding programs in the area do not follow any definite plan; administration is poorly organized, criteria for selection of recipients is lacking, and little or no nutrition education is given in accompaniment.

The objectives of this project are to improve the nutritional status of the population, with emphasis on vulnerable groups, through the services of well-trained personnel, integration of nutrition into educational institutions and health services, and increasing the awareness of nutrition in relation to health and productivity at all levels; to encourage the establishment of at least one nutritionist-dietitian post in each country; and to develop adequate food services in institutions concerned with the health and care of individuals.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	37,523	34,569	47,233	44,720
P-3 NUTRITIONIST 4.1060 4.3082	WR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		31,715	31,069	38,583	39,220
						DUTY TRAVEL		5,678	3,000	3,400	5,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		130	500	500	500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	4,650	-
TOTAL		-	-	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	-						

WEST INDIES-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

To serve a population of 660,000 in the eight countries of the Eastern Caribbean there are three qualified psychiatrists and 1,298 mental hospital beds. There are serious weaknesses in diagnosis, an almost complete absence of facilities for rehabilitation and after-care of patients and, with the exception of Barbados, a general lack of trained psychiatric nurses. There is an urgent need for in-service training of medical practitioners in psychiatry and the adoption of a standardized classification of psychiatric diagnoses to facilitate regional studies and assistance.

The immediate objectives of this project are to assist the Government of St. Vincent in the development of community mental health services, utilizing local human resources, especially public health inspectors, for field work; and to utilize the St. Vincent program as a model in assisting Dominica and the other Governments in the development of community mental health services.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	1,912	11,180	10,050	11,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	3	2	3	FELLOWSHIPS		1,912	7,180	6,050	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	1	2						

WEST INDIES-4800, MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The project serves seven of the Eastern Caribbean countries (St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and the British Virgin Islands). Most of the hospitals of these countries are administered by the respective ministries of health, with a system of limited delegation of administrative authority down to the hospital level. Fiscal policy is controlled by the ministry of finance and personnel policies are retained by a civil service commission and a department of establishment, thus limiting the administrative authority vested in the ministries of health.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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Governments have recently recognized the need to decentralize in order to introduce the element of accountability into the administrative process at the functional level. Unfortunately, such innovations may require difficult and time-consuming constitutional changes. Several governments have expressed interest in utilizing PAHO/WHO assistance in revising hospital legislation in order to provide a sounder legal framework for administrative and organizational structures.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the development of modern and efficient organizational structures and administrative procedures for each hospital or hospital group within the countries of the Eastern Caribbean.

TOTAL		10	12	6	6	TOTAL	UNDP	77,626	105,399	29,100	29,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	10	12	6	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		75,750	30,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL		4	23	4	4	FELLOWSHIPS		11,876	75,399	14,100	14,100
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	13	4	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	3	10	-	-						

#### WEST INDIES-4808, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION (MONTSEERRAT)

The purpose of this project is to provide training for a radiographer at the University of the West Indies, who upon completion of the course will manage the x-ray department of the Glendon Hospital in Montserrat.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	2,790	1,200	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		2,790	1,200	-	-

#### WEST INDIES-4809, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION (CAYMANS)

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the establishment of a more adequate system for the procurement, storage, and distribution of medical supplies in the George Town Hospital in Grand Cayman.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	22,000	27,300	-	-
P-2 DISPENSER 4.3761	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,000	26,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,300	-	-

#### WEST INDIES-4810, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE BAHAMAS

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of the Bahamas to improve the delivery of health services through national health facilities, stemming from two large hospital-centered community medicine complexes - the Rand Memorial Hospital and the Princess Margaret-Sandilands Hospital - and through the other existing health facilities under its jurisdiction.

TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	27,675	9,230	-
P-3 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR 4.4013	UNDP	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	14,325	9,000	-
TOTAL		-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,250	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	3	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	230	-
TOTAL		-	2	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	5,600	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	2	-	-						

#### WEST INDIES-4811, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION IN GRENADA

In Grenada there is the General Hospital with 250 beds, plus other public health institutions with another 430 beds. Technical and medical staff are available, but there is difficulty in obtaining a person with the necessary administrative experience to serve as hospital administrator. Assistance is required in supervising the hospitals and assisting in in-service training while a national is sent abroad for training in hospital administration.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL		-	37,400	23,550	-
P-3 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR 4.4014	UNDP	-	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	6,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	-	31,400	23,550	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	25,000	19,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	500	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	5,400	4,050	-

## WEST INDIES-4812, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION IN ANTIGUA

The only hospital in Antigua is the 210-bed Holberton Hospital, which does not have a full-time qualified administrator. The Government, realizing that this situation was unsatisfactory, approved the new post of superintendent in 1970. However, there is no one locally available with the necessary qualifications to fill this post. Assistance is needed in providing a lay administrator for the hospital and in providing advice and training in hospital management to accelerate reorganization of the hospital and establishment of proper procedures.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	UNDP	814	43,700	30,950	-
P-4 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR 4.4015	UNDP	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	23,000	15,500	-
TOTAL		-	4	4	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	10,000	10,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	4	4	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	500	-
TOTAL		1	4	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS		814	9,700	4,950	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	2	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	2	1	-						

## WEST INDIES-4813, FELLOWSHIPS IN HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT (GRENADA)

The purpose of this project was to assist the Government of Grenada in training in the field of maintenance of hospital equipment.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	1,222	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,222	-	-	-

## WEST INDIES-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Due to the expanding programs of comprehensive maternal and child health and family planning in the West Indies, a need has arisen for the expansion of advisory services in nursing-midwifery. The purpose of this project is to promote the most efficient use of nursing personnel in maternal and child health and family planning programs. Technical advisory services will be available to the countries of the region, and training programs will be sponsored.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		14,997	13,112	30,087	30,907
P-3 NURSE MIDWIFE .3703	PG	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	13,112	-	-
P-3 NURSE MIDWIFE .3703	PK	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	12,112	-	-
P-3 NURSE MIDWIFE 4.3703	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	14,997	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		10,215	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,281	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,501	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	30,087	30,907
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	27,587	28,407
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	2,500	2,500

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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WEST INDIES-4901, ASSISTANCE TO THE FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM IN ST. KITTS/NEVIS

The purposes of this program in St. Kitts/Nevis are to provide family planning services as an integral part of maternal and child health care to the population who wish to make use of them through the health facilities; to offer in-service courses and training abroad for professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel; to develop a comprehensive community education plan through maternal and child health services, schools, and other groups and organizations; and to review and improve existing recording and reporting systems.

TOTAL		6			TOTAL	UNFPA	3,470	23,783	1,750	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNFPA	-	6	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,680	10,801	1,750	-
					FELLOWSHIPS		-	7,800	-	-
					LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		1,790	5,182	-	-

WEST INDIES-4903, FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM IN DOMINICA

The purposes of this program in Dominica are to increase the knowledge of the concepts of responsible and conscientious parenthood in the population attending the hospitals and health centers of the country; to provide information on available methods of fertility regulation to those attending these hospitals and health centers; to provide family planning services to the population who wish to make use of them through the health facilities as an integral part of maternal and child care; to offer in-service training and training abroad for professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel; and to develop a family life education program in primary and secondary schools.

TOTAL	UNFPA	26,110	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	15,810	-	-
LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	-	10,300	-	-

WEST INDIES-6302, TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

For the total population of 10,200 in the Cayman Islands, there are 46 hospital beds and one clinic; all five positions for doctors are filled. Of the available 24 nursing positions, 48% are filled with untrained nursing personnel. Until 1972 no nursing personnel were produced locally. The first course for training nursing assistants was completed in June when 11 participants graduated. Two fellowships were awarded to prepare nurses for teaching and administrative positions.

The purpose of the project is to improve the nursing services and to develop a comprehensive system of nursing. The objective is the development of a local training program to prepare 30 nursing assistants (10-month course) by June 1974 and to train seven professional nurses abroad by 1976.

TOTAL		12			TOTAL	UNDP	10,134	35,100	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	12	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		867	1,200	-	-
					FELLOWSHIPS		7,318	32,400	-	-
					MISCELLANEOUS		1,920	1,500	-	-

WEST INDIES - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	399,612	386,925	329,246	388,194
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0101 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)	4,809	5,617	5,214	5,247
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0201 MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)	2,351	2,131	2,238	2,360
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,330	-	-	-
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	432	444
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	720	320	680
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	17	120	120	120
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,925	13,006	13,920	14,249
0701 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	2,447	3,740	4,881	4,902

0919	EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923	DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2100	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,141	1,959	2,031	2,170
2101	SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE I)	5,936	6,389	6,713	7,121
2107	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (CARIBBEAN)	52,888	32,199	-	-
2114	PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2120	CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124	PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2224	CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	6,110	7,315	6,930	7,573
2301	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)	19,746	11,226	1,252	1,383
2308	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	268	-	-	-
2309	STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	720	-
2310	COST-BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENTION OF AEDES AEGYPTI BORN DISEASES	4,066	-	-	-
2311	DENGUE SURVEILLANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	1,170	1,530	2,175
3000	COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3107	PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (CARIBBEAN)	43,493	-	-	-
3110	COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,569	3,734
3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,884	3,553	1,494	2,758
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,383	1,952	2,035	2,129
3201	NURSING (ZONE I)	5,759	5,860	5,581	5,897
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3314	TRINIDAD REGIONAL VIRUS LABORATORY	1,725	-	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3401	HEALTH EDUCATION (CARIBBEAN)	19,362	22,417	-	-
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3501	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)	4,448	4,329	3,745	3,925
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,551	1,896	2,002	2,126
3601	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)	4,300	2,707	4,968	5,360
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,365	4,244	4,424	4,822
3701	HEALTH PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION (ZONE I)	4,512	4,962	6,788	7,409
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,292	4,272	8,580	9,720
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4201	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,062	4,209	6,063	6,384
4207	CARIBBEAN FOOD AND NUTRITION INSTITUTE	32,139	57,832	29,816	34,930
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	228	228	228
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	637	789	775	930
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	72	220	220	264
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,523	1,575	1,669	1,747
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4801	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)	4,253	8,320	8,932	9,307
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	349	1,776	2,778	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,266	2,309	2,356
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,086	22,872	32,308	62,523
4901	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE I)	76,534	17,279	21,169	22,725
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,821	1,344	9,978	11,318
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	179	277	433	467
6101	HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN	13,455	20,516	22,704	23,791
6113	TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,652	-	-
6223	TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226	COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6228	MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN	8,202	9,545	9,612	9,612
6301	NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	31,768	27,842	29,936	31,016
6312	SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	-	4,500	2,000	4,500
6320	POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,555	1,632	1,722	2,027
6401	SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE I)	1,391	-	-	-
6414	STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6707	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	408	285	243	254
6708	TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	419	925	924	1,085

## WEST INDIES - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	386,276	797,988	726,770	631,673	399,612	386,925	329,246	388,194
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	73,100	100,011	102,972	104,347	133,142	127,670	158,670	172,307
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	5,097	16,262	-	-	26,982	87,544	16,569	20,580
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	14,997	-	-	-	55,277	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	11,530	20,201	243	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	151,394	164,568	189,183	195,173	75,969	61,760	71,296	76,725
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	138,218	467,254	402,778	301,246	96,700	89,246	19,587	27,148
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	3,470	49,893	31,837	30,907	12	504	62,881	91,176

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	785,888	1,184,913	1,056,016	1,019,867
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	206,242	227,681	261,642	276,654
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	32,079	103,806	16,569	20,580
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	70,274	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	11,530	20,201	243	258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	227,363	226,328	260,479	271,898
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	234,918	556,500	422,365	328,394
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	3,482	50,397	94,718	122,083





PART III, ZONE II - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
1,170,310	32.0	1,517,862	33.0	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,039,666	41.7	2,129,120	42.5
684,456	18.7	950,031	20.6	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	879,382	18.0	874,451	17.4
66,481	1.8	111,958	2.4	0100 GENERAL	126,929	2.6	138,788	2.8
244,247	6.7	256,103	5.6	0200 MALARIA	190,103	3.9	191,338	3.8
54,804	1.5	46,425	1.0	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	52,619	1.1	22,425	.4
12,363	.3	14,836	.3	0500 LEPROSY	13,037	.3	16,042	.3
32,178	.9	1,260	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	1,260	*	1,260	*
271,840	7.5	510,433	11.1	0700 ZOOZOSIS	476,189	9.7	492,345	9.8
1,380	*	3,159	.1	0900 OTHER	9,750	.2	4,148	.1
1,163	*	5,857	.1	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	9,495	.2	8,105	.2
485,854	13.3	567,831	12.4	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,160,284	23.7	1,254,669	25.1
176,466	4.8	291,233	6.3	2100 GENERAL	828,973	16.9	915,746	18.3
159,224	4.4	166,535	3.6	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	243,361	5.0	250,922	5.0
142,590	3.9	99,581	2.2	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI FRADICATION	76,073	1.6	75,733	1.5
2,790	.1	6,458	.2	2400 HOUSING	7,733	.1	7,860	.2
4,784	.1	4,024	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	4,144	.1	4,408	.1
1,983,091	54.5	2,491,244	54.3	II. PROMDTION OF HEALTH	2,235,973	45.5	2,191,287	43.8
1,206,458	33.2	1,533,874	33.5	A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,240,413	25.2	1,176,859	23.5
535,909	14.7	506,861	11.0	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	436,502	8.9	528,052	10.6
154,715	4.3	168,198	3.7	3200 NURSING	191,958	3.9	135,110	2.7
300,286	8.2	600,539	13.1	3300 LABORATORY	340,229	6.9	205,723	4.1
1,086	*	5,914	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	5,455	.1	6,546	.1
52,899	1.5	62,549	1.4	3500 STATISTICS	79,335	1.6	91,389	1.8
42,812	1.2	61,680	1.4	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	58,983	1.2	65,339	1.3
118,751	3.3	128,133	2.8	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	127,951	2.6	144,700	2.9
776,633	21.3	957,370	20.8	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	995,560	20.3	1,014,428	20.3
52,662	1.4	65,449	1.4	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	68,159	1.4	63,929	1.3
386,309	10.6	391,265	8.5	4200 NUTRITION	394,049	8.0	402,783	8.0
2,122	.1	44,575	1.0	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	28,163	.6	11,164	.2
16,476	.5	13,429	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	13,776	.3	16,086	.3
4,923	.1	5,422	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	6,111	.1	9,718	.2
4,951	.1	14,022	.3	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	15,428	.3	15,446	.3
13,649	.4	12,911	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	28,068	.6	28,140	.6
23,218	.6	51,173	1.1	4800 MEDICAL CARE	91,870	1.9	123,953	2.5
239,897	6.6	332,407	7.2	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	300,573	6.1	289,423	5.8
29,575	.8	20,808	.5	5000 REHABILITATION	43,280	.9	42,750	.9
2,851	.1	5,909	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	6,083	.1	11,036	.2
495,192	13.5	587,323	12.7	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	626,159	12.8	684,126	13.7
17,312	.5	67,690	1.5	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	78,317	1.6	84,476	1.7
270,857	7.4	311,335	6.8	6200 MEDICINE	310,169	6.3	335,117	6.7
62,442	1.7	60,807	1.3	6300 NURSING	64,107	1.3	71,149	1.4
77,947	2.1	87,160	1.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	103,804	2.1	110,852	2.2
26,631	.7	19,160	.4	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	19,233	.4	28,917	.6
16,704	.5	6,855	.1	6600 DENTISTRY	8,164	.2	7,726	.2
23,299	.6	34,316	.7	6700 BIostatISTICS	42,365	.9	45,889	.9
3,668,593	100.0	4,596,429	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	4,901,798	100.0	5,004,533	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE II - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	DUTY		FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT.	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>														
PAHO--PR	1,388,039	22	1	32	990,726	69,043	3	17	29,246	-	31,854	187,873	79,297	
PW	1,322	-	-	-	934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	
PG	235,825	1	-	-	72,896	3,221	-	-	4,918	-	13,154	32,510	109,126	
PK	168,561	-	-	-	31,434	7,828	-	-	47,010	-	16,614	11,380	54,295	
PN	160,431	-	-	-	61,598	4,818	-	-	5,501	-	1	26,692	61,821	
PH	122,632	-	-	-	13,283	513	-	-	1,852	-	747	30,984	75,258	
PS	3,306	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	-	-	2,721	-	-	
WHO--WR	932,720	4	-	40	339,989	19,725	38	90	342,373	-	34,210	166,997	29,426	
UNDP	570,088	12	3	20	369,434	-	10	-	41,374	-	-	147,558	11,722	
UNFPA	65,669	4	-	1	25,347	848	-	-	1,169	-	-	29,434	8,871	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,648,593</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,906,226</b>	<b>105,996</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>473,443</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99,296</b>	<b>633,428</b>	<b>430,204</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				52.2	2.9			13.0		2.7	17.4	11.8	
<b>1973</b>														
PAHO--PR	1,521,641	22	3	30	1,209,479	69,779	3	57	104,481	-	18,971	55,593	63,338	
PW	5,756	-	-	-	5,576	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PG	484,060	1	1	2	148,654	13,364	-	-	10,930	-	27,267	139,386	144,459	
PN	119,825	-	-	-	63,228	5,126	-	-	4,016	-	-	9,047	38,408	
PH	140,893	-	-	-	34,780	1,758	-	-	10,980	-	-	20,670	72,705	
WHO--WR	993,930	6	-	56	462,930	25,178	21	56	187,376	-	45,424	173,710	99,312	
UNDP	1,114,915	13	3	93	637,152	20,617	6	22	92,850	-	-	341,863	22,433	
UNFPA	215,409	3	-	1	57,899	4,707	-	8	10,350	-	-	65,672	76,781	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,596,429</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2,619,698</b>	<b>140,709</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>420,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91,662</b>	<b>805,941</b>	<b>517,436</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				57.0	3.1			9.2		2.0	17.5	11.2	
<b>1974</b>														
PAHO--PR	1,709,238	21	3	32	1,327,402	74,764	4	60	121,034	-	29,851	72,165	84,022	
PW	405	-	-	-	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PG	259,195	1	1	-	92,098	8,300	-	-	-	-	1,800	58,211	98,786	
PN	125,579	-	-	-	66,347	5,383	-	-	4,016	-	-	9,500	40,333	
PH	115,176	-	-	-	36,419	1,896	-	-	10,844	-	-	11,890	54,127	
WHO--WR	1,115,554	6	-	61	540,656	29,682	26	57	217,328	-	62,814	158,563	106,511	
UNDP	1,305,440	22	3	98	864,670	34,827	9	25	135,030	-	-	231,595	39,318	
UNFPA	271,211	3	1	-	142,274	11,050	-	-	30,400	-	14,064	4,955	68,468	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,901,798</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,070,271</b>	<b>165,902</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>518,652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108,579</b>	<b>546,879</b>	<b>491,565</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				62.7	3.4			10.6		2.2	11.1	10.0	
<b>1975</b>														
PAHO--PR	1,971,348	21	4	34	1,431,762	88,185	4	57	116,970	-	35,433	119,673	179,325	
PW	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PG	186,172	-	-	-	49,849	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	54,171	81,152	
PN	131,326	-	-	-	69,469	5,638	-	-	4,016	-	-	9,955	42,248	
PH	94,277	-	-	-	35,324	1,595	-	-	10,008	-	-	10,651	36,699	
WHO--WR	1,156,284	8	-	63	641,971	37,838	25	61	227,116	-	68,640	88,219	92,500	
UNDP	1,204,421	16	2	88	862,836	32,413	10	19	137,376	-	-	122,387	49,409	
UNFPA	260,165	-	1	-	111,348	7,820	-	-	40,466	-	15,247	6,755	78,529	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,004,533</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3,203,099</b>	<b>173,489</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>535,952</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120,320</b>	<b>411,811</b>	<b>559,862</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.0	3.5			10.7		2.4	8.2	11.2	
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>														

CUBA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
213,435	28.7	213,526	21.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	238,026	28.2	243,797	28.8
62,960	8.4	80,780	8.0	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	91,053	10.8	90,695	10.8
17,946	2.4	32,423	3.2	0100 GENERAL	34,599	4.1	37,679	4.5
8,683	1.2	921	.1	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	5,608	.7	-	-
3,278	.4	3,650	.4	0500 LEPROSY	3,030	.4	4,016	.5
8,329	1.1	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
24,724	3.3	43,546	4.3	0700 ZOOZOSES	44,846	5.3	47,723	5.7
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	2,730	.3	1,037	.1
150,475	20.3	132,746	13.3	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	146,973	17.4	153,102	18.0
21,054	2.8	28,986	2.9	2100 GENERAL	46,143	5.5	50,297	5.9
3,603	.5	14,628	1.5	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	35,457	4.2	37,539	4.4
123,924	16.7	86,510	8.6	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	62,402	7.4	62,199	7.4
698	.1	1,615	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.2	1,007	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,037	.1	1,102	.1
391,361	52.6	659,429	65.3	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	470,823	55.8	475,969	56.3
300,198	40.3	516,418	51.2	A. GENERAL SERVICES	321,804	38.2	309,906	36.7
172,853	23.2	181,529	18.0	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	96,606	11.4	93,244	11.0
9,349	1.3	12,095	1.2	3200 NURSING	19,914	2.4	20,801	2.5
94,210	7.3	253,535	25.1	3300 LABORATORY	141,114	16.7	121,159	14.3
273	*	1,480	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,365	.2	1,638	.2
10,140	1.4	11,082	1.1	3500 STATISTICS	11,845	1.4	14,929	1.8
7,776	1.0	9,710	1.0	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	7,174	.9	8,593	1.0
45,597	6.1	46,987	4.7	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	43,786	5.2	49,542	5.9
91,163	12.3	143,011	14.1	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	149,019	17.6	166,063	19.6
17,084	2.3	32,363	3.2	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	25,306	3.0	26,568	3.1
48,788	6.6	60,877	6.0	4200 NUTRITION	53,417	6.3	62,095	7.3
685	.1	10,907	1.1	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	10,110	1.2	10,064	1.2
3,893	.5	3,222	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3,625	.4	4,086	.5
828	.1	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	556	.1	1,438	.2
2,859	.4	11,891	1.2	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	12,445	1.5	12,449	1.5
3,677	.5	3,181	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	12,163	1.4	11,730	1.4
2,895	.4	9,373	.9	4800 MEDICAL CARE	20,168	2.4	28,161	3.3
7,850	1.1	8,209	.8	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	8,734	1.0	4,623	.5
2,423	.3	2,167	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.2	1,670	.2
181	*	279	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	869	.1	3,179	.4
138,772	18.7	135,262	13.4	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	136,489	16.0	126,079	14.9
3,848	.5	3,990	.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	4,261	.5	5,365	.6
104,988	14.1	99,508	9.9	6200 MEDICINE	91,524	10.8	87,938	10.4
4,100	.6	5,911	.6	6300 NURSING	7,713	.9	9,793	1.2
13,051	1.8	9,329	.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	9,668	1.1	10,365	1.2
2,198	.3	2,065	.2	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	2,046	.2	2,454	.3
1,115	.1	1,603	.1	6600 DENTISTRY	1,809	.2	1,635	.2
9,472	1.3	12,856	1.3	6700 BIostatistics	19,468	2.3	8,529	1.0
743,568	100.0	1,008,217	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	845,338	100.0	845,845	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## CUBA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	*--DUTY--* TRAVEL AMOUNT	*--FELLOWSHIPS--*		AMOUNT	*--SEMINARS--*		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*--GRANTS--* AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT		PART.	AMOUNT		
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	241,451	-	-	5	99,976	9,417	1	10	13,794	-	6,506	104,970	6,788
PG	26,932	-	-	-	7,844	67	-	-	1,158	-	2,247	2,659	12,947
PK	6,992	-	-	-	-	701	-	-	1,677	-	1,412	1,095	2,107
PN	18,832	-	-	-	7,230	564	-	-	646	-	-	3,133	7,257
PH	7,214	-	-	-	1,692	61	-	-	218	-	174	2,961	2,158
WHO--WR	285,283	-	-	12	67,794	3,906	13	34	111,407	-	6,504	92,722	2,950
UNDP	156,851	2	1	6	72,180	-	9	-	32,411	-	-	48,334	3,926
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>743,568</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>256,729</b>	<b>14,718</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>161,311</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,793</b>	<b>255,084</b>	<b>38,133</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>34.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>			<b>21.7</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	218,539	-	-	6	128,791	9,234	1	31	50,455	-	6,592	17,250	6,217
PG	32,532	-	-	-	7,710	191	-	-	1,682	-	3,217	8,680	11,052
PN	14,068	-	-	-	7,421	603	-	-	473	-	-	1,062	4,509
PH	15,709	-	-	-	4,935	289	-	-	1,661	-	-	3,938	4,886
WHO--WR	305,884	1	-	10	100,737	6,366	13	11	76,053	-	14,430	97,195	11,103
UNDP	420,980	1	1	41	174,324	2,778	1	9	38,519	-	-	197,200	8,159
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,008,217</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>424,216</b>	<b>19,461</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>168,843</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,239</b>	<b>325,325</b>	<b>46,133</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>42.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>			<b>16.7</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	262,322	-	-	11	147,144	9,307	1	35	56,829	-	9,121	28,600	11,321
PG	15,431	-	-	-	7,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,816	5,101
PN	14,744	-	-	-	7,788	632	-	-	473	-	-	1,116	4,735
PH	12,126	-	-	-	5,141	339	-	-	1,593	-	-	1,856	3,197
WHO--WR	309,518	1	-	10	111,125	7,536	15	11	89,866	-	17,445	73,240	10,306
UNDP	220,406	1	1	19	137,112	3,916	1	3	29,377	-	-	62,414	7,587
UNFPA	10,791	-	-	-	2,990	200	-	-	-	-	316	1,500	5,785
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>845,338</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>418,814</b>	<b>21,930</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>178,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,882</b>	<b>151,542</b>	<b>48,032</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>49.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>			<b>21.1</b>		<b>3.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	320,137	-	-	11	157,077	9,881	2	35	60,607	-	10,762	69,229	12,586
PG	12,960	-	-	-	7,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,332	3,685
PN	15,417	-	-	-	8,154	662	-	-	473	-	-	1,169	4,959
PH	9,598	-	-	-	4,284	188	-	-	1,175	-	-	1,251	2,700
WHO--WR	282,896	1	-	12	127,817	8,704	13	11	80,697	-	17,745	34,648	13,290
UNDP	197,116	1	-	12	120,040	4,371	-	5	25,447	-	-	33,343	13,915
UNFPA	7,721	-	-	-	2,409	280	-	-	-	-	311	1,000	3,721
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>845,845</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>427,719</b>	<b>24,086</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>168,394</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,818</b>	<b>141,972</b>	<b>54,856</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>50.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>			<b>19.9</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PN-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PJ-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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 \$ \$ \$ \$

CUBA - DETAIL

CUBA-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The purpose of this project in Cuba is to cooperate in the reduction of morbidity and mortality from tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis, and infectious hepatitis, through an organized program of immunizations. Since the beginning of the program in 1965 there has been a clear diminution in the incidence of tetanus, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. In 1971 the following cases were registered: 11,276, measles; 1,543, tuberculosis; 361, whooping cough; 174, tetanus; and 0, diphtheria. The objective of the program for 1973 is to cover the population under 15 years of age with immunizations as follows: under 6 years, 80% with DPT and BCG; ages 7-9, BCG 70% and DT 80%; and ages 10-14, BCG 70% and DT 70%.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	5,239	17,100	17,100	17,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	5,239	12,100	12,100	12,100
TOTAL		-	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,976	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	4	4	4	SEMINAR COSTS	-	2,500	2,500	2,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	3,263	4,000	4,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	5,600	5,600	5,600
						SUBTOTAL	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	3,000	3,000	3,000

CUBA-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

This project provided assistance to the Government of Cuba in the integration of antituberculosis activities into the general health services.

TOTAL	PR	7,356	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,356	-	-	-

CUBA-0600, VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

This project provided assistance to the Government of Cuba in improving the control program of venereal diseases, thereby furthering the decrease of the incidence of these diseases.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	8,294	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	6,136	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	678	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	1,480	-	-	-

CUBA-0700, ZONOSSES CONTROL

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Cuba in the reduction of sources of rabies, brucellosis, tuberculosis, and toxoplasmosis for man, through the control of the incidence and prevalence of these zoonoses in animals. There have been an average of 15 human cases of brucellosis annually and in 1971 there were four human cases of rabies in the country.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		3	2	2	TOTAL		2,319	12,200	12,200	14,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	2	2	SURTOTAL	PR	2,319	9,200	9,200	9,200
TOTAL		-	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,259	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		66	-	-	-
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
					FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	4,200	4,200
					SURTOTAL	WR	-	3,000	3,000	5,000
					SEMINAR COSTS		-	3,000	3,000	5,000

## CUBA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

In Cuba various problems in sanitation exist because of inadequate disposal of solid wastes, lack of control of vectors capable of transmitting diseases, and contamination of the soil, water, and food from extensive use of pesticides. The purposes of this project are to cooperate in (1) the study of specific problems in solid and industrial waste disposal in order to find more adequate methods; (2) laboratory studies to determine the sensitivity/resistance of certain vectors to various insecticides and to provide adequate techniques in the use of such pesticides; (3) a study of standards and regulations for the use of pesticides and laboratory methods for control; and (4) training of personnel.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
TOTAL		3	1	1	TOTAL	WR	5,112	8,200	8,200	10,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,112	2,000	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	4,200	4,200

## CUBA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

According to the 1970 census, there are 160 localities in Cuba with water service (76% of the urban population) and 227 localities without such service. Sixteen localities have sewerage systems for service to 41% of the urban population and 371 communities lack such service. The water supply systems of 28 cities of appreciable size, including the capital, need improvements in their installations since they have surpassed design capacity.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the adequate maintenance of existing water supply systems in order to avoid progressive deterioration; in the expansion of both water supply and sewerage services to meet requirements of an increasing population; in the adoption of efficient and economical methods for treatment of liquid wastes from cities and industries; in the improvement of laboratory facilities for the control of water quality; and in the training of personnel.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
TOTAL		-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	11,180	11,450	11,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	7,180	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2						

CUBA-2300, Aedes aegypti ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the eradication of Aedes aegypti and in the integration of the eradication campaign into the general health services in Cuba. Voluntary labor is used efficiently to apply insecticides. Up to mid-year in 1972, 500,000 houses of the principal urban centers were treated with insecticides (Abate). It is estimated that 890,000 houses will be treated during 1973-74.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	96,060	67,000	42,000	42,000	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	37,473	2,000	2,000	42,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		37,473	-	-	40,000
						SUBTOTAL	WR	58,587	65,000	40,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		58,587	65,000	40,000	-

## CUBA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The purpose of this project in Cuba is to cooperate in the improvement of general health services, in the administrative structure of hospital institutions at all levels, and in the development of specialized services with priority at the national level. The following statistics indicate the health situation in the country in 1970: general mortality, 6.2 per 1,000 population; births, 28 per 1,000 population; infant mortality, 38.4 per 1,000 live-births. The short-term objectives are to develop activities in the fields of administration and organization of hospitals, in rehabilitation, in nursing and statistics, in production and distribution of pharmaceutical products, in mental health, in training of human resources, and in evaluation of health services.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	164,628	169,439	86,438	81,565
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	50,932	-	-
4,0423						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		90	-	-
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		50,842	-	-
4,0423						SUBTOTAL	WR	55,211	74,001	86,438
TOTAL		5	4	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	29,361	29,189
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	2,000	2,649
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	4	4	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		57,793	40,640	52,100
TOTAL		35	13	14	12	COMMON SERVICES		1,418	2,000	2,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	6	8	10	8	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	58,485	95,438	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	8	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		7,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	21	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		10,250	10,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		14,000	83,761	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		26,735	1,677	-

## CUBA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Cuba in the improvement of the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology, which has responsibility for setting standards, for teaching, and for controlling 77 laboratories distributed throughout the country. The objectives of the 1970-79 decade include training of 198 microbiologists, 65 chemists, and 185 technicians; the creation of 154 diagnostic laboratories; the organization of services for taking care of laboratory animals; the revision of laboratory techniques and methods presently in use; and the investigation of epidemiological and microbiological problems as they arise.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
		-	1	1	2	TOTAL	WR	4,572	6,800	6,800	8,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		2	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,884	2,000	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,688	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	2	2						

## CUBA-3301, MODERNIZATION OF LABORATORY SERVICES

National production of biological products in Cuba does not completely satisfy the needs of national programs of immunization and control of communicable diseases. The purpose of this project is to collaborate in increasing the production capacity of biological products in order to satisfy the demand for them. The objectives are to produce annually 56,000 doses of smallpox vaccine, 2 million doses of BCG vaccine, 2 million doses of typhoid vaccine, 8.1 million doses of tetanus toxoid, 4.1 million doses of diphtheria toxoid, 2.6 million doses of pertussis vaccine, 6 million units of rabies antiserum, 2.5 million units of tetanus antitoxin, 70 million units of diphtheria antitoxin, 25,000 ampoules of gangrene antitoxin, 56 kg of gamma globulin, and various other sera, culture media, and reagents.







FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	
						€	€	€	€	
TOTAL	7	5	5	5	TOTAL	88,711	70,720	65,800	65,800	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	7	5	5	5	PR	12,790	25,200	25,200	25,200
TOTAL		23	22	22	22					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	12,790	25,200	25,200	25,200
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	5	4	4	4	SUBTOTAL	75,921	45,520	40,600	40,600
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	7	18	18	18	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	14,441	10,000	10,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	10	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	6,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	17,979	12,000	12,000	12,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	43,501	17,520	18,600	18,600

## CUBA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Cuba needs to increase the number of adequately trained sanitary engineers and auxiliary personnel to promote, organize, and carry out the environmental health programs of the country. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the training of teaching personnel responsible for the sanitary engineering program in the University of Havana and other institutions; in the review of curricula of sanitary engineering teaching; in the organization and development of short courses in specialized topics; in the improvement of laboratory, reference, and teaching facilities; and in the promotion of applied research in this field.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	WP	1972	1973	1974	1975
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	11,575	7,500	7,500	7,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	11,575	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	2,500	2,500	2,500

## CUBA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	278,599	338,546	405,425	424,855
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,476	4,382	7,889	9,546
0102 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE II)	11,231	9,941	9,610	11,035
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	921	2,032	-
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,327	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	-
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	-	1,578	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	2,431	2,747	3,030	3,113
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	847	903	-	903
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	35	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER	17,904	26,075	27,893	28,577
0702 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	4,501	4,567	4,753	4,946
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOSES	-	704	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	2,730	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,907	1,976	2,113
2102 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE II)	7,826	8,308	10,960	11,347
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,781	16,596	18,108	19,963
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,676	24,118
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	16,300	19,510	18,482	20,199
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	718	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	1,920	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	10,846	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,771	1,888
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,818	3,558	3,584	3,748
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,060	998	756	756
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,508	1,857	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,839	3,460	1,457	2,687
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,982	2,074
3202 NURSING (ZONE II)	8,003	8,571	11,721	12,901
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	691	1,732

3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	573	1,865	1,926
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	688	688
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	711	513	513	589
3302 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE II)	3,218	-	4,621	7,190
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,213	1,305	1,405
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,584	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	592	865
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	553	850	597	931
3502 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE II)	8,785	9,832	10,126	13,198
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	722	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	1,703	1,265	1,337	1,419
3602 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	6,073	5,589	5,837	7,174
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,523	4,368	4,553	4,961
3702 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE II)	11,662	8,443	9,203	10,561
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,055	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,357	34,176	30,030	34,020
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	548	1,782	1,311	1,311
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	8,022	20,164	12,156	14,666
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,583	1,999	2,193	2,401
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	31,185	30,029	31,702	32,962
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	418	500	500	500
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4233 NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	88	600	800	2,400
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	304	200	300	500
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	200
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	660	660	1,056
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	-	1,300	1,300
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	707	-	-
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	505	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	1,125	750	-
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,893	3,222	3,625	4,086
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	83	80	80	80
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	745	462	476	488
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,527	1,576	1,671	1,749
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,150	1,605	2,081	2,181
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,028	1,235	1,323	1,417
4802 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE II)	-	4,095	6,311	6,650
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	358	1,780	2,863	3,013
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,353
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,364	14,728
4902 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE II)	2,856	8,209	-	-
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,625	-	7,234	3,623
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,423	2,167	1,626	1,670
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	181	279	869	936
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,848	3,990	4,261	5,365
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,625	7,452	7,974	7,168
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	74	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,239	2,868	2,725	2,843
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,262	11,450	10,387	7,712
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,149	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	4,212	4,542	4,132
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	181	315	474	1,000
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	854	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,007	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,058	1,165	3,723	4,066
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	778	817	1,047	1,237
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,198	1,715	2,046	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	613	510	743	803
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	502	468	624	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	442	-
6700 BIostatISTICS EDUCATION	6,146	8,008	14,784	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,642	1,144	979	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	1,684	3,704	3,705	4,347
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	1,052

## CUBA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	464,969	669,671	439,913	420,990	278,599	338,546	405,425	424,855
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	118,270	77,280	103,050	147,700	123,181	141,259	159,272	172,437
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	26,932	32,532	15,431	12,960
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	6,992	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	7,214	15,709	12,126	9,598
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	18,832	14,068	14,744	15,417
WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET	228,790	226,201	208,988	170,115	56,493	79,683	100,530	112,781
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	117,909	366,190	127,875	103,175	38,942	54,790	92,531	93,941
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	13	505	10,791	7,721

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	743,568	1,008,217	845,338	845,845
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	241,451	218,539	262,322	320,137
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	26,932	32,532	15,431	12,960
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	6,992	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	7,214	15,709	12,126	9,598
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	18,832	14,068	14,744	15,417
WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET	285,283	305,884	309,518	282,896
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	156,851	420,980	220,406	197,116
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	505	10,791	7,721

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
245,380	34.2	282,243	39.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	288,084	36.8	247,780	33.6
104,659	14.5	135,297	18.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	114,736	14.7	91,028	12.3
10,836	1.5	15,322	2.1	0100 GENERAL	17,498	2.2	20,579	2.8
40,007	5.4	35,271	4.9	0200 MALARIA	6,996	.9	6,952	.9
34,657	4.8	41,778	5.8	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	36,357	4.7	8,394	1.1
2,342	.3	2,608	.4	0500 LEPROSY	2,164	.3	2,869	.4
35	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
16,458	2.3	38,003	5.3	0700 ZOOZOSES	47,126	6.0	48,174	6.5
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,950	.3	1,037	.2
324	*	2,075	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	2,405	.3	2,783	.4
140,721	19.7	146,946	20.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	173,348	22.1	156,752	21.3
71,341	9.9	76,510	10.7	2100 GENERAL	79,968	10.2	57,636	7.8
58,517	8.2	61,533	8.6	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	83,840	10.7	89,546	12.1
8,969	1.3	6,281	.9	2300 AEFES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	6,569	.8	6,503	.9
698	.1	1,615	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.3	1,965	.3
1,196	.2	1,007	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,037	.1	1,102	.2
387,833	54.0	351,482	49.2	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	402,013	51.4	396,924	53.5
240,424	33.4	197,493	27.7	A. GENERAL SERVICES	210,684	26.9	165,956	22.4
120,149	16.7	82,758	11.6	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	88,210	11.3	93,595	12.6
76,169	10.6	72,093	10.1	3200 NURSING	77,569	9.9	18,219	2.5
5,424	.8	3,310	.5	3300 LABORATORY	6,439	.8	9,183	1.2
273	*	1,479	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,365	.2	1,638	.2
7,960	1.1	8,715	1.2	3500 STATISTICS	9,420	1.2	11,489	1.6
13,746	1.9	12,056	1.7	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	9,635	1.2	11,452	1.5
16,703	2.3	17,082	2.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	18,046	2.3	20,380	2.8
147,409	20.6	153,989	21.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	191,329	24.5	230,968	31.1
876	.1	2,033	.3	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	2,999	.4	3,822	.5
93,708	13.1	96,276	13.5	4200 NUTRITION	101,993	13.0	108,471	14.6
528	.1	1,300	.2	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	1,950	.3	-	-
3,968	.6	3,284	.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3,694	.5	4,164	.6
456	.1	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	556	.1	1,438	.2
698	.1	711	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
3,718	.5	3,412	.5	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,673	.7	5,956	.8
2,895	.4	9,371	1.3	4800 MEDICAL CARE	20,168	2.6	28,161	3.8
37,958	5.3	34,614	4.8	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	51,240	6.5	75,819	10.2
2,423	.3	2,167	.3	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.2	1,670	.2
181	*	279	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	435	.1	468	.1
84,169	11.8	81,758	11.5	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	93,027	11.8	95,862	12.9
482	.1	499	.1	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	1,066	.1	2,682	.4
26,642	3.7	55,739	7.8	6200 MEDICINE	56,994	7.3	54,188	7.3
25,031	3.5	5,934	.8	6300 NURSING	7,785	1.0	9,871	1.3
13,437	1.9	11,229	1.6	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	15,567	2.0	16,265	2.2
2,198	.3	2,065	.3	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	4,091	.5	4,559	.6
13,018	1.8	2,152	.3	6600 DENTISTRY	2,581	.3	2,468	.3
3,361	.5	4,140	.6	6700 BIOSSTATISTICS	4,943	.6	5,829	.8
717,382	100.0	715,483	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	783,174	100.0	740,566	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	322,111	6	-	7	270,292	18,538	-	4	4,536	-	6,473	7,155	15,117
PW	1,029	-	-	-	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
PG	39,903	1	-	-	11,306	524	-	-	1,595	-	2,247	900	23,331
PK	36,044	-	-	-	8,597	2,072	-	-	12,991	-	7,993	2,379	2,012
PN	36,157	-	-	-	13,882	1,086	-	-	1,241	-	-	6,016	13,932
PH	10,030	-	-	-	2,990	117	-	-	417	-	-	4,210	2,296
WHO--MR	170,442	2	-	7	83,245	4,536	9	18	59,588	-	5,769	8,574	8,730
UNDP	101,653	3	-	-	98,871	-	-	-	1,148	-	-	978	656
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>717,382</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>489,923</b>	<b>26,873</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>81,516</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>30,212</b>	<b>66,376</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>68.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>			<b>11.4</b>		<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	308,795	5	1	3	256,230	14,800	-	6	10,739	-	4,367	7,497	15,162
PW	4,477	-	-	-	4,337	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	57,503	-	-	2	23,573	1,400	-	-	3,353	-	5,177	15,987	8,013
PN	27,005	-	-	-	14,249	1,156	-	-	905	-	-	2,039	8,656
PH	18,896	-	-	-	7,981	402	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,898	5,115
WHO--MR	193,414	2	-	9	110,418	6,044	2	9	26,276	-	5,387	11,954	33,335
UNDP	104,888	3	-	-	96,022	4,850	-	-	1,097	-	-	1,389	1,530
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>715,483</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>513,108</b>	<b>28,797</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44,870</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>41,764</b>	<b>72,018</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>71.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>			<b>6.3</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	317,936	4	1	3	258,518	14,793	-	6	11,274	-	6,127	6,638	20,586
PW	315	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	7,473	-	-	-	4,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	758	2,071
PN	28,300	-	-	-	14,951	1,214	-	-	905	-	-	2,141	9,089
PH	19,208	-	-	-	8,349	434	-	-	2,466	-	-	2,725	5,234
WHO--MR	231,476	1	-	13	117,545	6,254	6	9	43,125	-	11,396	13,039	40,117
UNDP	128,101	3	-	-	111,185	5,602	-	-	6,138	-	-	2,406	2,770
UNFPA	50,315	-	-	-	20,126	1,750	-	-	9,950	-	4,258	1,345	12,886
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>783,124</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>535,633</b>	<b>30,047</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,858</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,781</b>	<b>29,052</b>	<b>92,753</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>68.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>9.4</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	332,987	4	1	3	274,790	16,815	-	4	7,010	-	7,093	7,597	19,682
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	7,923	-	-	-	4,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	667	2,328
PN	29,595	-	-	-	15,656	1,270	-	-	905	-	-	2,243	9,521
PH	18,186	-	-	-	7,986	359	-	-	2,257	-	-	2,400	5,184
WHO--MR	227,637	1	-	11	122,789	7,036	6	10	48,965	-	12,604	14,590	21,653
UNDP	48,535	-	-	-	31,519	1,211	-	-	8,082	-	-	2,960	4,763
UNFPA	75,283	-	-	-	30,309	2,140	-	-	13,072	-	4,756	1,795	23,211
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>740,566</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>488,397</b>	<b>28,831</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80,291</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,453</b>	<b>32,252</b>	<b>86,342</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>10.8</b>		<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PW-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PG-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PN-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--MR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  MO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - DETAIL

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

In 1966, the National Malaria Eradication Service in the Dominican Republic was reorganized. It received adequate financial support, and a plan of operations was begun. Transmission was interrupted in all of the national territory except in the area bordering the Pedernales, where the incidence is declining. By the end of 1972, 79% of the country (with 90.4% of the population) was in the maintenance phase; 13.4% (with 7.1%) was in the consolidation phase; 6.3% (with 2.5%) in the area bordering Haiti was in the attack phase; and in 1.8% (with 0.7% of the people) there was no malaria. In 1972, a study of 392,394 blood samples turned up 261 cases, 66 of which were autochthonous.

In 1973, spraying will continue in two frontier counties (Pedernales and Elías Piña), where 5,000 houses will be sprayed in 155 localities and epidemiological surveillance will be maintained. Five of the seven counties in the attack phase will pass to consolidation, and eight of the nine counties in consolidation will pass to maintenance. Joint activities with the general health services will continue in Sanitary Regions I and II and will begin in Regions III, IV, and V. In 1974, depending on epidemiological conditions, spraying will be carried out in areas of foci and will terminate with the transfer of surveillance activities to general health services.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	PR	32,396	30,447	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 0433	PR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		28,969	26,447	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,168	1,500	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,249	2,500	-	-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

In the Dominican Republic in 1970 tuberculosis was certified as the cause of 1.0% of all deaths and 5.0% of deaths due to communicable diseases, with a mortality rate of 6 per 100,000 and a morbidity rate of 41.8 per 100,000. The purpose of this project is to diminish morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis by a control program through which the following objectives can be reached: collection of basic information, design of statistical forms and records, revision and updating of standards, and organization of several antituberculosis dispensaries. In 1972 the program was implemented in rural areas in the province of San Cristóbal. BCG vaccinations have been given to 173,210 children under 15 years of age. Sixty-four local medical service directors and epidemiologists, as well as 12 nursing service directors, have received basic training. In 1974-1975, the organization of the program will be consolidated at the central and local levels and will be gradually extended to the rural areas.

TOTAL		1	1	1	-	TOTAL		30,968	37,847	32,800	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,0955	UNDP	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	968	2,800	2,800	-
TOTAL		1	2	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS		968	2,800	2,800	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PP	1	2	2	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	5,047	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	5,047	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	30,000	30,000	30,000	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	28,500	28,500	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services in animal health to the Government of the Dominican Republic in its Integrated Program of Agricultural Development, which is being developed with the cooperation of IADB.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	18,169	26,837	27,267
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4037	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	17,669	25,837	25,787
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	1,000	1,500

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

In the Dominican Republic the population is predominantly rural (60.2%), and it is estimated that only 5% have access to a sanitary waste disposal system. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government in the development of a plan of rural sanitation, installing 30,000 latrines in four years in selected areas of the country, with preference for the areas included in the National Plan for Rural Water Supplies. In the period 1971-72 a total of 13,200 latrines were built, and a revolving fund was established to finance a long-term plan. In 1973, 8,400 latrines will be installed in the provinces of San Cristobal and Peravia, and in 1974, 8,400 will be built in the provinces of San Juan de la Maguana, Barahona, and Bahoruco.

TOTAL		3	1	1	1	TOTAL		27,659	26,200	26,200	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WP	3	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PG	18,100	-	-	-
						GRANTS		18,100	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	9,569	26,200	26,200	1,400
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,869	1,400	1,400	1,400
						GRANTS		6,700	24,800	24,800	-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

In the Dominican Republic 55% of the urban population have house connections to water supply systems and 16% have connections to sewerage systems. In the rural population only 15% have water services. The objectives of this project for the years 1974 and 1975 are to provide water services to 62% of the urban population through the National Plan for Urban Water Supplies, and to provide sewerage services to 17% of that population; to provide water supplies to 25% of the rural population, carrying out the second stage of the National Plan for Rural Water Supplies through the construction of 180 systems in 1973-74, beginning in 1975 on the third stage which calls for the construction of 220 aqueducts; to improve the structure of the National Institute for Water Supplies and Sewerage Services through organization at the zone and local levels; to promote a policy of economic self-sufficiency through adequate water rates; and to continue the training of professional and auxiliary personnel.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		42,807	41,747	42,987	44,170
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0447	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,285	26,447	27,587	28,670
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		12,270	6,000	6,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		596	700	800	900
TOTAL		7	3	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,108	3,000	3,000	3,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	7	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		2,548	5,600	5,600	5,600
TOTAL		3	4	4	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	4	4	4						

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

In the Dominican Republic, where 80% of the population receive services of the Secretariat of Health, the health structure is not completely developed. Communicable and parasitic diseases continue to produce high mortality rates, and diseases preventable by vaccination cause 8.9% of all deaths. The country has a high rate of growth, 2.9% in 1971. There is a maternal mortality rate of 1.2 per 1,000 live births and an infant mortality rate of 63.9 per 1,000 live births. In order to increase the present institutional capacity, the Secretariat of Health has under way a program of constructing or remodeling six hospitals, 11 health centers, and 29 rural clinics. The administrative units are in the process of organization, and the training of personnel has increased through in-service education programs and postbasic courses.

The purpose of this project is to improve health services through regionalization of the country and through extension of health services to rural areas, utilizing personnel from general health services and from the malaria eradication program. In 1973 regionalization will be started, planning and developing Health Region II and simultaneously developing regional epidemiological services, with special attention to epidemiological surveillance, strengthening of diagnostic laboratories, and vaccination of the population against preventable diseases. In 1974 the regionalization will continue, setting up Health Region II, and in 1975 Health Region III will be established.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.





FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-6201, DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The number of professionals in the various categories of the health sector in the Dominican Republic is insufficient to meet the demand. To provide human resources at the university level there are two schools of medical science which provide all the courses related to the health sciences. Nursing education is provided by two schools, one of them a university, and there are three teaching centers, branches of the Secretariat of Health, for the training of auxiliary nursing personnel.

The Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo set up a new plan of university organization which divided the existing schools, incorporating the School for Medical Sciences into the health sciences sector. It also designed a project for the organization and development of the Office of Education and Planning for the sector, which started operating in 1972. The process of adaptation of the health sciences sector will continue in 1974. The academic curriculum for nursing studies in the country will be revised and reestablished in order to prepare personnel at different levels in three- or four-year programs.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL	WR	-	37,110	40,100	40,100
P-3 NURSE	WR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	15,010	-	-
4,3039						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	8,000	12,000	12,000
TOTAL		-	4	6	6	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	500	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	8,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	4	6	6	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	5,600	12,100	12,100
		-	4	4	4	GRANTS	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
TOTAL		-	4	4	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	4	2	2						

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic in improving the curricula and field practice areas of schools of nursing; in training teaching personnel in postbasic and postgraduate courses; in consolidating the administrative and technical organization of the schools; and in increasing their production.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL		20,892	-	-	-
P-3 NURSE	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	20,643	-	-	-
.0440						PERSONNEL-POSTS		17,235	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,498	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PG	749	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		135	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		114	-	-	-

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The Dominican Republic does not have enough professional sanitary engineering personnel to carry out its environmental sanitation programs (five sanitary engineers per 100,000 people). The purposes of this project are to improve the civil engineering courses at the university level, including in them sanitary engineering subjects; to train professional personnel now in service through intensive short courses; and to promote applied research activities. In the civil engineering school of the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo there has been an evaluation and amplification of these fields of study. In 1974-75 two short courses will be given each year in a program of continuing education. The laboratories will be provided with additional equipment, and the process of improving the plan of studies will continue.

TOTAL		1	2	4	2	TOTAL	WR	11,951	9,400	13,400	13,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	4	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		959	4,000	8,000	4,000
TOTAL		4	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,584	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		7,518	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	-	-	COURSE COSTS		900	4,000	4,000	8,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	1	1	1						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic in the development of curricula for the training of professional and auxiliary personnel in the two dental schools of the country.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	11,258	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,318	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		6,940	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	287,484	322,906	398,533	466,383
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,476	4,382	7,889	9,544
0102 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE II)	9,360	9,940	9,609	11,035
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,653	-	940	594
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	3,968	4,824	6,056	6,358
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	2,149	3,557	4,818
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,327	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	1,782	-	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	-	-	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,736	1,963	2,164	2,224
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	606	645	-	645
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	35	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER	8,957	13,040	13,951	14,293
0702 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	7,501	6,090	6,338	6,594
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOSES	-	704	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,950	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,305	1,483
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	72	1,100	1,100	1,300
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,907	1,976	2,112
2102 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	9,783	10,386	10,960	11,346
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,780	16,595	18,105	19,962
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,288	3,641	5,071	5,322
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,750	1,591	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,229	12,662	11,745	13,965
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	54	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,676	24,118
2226 RESEARCH ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS	556	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	5,247	6,281	5,950	6,503
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	230	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	619	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	3,497	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,771	1,887
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,818	3,557	3,584	3,748
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	364	344	261	261
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,556	1,893	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,839	3,460	1,457	2,687
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,982	2,074
3202 NURSING (ZONE II)	8,002	8,569	9,377	10,320
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	691	1,732
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	573	1,865	1,926
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	687	687
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272

3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	711	513	513	589
3302 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	3,218	-	4,621	7,190
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,213	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,584	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	491	592	865
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	553	850	597	931
3502 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE II)	7,028	7,865	8,101	10,558
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	379	-	722	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,406	2,213	2,338	2,484
3602 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	7,590	6,987	7,297	8,968
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	2,750	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,522	4,367	4,553	4,960
3702 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE II)	5,831	8,443	9,203	10,560
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,055	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,295	4,272	4,290	4,860
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	559	1,816	1,336	1,336
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	2,095
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,583	1,999	2,193	2,400
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	59,860	57,642	60,851	63,274
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,414	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	801	3,291	3,234	3,879
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	304	200	300	500
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,458
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	384
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	1,300	1,950	-
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	516	-	-	-
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,968	3,284	3,694	4,164
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	83	80	80	80
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	373	462	476	488
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,527	1,576	1,670	1,749
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,191	1,636	2,122	2,223
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	200	1,270	1,984
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,028	1,235	1,323	1,417
4802 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE II)	-	4,094	6,311	6,650
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	358	1,779	7,863	3,013
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,353
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,364	14,728
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,319	24,390	28,289	54,719
4902 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE II)	2,856	8,208	-	-
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,828	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,625	-	7,234	3,623
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,271	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,421	2,167	1,626	1,670
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	181	279	435	468
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	1,086	842	843	3,799
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	482	499	1,066	2,682
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,624	5,959	6,379	3,584
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,260	5,727	5,193	3,856
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,149	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,369	3,633	2,066
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	180	315	474	1,000
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	854	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,007	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,098	1,188	3,795	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	778	817	1,047	1,232
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,198	1,715	4,091	4,209
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,248	1,039	1,515	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	624	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	636	442	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,641	1,144	979	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	-	1,852	1,852	2,173
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	429,898	392,577	384,591	274,183	287,484	322,906	398,533	466,383
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	193,990	164,238	148,098	150,489	128,121	144,557	169,838	182,498
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	1,029	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	25,170	13,747	-	-	14,733	43,756	7,473	7,923
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	4,285	-	-	-	31,759	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	10,030	18,896	19,208	18,186
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	36,157	27,005	28,300	29,595
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	116,453	124,592	146,493	123,694	53,989	68,822	84,983	103,943
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	90,000	90,000	90,000	-	11,653	14,888	38,101	48,535
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	13	505	50,315	75,283

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	717,382	715,483	783,124	740,566
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	322,111	308,795	317,936	332,987
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	1,029	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	39,903	57,503	7,473	7,923
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	36,044	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	10,030	18,896	19,208	18,186
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	36,157	27,005	28,300	29,595
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	170,442	193,414	231,476	227,637
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	101,653	104,888	128,101	48,535
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	505	50,315	75,283



## HAITI - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
197,331	28.6	251,933	27.2	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	278,615	31.1	289,994	30.7
115,579	16.7	169,216	18.3	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	178,554	20.0	187,908	19.9
8,963	1.3	43,925	4.7	0100 GENERAL	52,532	5.8	54,437	5.7
63,103	9.1	81,500	8.8	0200 MALARIA	68,061	7.6	72,026	7.6
1,325	.2	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	3,522	.4	5,639	.6
466	.1	521	.1	0500 LEPROSY	433	.1	573	.1
23,780	3.4	540	.1	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	540	.1	540	.1
17,942	2.6	42,730	4.6	0700 ZOOZOSES	53,076	5.9	53,656	5.7
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.1
81,752	11.9	82,717	8.9	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	100,061	11.1	102,086	10.8
38,788	5.6	44,864	4.8	2100 GENERAL	49,047	5.4	51,675	5.5
32,853	4.8	29,478	3.2	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	42,027	4.7	41,386	4.4
8,218	1.2	5,755	.6	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	6,019	.7	5,958	.6
697	.1	1,615	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,933	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
436,721	63.2	610,923	65.8	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	549,659	60.9	569,781	60.1
202,007	29.3	233,964	25.3	A. GENERAL SERVICES	264,899	29.4	358,910	38.0
108,977	15.8	94,138	10.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	92,996	10.3	176,279	18.6
53,850	7.8	65,457	7.1	3200 NURSING	72,125	8.0	72,752	7.7
5,310	.8	1,725	.2	3300 LABORATORY	6,438	.7	9,183	1.0
271	*	1,478	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,363	.2	1,636	.2
9,337	1.4	25,680	2.8	3500 STATISTICS	40,722	4.5	44,127	4.7
10,482	1.5	28,406	3.1	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	33,210	3.7	34,554	3.6
13,780	2.0	17,080	1.8	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	18,045	2.0	20,379	2.2
234,714	33.9	376,959	40.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	284,760	31.5	210,871	22.1
316	*	217	*	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	390	*	390	*
123,557	17.9	119,922	12.9	4200 NUTRITION	116,949	13.0	103,848	11.0
455	.1	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	555	.1	858	.1
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
1,016	.1	1,051	.1	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	1,113	.1	1,165	.1
2,856	.4	7,614	.8	4800 MEDICAL CARE	20,044	2.2	28,024	2.9
103,284	15.0	244,518	26.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	142,701	15.8	73,498	7.7
2,352	.3	2,105	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,579	.2	1,622	.2
181	*	278	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	434	*	467	*
56,803	8.2	65,240	7.0	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	72,591	8.0	87,774	9.2
480	.1	498	.1	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	1,066	.1	2,681	.3
39,779	5.8	50,201	5.4	6200 MEDICINE	55,818	6.2	68,913	7.3
9,308	1.3	442	*	6300 NURSING	714	.1	-	-
3,521	.5	9,228	1.0	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	10,064	1.1	10,763	1.1
814	.1	950	.1	6600 DENTISTRY	1,174	.1	1,139	.1
2,901	.4	3,921	.4	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	3,755	.4	4,278	.4
690,855	100.0	928,096	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	900,865	100.0	947,549	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## HAITI - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY-TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	SEMINARS PART.	AMOUNT	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT					
	\$				\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	314,547	10	1	8	248,286	12,218	-	1,507	-	6,448	25,550	20,538	
PG	14,315	-	-	-	3,372	-	-	528	-	2,163	4,174	4,078	
PK	36,074	-	-	-	8,679	2,072	-	15,963	-	3,093	4,096	2,171	
PN	36,151	-	-	-	13,881	1,085	-	1,239	-	-	6,015	13,931	
PH	69,143	-	-	-	2,706	114	-	417	-	-	3,997	61,909	
WHO--WR	126,800	2	-	9	85,864	4,818	4	24,713	-	2,793	1,041	7,571	
UNDP	28,194	2	-	-	26,574	-	-	474	-	-	812	334	
UNFPA	65,631	4	-	1	25,309	848	-	1,169	-	-	29,434	8,871	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>690,855</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>414,671</b>	<b>21,155</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,497</b>	<b>75,119</b>	<b>119,403</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				60.0	3.1		6.6		2.1	10.9	17.3	
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	401,660	11	2	8	348,412	14,849	-	8,951	-	2,637	19,812	6,999	
PG	33,245	-	-	-	17,315	1,200	-	2,016	-	4,897	2,936	4,881	
PN	26,999	-	-	-	14,248	1,154	-	905	-	-	2,038	8,654	
PH	61,272	-	-	-	7,423	348	-	2,254	-	-	2,371	48,876	
WHO--WR	134,721	2	-	2	83,116	5,620	3	15,934	-	2,373	4,630	23,048	
UNDP	56,304	2	-	-	51,050	2,490	-	583	-	-	833	1,348	
UNFPA	213,895	3	-	1	57,006	4,707	-	10,350	-	-	65,672	76,160	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>928,096</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>578,570</b>	<b>30,368</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40,993</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>98,292</b>	<b>169,966</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				62.3	3.3		4.4		1.1	10.6	18.3	
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	447,937	10	2	7	378,221	16,215	1	17,728	-	4,519	22,368	8,886	
PG	6,108	-	-	-	4,637	-	-	-	-	-	158	1,313	
PN	28,297	-	-	-	14,950	1,212	-	905	-	-	2,141	9,089	
PH	47,858	-	-	-	7,791	359	-	2,254	-	-	2,407	35,047	
WHO--WR	153,648	2	-	3	101,820	6,257	2	13,036	-	3,676	5,122	23,737	
UNDP	75,109	2	-	-	65,730	3,498	-	2,804	-	-	1,380	1,697	
UNFPA	141,908	3	1	-	86,461	6,000	-	9,675	-	4,038	510	35,224	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,865</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>659,610</b>	<b>33,541</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46,402</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,233</b>	<b>34,086</b>	<b>114,993</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				73.2	3.7		5.2		1.4	3.8	12.7	
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	552,777	10	2	10	403,815	18,936	-	12,670	-	7,271	25,932	84,153	
PG	7,916	-	-	-	4,925	-	-	-	-	-	665	2,326	
PN	29,592	-	-	-	15,654	1,270	-	905	-	-	2,243	9,520	
PH	31,879	-	-	-	7,985	359	-	2,254	-	-	2,400	18,881	
WHO--WR	170,430	2	-	3	111,684	7,739	2	15,006	-	5,255	4,326	26,420	
UNDP	82,294	2	-	-	68,685	3,627	-	4,749	-	-	2,098	3,135	
UNFPA	72,661	-	1	-	31,441	1,800	-	12,447	-	4,420	1,610	20,943	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>947,549</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>644,189</b>	<b>33,731</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48,031</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,946</b>	<b>39,274</b>	<b>165,378</b>	
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				68.0	3.6		5.1		1.8	4.1	17.4	
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

HAITI - DETAIL

HAITI-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The prevalence of syphilis and yaws in Haiti was estimated to be more than 51% of the general population in 1950. Following an eradication campaign based on penicillin injections, this disease is now in the pre-eradication phase. There still persist a low but undetermined number of cases, with some degree of focalization. Apart from the yaws, malaria, and smallpox programs, communicable diseases in Haiti have not received specialized epidemiological attention, in spite of their importance, especially tuberculosis, leprosy, and umbilical tetanus.

The main purpose of this project is to eradicate yaws by 1975. Specific objectives include elimination of each focus of known transmission; extension of evaluation coverage in order to determine the location of each active focus; modernization and reorientation of concepts and practices in the fight against communicable diseases, particularly tuberculosis, tetanus, smallpox, and leprosy; protection, principally through vaccinations, of the most vulnerable groups of people; reform, extension, and improvement of the activities of vaccination teams, providing them with equipment and sufficient funds; utilization of available human resources to improve the diagnosis and understanding of leprosy in rural areas; and reorientation of the organizational structure to integrate more effectively the central epidemiological levels and the operational activities in the field of communicable diseases.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	24,136	30,229	28,343
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3104	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	16,956	25,429	24,843
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,800	1,800	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	4,380	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	1						
TOTAL		-	1	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	-	-						

HAITI-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

Haiti has a territory of 27,750 km<sup>2</sup>, with a malarious area of 19,100 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 3.7 million. Protection measures include the application of DDT to 800,000 houses twice a year. In some areas, additional measures, such as an extra cycle of spraying, drainage, larviciding, and distribution of antimalarial drugs, are also carried out. During 1972 six cycles of aerosol spraying of malathion ULV were applied in the Miragoane Lake area for experimental purposes. Despite these efforts, disease transmission continued during the major part of the year, with intensified outbreaks as a result of heavy rains and hurricanes, such as the one that struck the Southern Peninsula and produced an epidemic of 8,943 cases.

Of the total of 560 rural sections into which the country is divided, only 52, with 10% of the total population of the malarious area, have a high transmission potential. A total of 25,961 cases of malaria were registered in 1972, based on 313,368 blood examinations, and 17,853 of them (68.7%) were from these high-potential sections. In 1971 there were a total of 11,316 cases based on 270,288 examinations.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		3	3	2	2	TOTAL	PR	58,660	77,510	65,174	68,190
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .0494 .3863	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		55,118	67,510	55,174	57,340
P-1 SANITARIAN .0496	PR	1	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		2,207	3,000	3,000	3,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,335	5,600	5,600	7,350
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	-						

HAITI-0600, YAWS ERADICATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of Haiti in its campaign to eradicate yaws and in its smallpox vaccination program.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	23,703	-	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3104	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		23,121 582	-	-	-

#### HAITI-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The prevalence of zoonoses problems in Haiti is unknown because of the lack of veterinarians in the country. Rabies is endemic, particularly in Port-au-Prince, but it apparently does not constitute a problem since there have been only 29 human cases reported in 15 years. According to available data, the most common zoonoses in 1970 were anthrax (23 cases) and leptospirosis (16 cases). There is no zoonoses control program, with the exception of some vaccination against anthrax in areas of high prevalence in the country. On the other hand, there is adequate inspection of the slaughterhouse at Hampco. There is as yet no department of zoonoses in the Ministry of Public Health; the only active program is that for rabies control in Port-au-Prince.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the creation of a veterinary section which can, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, determine the extent of the existing zoonoses problems in Haiti and develop control procedures.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	20,573	29,637	29,493
P-4 VETERINARIAN .4127	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL FELLOWSHIPS		-	17,273 500 2,800	25,837 1,000 2,800	25,193 1,500 2,800
TOTAL		-	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

#### HAITI-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The health of the people is greatly affected by poor environmental sanitation conditions. In Haiti there has been very little progress in providing water supply and sewerage services. Other excreta disposal systems are very scarce, and the collection and removal of liquid and solid wastes is limited. As a result, gastrointestinal and diarrheal diseases rank high in the causes of death in children, and the high incidence of intestinal parasites constitutes a grave health problem.

The purpose of this project is to extend urban and rural sanitation services. The immediate objective is to construct 10,000 latrines in Mirebalais before 1975.

TOTAL		11,292	11,302	12,702	13,335
SUBTOTAL	PR	11,292	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT GRANTS		90 11,202	- -	- -	- -
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	11,302	12,702	13,335
GRANTS		-	11,302	12,702	13,335

#### HAITI-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

By the end of 1972 only 16% of the urban population was served by house connections or with adequate water supply systems. In the rural areas there was not a substantial number of people adequately served with water supply. Only a small part of the capital city is provided with sewerage, and sanitary facilities for excreta disposal in rural areas are almost nonexistent.

The purposes of this project are (1) to proceed immediately with rezoning and with the installation of pipes for secondary distribution of water supply in the metropolitan area; (2) to begin in 1973 the construction of the second phase of expanding and improving the urban water supply, to be financed with an IBD loan; (3) to improve the distribution systems in the cities of the interior; and (4) to prepare a broad program for supplying water to semiurban and rural communities.

FUND					FUND						
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975						
-----					-----						
TOTAL					TOTAL						
-----					-----						
PR					PR						
-----					-----						
TOTAL					TOTAL						
-----					-----						
PR					PR						
-----					-----						
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		28,831	25,373	35,187	34,093
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .1058	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		21,198	17,273	25,837	25,193
TOTAL		2	2	1	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,748	4,000	2,000	6,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,000	1,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	1	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		545	300	300	300
TOTAL		1	2	2	1	FELLOWSHIPS		1,340	2,800	6,050	1,400
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	1	1						

## HAITI-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

A great number of statistical indicators demonstrate that there is a very poor state of health in Haiti. Among these are the following: life expectancy was estimated to be 47.5 in 1970 and it is anticipated that it will be 50.0 in 1975 and 52.5 in 1980. The general mortality rate is 16.9 per 1,000 inhabitants. The infant mortality rate is 146 per 1,000 live births. The proportion of deaths from unknown or ill-defined causes is large. In the area of morbidity, estimated on the basis of hospital admissions, communicable diseases cause over 30% of admissions, with the leading causes enteritis and other diarrheal diseases, pneumonia, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and infectious hepatitis. Twenty-three per cent of hospital admissions were children under five years of age, and 28.7% were related to pregnancy and childbirth.

In addition, it is estimated that 70% of children under five are malnourished, 10% severely so. Professional personnel in the field of health are extremely scarce: for each 10,000 inhabitants there are 0.8 doctors (only 10 physicians have had a course in public health) and 0.85 graduate nurses. In the country there are only three sanitary engineers, three veterinarians, four professional nutritionists and one intermediate-level health statistician. Physical and technical resources are also insufficient. There is practically no health structure. The severity of the lack of resources is increased by inadequate utilization of those that are available.

The purposes of this project are (1) to promote a better state of health of the people, primarily through the improvement of the use of existing resources and through an increase in resources as soon as possible; (2) to establish technical standards and procedures to be applied on a national scale in all health units, with emphasis on the four priority areas of malnutrition, diarrhea, pulmonary tuberculosis, and tetanus of the newborn, and on preventive medicine measures; (3) to improve technical and administrative efficiency through training and motivation of personnel, adequate decentralization, and strengthening of the health structure by developing regional demonstration projects of integrated health care; and (4) to establish adequate management procedures and practices and better statistical information systems, all in agreement with the national health policies and plans.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
-----					-----						
6 6 6 6					137,713 110,654 121,284 200,311						
-----					-----						
P-5 PAMO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE .0500	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL		65,650	89,861	100,784	179,511
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3385	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		51,819	88,361	99,284	102,711
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3582	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		1,721	1,500	1,500	1,800
P-3 NURSE .3516	PR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		10,110	-	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN .3533	PR	1	1	1	1	BUILDING COSTS		-	-	-	75,000
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .0504	PR	1	1	1	1	GRANTS		2,000	-	-	-
G-3 CLERK .4044	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL		3,967	1,033	-	-
TOTAL		9	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,967	1,033	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	SUBTOTAL		1,783	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	9	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,783	-	-	-
TOTAL		8	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL		66,313	19,760	20,500	20,800
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		20,782	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		13,061	4,000	4,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,153	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		23,688	8,760	9,300	9,300
						COMMON SERVICES		6,629	7,000	7,200	7,500

## HAITI-3105, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to strengthen and develop the health services in the region of Les Cayes in cooperation with national and international agencies. The main objectives are to control communicable diseases, to improve environmental sanitation (provision of drinking water, construction of 10,000 latrines); to improve the population's nutritional

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

status (70% of children under four years of age suffer from malnutrition); to accelerate the training of medical and paramedical personnel, especially auxiliaries; to expand the medical care coverage of the region; to equip and organize the Hospital des Cayes so that it may serve as a reference center for the health centers of the region and complement their activities; to improve health and hospital statistics; and to develop a statistical system suitable for use throughout the country. Health education for the public will be an important part of all activities. This project will serve as a demonstration and training area.

TOTAL		2	3	3	3	TOTAL	22,500	70,704	84,922	88,595	
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3385	WR	-	1	1	1	SURTOTAL	WR	-	25,204	24,927	28,595
P-3 NURSE 4.0503	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	24,204	23,722	27,095	
P-2 STATISTICIAN 4.2129	UNDP	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,200	1,500	
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	22,500	45,000	60,000	60,000
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,500	42,750	57,000	57,000	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	2,250	3,000	3,000	

#### HAITI-4200, NUTRITION

The average diet in Haiti provides only 1,700 calories and 41 grams of protein (7.1 of animal origin) per capita/day. The problem is very serious in preschool children, with a prevalence of kwashiorkor of about 7%. In addition, the situation is aggravated because of a high prevailing rate of infectious and parasitic diseases and a high fertility trend. The situation is more serious in the rural zones, while in Port-au-Prince there is more medical assistance and better availability of foods.

The purpose of this project is to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of the population through better utilization of available resources. The objectives are to educate and inform the population on sound food practices in order to increase the consumption of better foods; to evaluate the most effective means of carrying out nutrition education activities; to study the epidemiological aspects of nutritional deficiencies and possible solutions; to expand supplementary feeding programs for mothers and children of all ages; and to participate with other sectors in developing an integrated food and nutrition program in selected rural areas of the country.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	60,038	59,441	52,963	36,115	
P-3 NUTRITIONIST 3.3865	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	15,435	23,002	22,415
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	14,935	22,202	21,415	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	500	800	1,000	
						SUBTOTAL	PH	60,038	44,006	29,961	13,700
						GRANTS	60,038	44,006	29,961	13,700	

#### HAITI-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Due to high infant and maternal mortality, a high population growth rate, and limited resources, the Government of Haiti recognizes the need for the development of a comprehensive maternal and child health and family planning program. The purpose of this project is to assist in the development of such a program and to provide technical and material assistance. Maternal and child health and family planning services will be included in selected hospitals and health centers in Port-au-Prince and later extended to rural areas.

TOTAL		4	3	4	1	TOTAL	UNFPA	65,619	213,390	96,259	5,500
P-4 MASS COMMUNIC. EXPERT 4.3844	UNFPA	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	24,443	55,195	68,857	5,500	
P-4 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3842	UNFPA	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	854	1,513	-	-	
P-3 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.3843	UNFPA	1	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL	848	4,707	4,500	-	
P-2 STATISTICIAN 4.3855	UNFPA	1	1	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	29,434	65,672	-	-	
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3369	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	1,169	10,350	-	-	
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	8,871	67,303	27,902	-	
						MISCELLANEOUS	-	8,650	-	-	

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
							\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	1	1	-	-					
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	8	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNFPA	-	8	-	-					

## HAITI-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The medical school in Haiti is unable to meet the needs of the country because of problems in the areas of facilities, educational program, and examinations. The facilities include antiquated laboratories with so little equipment as to be of almost no use, and a library that is as yet not functioning adequately, in spite of the fact that the number of students has increased from 48 in 1960 to almost 200 in 1970. In addition, lack of concrete educational objectives and of periodic examinations of the results of the program of studies have held back improvements. There is also a grave problem of emigration from the country of many of its medical school graduates.

The purpose of this project is to improve (1) the work facilities for the medical education program; (2) the system of examinations in the medical school; and (3) the medical training, in order to meet the needs of Haiti and to follow modern trends in this field.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	29,299	41,242	47,236	50,717
P-3 LIBRARIAN .3673	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		17,391	20,742	21,736	22,717
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,381	10,000	10,000	12,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		396	500	500	500
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	5	5	6	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,131	10,000	10,000	10,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	5	5	6	TRAINING GRANTS		-	-	5,000	5,000

## HAITI-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of Haiti in establishing the conditions needed to increase production and improve quality of nursing personnel at professional and auxiliary levels; in developing adequate curricula and improving teaching methods; in increasing the number and improving the preparation of the nursing faculty; and in broadening the physical and teaching facilities.

TOTAL		5	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	9,308	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	5	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,239	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,069	-	-	-

## HAITI-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Sanitary engineering education in Haiti is included in one section of the School of Sciences of the National University, but in practice it is only a part of the second-year course of studies in civil engineering. Only two hours of sanitary engineering are offered per week, and there are no suitable laboratories except for two portable units for physical and bacteriological examination of water. However, the Central Metropolitan Water Authority (CAMEP) permits the use of its laboratory. The purposes of this project are to expand and improve sanitary engineering education in the School of Sciences, and to develop short intensive courses for professionals and technicians.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,047	7,400	7,900	7,900
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,047	3,000	3,500	3,500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1	COURSE COSTS		-	1,000	1,000	1,000

## HAITI - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	241,845	266,871	317,372	384,957
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,475	4,379	7,888	9,543
0102 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE II)	7,488	14,910	14,415	16,551
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	500	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,650	3,025	1,878	1,187
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	965	1,009	2,649
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	-	1,524	2,063
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,325	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	-	-	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	433	444
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	77	540	540	540
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOZOSES CENTER	8,938	13,023	13,933	14,272
0702 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	9,004	9,134	9,506	9,891
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,084	1,906	1,976	2,111
2102 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE II)	5,871	6,231	6,575	6,807
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,775	16,580	18,090	19,954
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	2,192	2,426	5,070	5,322
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	4,807	5,755	5,452	5,958
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	212	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	567	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	3,199	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,570	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,814	3,555	3,582	3,746
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	343	260	260
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,837	3,460	1,454	2,685
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,899	1,981	2,073
3202 NURSING (ZONE II)	10,004	10,713	11,721	12,899
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	557	1,862	1,922
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	687	687
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	708	513	513	589
3302 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE II)	3,218	-	4,620	7,190
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	414	1,212	1,305	1,404
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	137	988	773	773
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	863
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	597	931
3502 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE II)	8,785	9,831	10,125	13,196
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,893	1,897	2,002	2,128
3602 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	7,589	8,384	8,756	10,761
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,518	4,365	4,552	4,959
3702 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE II)	2,915	8,443	9,203	10,560
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,054	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3,293	4,272	4,290	4,860
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	326	217	390	390
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,538	1,941	2,131	2,331
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	59,846	57,619	60,834	63,253
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	418	499	499	499
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,414	-	-	-
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	384
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	82	80	80	80
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	373	462	475	488
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,016	1,051	1,113	1,145
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,285	1,377
4802 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE II)	-	4,094	6,311	6,650
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	351	63	2,781	2,927
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,507	2,260	2,304	2,349
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,363	14,721
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,315	20,904	24,242	48,899

4902 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE II)	2,854	8,208	-	-
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,100	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,623	-	7,233	3,622
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	773	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,352	2,105	1,579	1,622
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	181	278	434	467
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	480	498	1,066	2,681
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,620	2,980	3,187	7,168
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,928	2,781	2,903
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	-	-	-	3,852
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	574	930	200	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	436	598	641
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1,685	1,816	4,132
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	816	1,045	1,231
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	611	509	743	803
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	203	189	252	336
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	257	179	-
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,144	979	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	1,263	2,777	2,776	3,261

## HAITI - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>449,010</b>	<b>661,225</b>	<b>583,493</b>	<b>562,592</b>	<b>241,845</b>	<b>266,871</b>	<b>317,372</b>	<b>384,957</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	205,087	277,394	308,920	392,319	109,460	124,266	139,017	160,458
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	3,967	1,033	-	-	10,348	32,212	6,108	7,916
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	1,783	-	-	-	34,291	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	60,038	44,006	29,961	13,700	9,105	17,266	17,897	18,179
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	36,151	26,999	28,297	29,592
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	90,016	80,402	88,353	91,073	36,784	54,319	65,295	79,357
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	22,500	45,000	60,000	60,000	5,694	11,304	15,109	22,294
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	65,619	213,390	96,259	5,500	12	505	45,649	67,161

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>690,855</b>	<b>928,096</b>	<b>900,865</b>	<b>947,549</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	314,547	401,660	447,937	552,777
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	14,315	33,245	6,108	7,916
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	36,074	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	69,143	61,272	47,858	31,879
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	36,151	26,999	28,297	29,592
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	126,800	134,721	153,648	170,430
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	28,194	56,304	75,109	82,294
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	65,631	213,895	141,908	72,661





## MEXICO - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
514,164	34.4	770,160	39.7	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,234,941	52.1	1,347,549	54.7
401,258	26.8	564,738	29.1	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	495,039	20.9	504,820	20.6
28,736	1.9	20,288	1.0	0100 GENERAL	22,300	.9	26,093	1.1
141,137	9.4	139,332	7.2	0200 MALARIA	115,046	4.9	112,360	4.6
10,139	.7	3,726	.2	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	7,132	.3	8,392	.3
6,277	.4	8,057	.4	D500 LEPROSY	7,410	.3	8,584	.4
34	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
212,716	14.2	386,154	19.9	0700 ZODNOSES	331,141	14.0	342,792	13.9
1,380	.1	3,159	.2	0900 OTHER	4,680	.2	1,037	.1
839	.1	3,782	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	7,090	.3	5,372	.2
112,906	7.6	205,422	10.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	739,902	31.2	842,729	34.1
45,283	3.0	140,873	7.2	2100 GENERAL	653,815	27.6	756,138	30.6
64,251	4.3	60,896	3.1	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	82,037	3.5	82,451	3.3
1,479	.1	1,035	.1	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	1,083	*	1,073	.1
697	.1	1,613	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.1	1,965	.1
1,196	.1	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	*	1,102	*
767,176	51.3	869,410	44.7	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	813,478	34.2	748,613	30.1
463,829	31.0	585,999	30.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	443,026	18.6	342,087	13.8
133,930	9.0	148,436	7.6	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	158,690	6.7	164,934	6.7
15,347	1.0	18,553	.9	3200 NURSING	22,350	.9	23,338	.9
235,342	15.7	341,969	17.6	3300 LABORATORY	186,238	7.8	66,198	2.7
269	*	1,477	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.1	1,634	.1
25,462	1.7	17,072	.9	3500 STATISTICS	17,348	.7	20,844	.8
10,808	.7	11,508	.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	8,964	.4	10,740	.4
42,671	2.9	46,984	2.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	48,074	2.0	54,399	2.2
303,347	20.3	283,411	14.6	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	370,452	15.6	406,526	16.3
34,386	2.3	30,836	1.6	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	39,464	1.7	33,149	1.3
120,256	8.0	114,190	5.9	4200 NUTRITION	121,690	5.1	128,369	5.2
909	.1	32,368	1.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	16,103	.7	1,100	*
8,615	.6	6,923	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	6,457	.3	7,836	.3
3,184	.2	3,796	.2	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	4,444	.2	5,984	.2
697	*	710	*	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	*	999	*
5,238	.3	5,267	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	9,119	.4	9,289	.4
14,572	1.0	24,813	1.3	4800 MEDICAL CARE	31,490	1.3	39,607	1.6
90,805	6.1	45,066	2.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	97,898	4.1	135,483	5.5
22,377	1.5	14,369	.7	5000 REHABILITATION	38,449	1.6	37,788	1.5
2,308	.2	5,073	.3	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	4,345	.2	6,922	.3
215,448	14.3	305,063	15.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	324,052	13.7	374,411	15.2
12,502	.8	62,703	3.2	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	71,924	3.0	73,748	3.0
99,448	6.6	105,887	5.4	6200 MEDICINE	105,833	4.5	124,078	5.0
24,003	1.6	48,520	2.5	6300 NURSING	47,895	2.0	51,485	2.1
47,938	3.2	57,374	2.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	68,505	2.9	73,459	3.0
22,235	1.5	15,030	.8	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	13,096	.6	21,904	.9
1,757	.1	2,150	.1	6600 DENTISTRY	2,600	.1	2,484	.1
7,565	.5	13,399	.7	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	14,199	.6	27,253	1.1
1,496,788	100.0	1,944,633	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	2,372,471	100.0	2,470,573	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## MEXICO - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			TRAVEL AMOUNT	DUTY		FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PRDF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT		
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	509,930	6	-	12	372,172	28,870	2	2	9,409	-	12,427	50,198	36,854
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
PG	154,675	-	-	-	50,374	2,630	-	-	1,637	-	6,497	24,767	68,770
PK	89,451	-	-	-	14,158	2,983	-	-	16,379	-	4,116	3,810	48,005
PN	69,291	-	-	-	26,605	2,081	-	-	2,375	-	1	11,528	26,701
PH	36,245	-	-	-	5,895	221	-	-	800	-	618	19,816	8,895
PS	3,306	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	-	-	2,721	-	-
WHO--WR	350,195	-	-	12	103,086	6,465	12	34	146,665	-	19,144	64,660	10,175
UNDP	283,390	5	2	14	171,809	-	1	-	7,341	-	-	97,434	6,806
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,496,788</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>744,903</b>	<b>43,250</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>184,606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,524</b>	<b>272,213</b>	<b>206,292</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>49.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>			<b>12.3</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	592,647	6	-	13	476,046	30,896	2	14	34,336	-	5,375	11,034	34,960
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	360,780	1	1	-	100,056	10,573	-	-	3,879	-	13,976	111,783	120,513
PN	51,753	-	-	-	27,310	2,213	-	-	1,733	-	-	3,908	16,589
PH	45,016	-	-	-	14,441	719	-	-	4,565	-	-	11,463	13,828
WHO--WR	359,911	1	-	35	168,659	7,148	3	36	69,113	-	23,234	59,931	31,826
UNDP	532,743	7	2	52	315,756	10,499	5	13	52,651	-	-	142,441	11,396
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,944,633</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,103,804</b>	<b>62,088</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>166,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,585</b>	<b>340,560</b>	<b>229,319</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>56.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>			<b>8.5</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	681,043	7	-	11	543,519	34,449	2	14	35,203	-	10,084	14,559	43,229
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	230,183	1	1	-	75,303	8,300	-	-	-	-	1,600	54,479	90,301
PN	54,238	-	-	-	28,658	2,325	-	-	1,733	-	-	4,102	17,420
PH	35,984	-	-	-	15,138	764	-	-	4,531	-	-	4,902	10,649
WHO--WR	420,912	2	-	35	210,166	9,635	3	37	71,301	-	30,297	67,162	32,351
UNDP	881,824	16	2	79	550,643	21,811	8	22	96,711	-	-	185,395	27,264
UNFPA	68,197	-	-	-	32,697	3,100	-	-	10,775	-	5,452	1,600	14,573
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,372,471</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,456,214</b>	<b>80,384</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>220,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,633</b>	<b>332,199</b>	<b>235,787</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>			<b>9.3</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	765,447	7	1	10	596,080	42,553	2	14	36,688	-	10,307	16,915	62,904
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	157,373	-	-	-	32,053	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	51,507	72,813
PN	56,722	-	-	-	30,005	2,436	-	-	1,733	-	-	4,300	18,248
PH	34,614	-	-	-	15,069	689	-	-	4,322	-	-	4,600	9,934
WHO--WR	475,321	4	-	37	279,686	14,359	4	40	82,448	-	33,036	34,655	31,137
UNDP	876,476	13	2	76	642,592	23,204	10	14	99,098	-	-	83,986	27,596
UNFPA	104,500	-	-	-	47,189	3,600	-	-	14,947	-	5,760	2,350	30,654
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,470,573</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,642,794</b>	<b>86,841</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>239,236</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,103</b>	<b>198,313</b>	<b>253,286</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>			<b>9.7</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

MEXICO - DETAIL

MEXICO-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

Mexico has a population of some 51 million inhabitants, approximately half of whom live in areas where there is risk of contracting malaria. In 1972 a revision of program strategy in the malaria campaign was accepted by a group of national officials and international advisers, based on WHO recommendations. The population in the areas of risk are divided into 46.4% in the consolidation phase and 53.6% in the attack phase. In the application of control measures, priority has been given to the Gulf of Mexico and the Yucatán Peninsula. The chief antimalarial measure has been the use of DDT in twice-yearly sprayings, although in limited areas sprayings have been applied four times a year. The epidemiological situation has responded well to these measures, except in one area where the program was interrupted by the campaign against an outbreak of equine encephalitis.

In the suburbs of Acapulco, application of insecticides is complemented with antilarval treatment of mosquito breeding places. The vectors are susceptible to insecticides except in the Río Balsas valley, where 20% of the localities studied since 1963 have had vectors (*A. pseudopunctipennis*) which are resistant to DDT, and 53% have shown intermediate susceptibility to the same insecticide. However, vectors in these areas are susceptible to malathion and propoxur. The number of blood sample examinations in the whole country was 1,889,877 in 1970; 2,859,256 in 1971; and 2,329,667 in 1972. The number of registered cases showed a considerable decrease in these three years, from 61,158 in 1970 to 42,978 in 1971 and 26,216 in 1972.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	139,551	129,842	103,636	101,127
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0529	WR	-	-	-	1					
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0529	UNDP	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	39,488	29,842	31,136	30,417
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0532	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	27,689	20,742	21,736	22,717
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0532	UNDP	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,983	2,000	2,000	-
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST .3326	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	2,160	2,000	2,200	2,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	8,700	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	2,230	2,800	2,800	2,800
						COMMON SERVICES	1,776	2,300	2,400	2,500
TOTAL		1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	40,063	40,000	40,000	70,710
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	57,710
TOTAL		2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	3,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	40,063	40,000	40,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	60,000	60,000	32,500	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	60,000	57,000	30,500	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,000	2,000	-

MEXICO-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

The purpose of this project was to cooperate in the training of personnel for the tuberculosis control program.

TOTAL		3	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	4,032	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		4,032	-	-	-

MEXICO-0700, ZOOSES CONTROL

The purposes of this project are to provide assistance to the Government of Mexico in the control of such zoonoses as Venezuelan equine encephalitis, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, and rabies; to promote and collaborate in the training of personnel with the goal of updating methods and techniques to control these diseases; and to provide assistance in the production of biologicals and in the diagnosis of zoonoses.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	21,235	11,200	11,200	11,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,185	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		3	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL		1,021	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		1,224	3,000	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		17,805	4,200	4,200	4,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	3	3	3						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

MEXICO-0710, RABIES CONTROL: MEXICO-UNITED STATES BORDER

Rabies has been a serious problem along the United States-Mexico border for a number of years. To intensify the attack against the disease, the Government of Mexico and PAHO signed an agreement in 1966 for carrying out a control program. Having completed the attack phase, the program is now in the surveillance and maintenance phases and is expected to continue for another five years, with the ultimate goal being elimination of canine rabies in the border area. New methods of program evaluation are being developed, which are being coordinated with the effort to integrate the program into the local health services of the Mexican border cities.

In addition to rabies, other zoonoses problems such as the arbovirus group (VEE), parasitic zoonoses (cysticercosis), and brucellosis, exist in the border area, which will require increased surveillance and control. There is also a need for improvement in veterinary medical education and public health training for veterinarians in the border area. Since this is an intercountry project, the cooperating agencies include the health and agriculture authorities of both Mexico and the United States of America, as well as the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Association.

This project was formerly designated AMRO-0710.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	-	231,967	168,829	176,745
P-4 VETERINARIAN .3223	PR	-	-	-	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	61,295
P-4 VETERINARIAN .3223	PG	-	1	1	-					
G-4 SECRETARY .3228	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	38,495
G-4 SECRETARY .3228	PG	-	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	6,000
						COMMON SERVICES	-	-	-	16,800
						SUBTOTAL	PG	-	231,967	168,829
										115,450
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	35,549	36,879	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	6,000	6,000	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	94,770	47,000	49,350
						LOCAL COSTS	-	81,269	67,000	65,100
						COMMON SERVICES	-	13,379	16,000	-

MEXICO-2100, CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

There are two emerging sanitation problems in Mexico: the contamination of water as a consequence of the discharge of municipal and industrial waste water, and the contamination of the air by industry and automobiles. In addition, the soil is subject to pollution from inadequate disposal of solid wastes and from the increased use of pesticides in agriculture.

In order to resolve these problems, the Government in 1970 passed a federal law to prevent and control environmental contamination; in September 1971 it approved regulations for the prevention and control of environmental contamination originating in smoke and dust; and in January 1972 the Subsecretaría del Mejoramiento del Ambiente was added to the Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia. PAHO will cooperate with the various federal, state and municipal agencies in the control of contamination of water, air, and soil, as well as in the preparation of the professional and auxiliary personnel needed for this activity.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	9,696	11,800	11,800	11,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,038	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,658	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

MEXICO-2102, IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The purposes of this project are to assist the Government of Mexico in coordinating programs of prevention and control of contamination, and improvement of the environment. It provides for preparation of the specialized technical personnel needed in the country; basic research; analysis of current conditions and definition of problems; training of technical and administrative personnel; studies on the effects of contaminants on health; and dissemination of technical information.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

MEXICO-3107, HEALTH SERVICES IN CHIAPAS

An agreement to provide a program of socioeconomic development in Altos de Chiapas, Mexico, was signed in September 1971 by the Government of Mexico, FAO, UNESCO, UNDESA, UNICEF, and PAHO/WHO. The general purposes of the program are to aid in the solution of the socioeconomic problems which affect the family, the children, and the youth and to incorporate these programs into the general development plans for the country, and to promote integrated community development through programs which take into account the actual situation in the region and which have the technical quality, continuity, and flexibility for extension in the future.

In the area of health, the long-term objectives are to improve the level of health and nutrition of the people, especially of the most vulnerable groups, through a health plan which will give particular emphasis to maternal and child health, communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, and health nutrition education at the family level. For the short term, the objectives are the planning of a complete health system in Altos de Chiapas; coordination with state agencies working in this area; and implementation of the objectives set forth in the plan of operations of the general agreement.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		-	3	3	3	TOTAL	PR	-	8,800	8,800	8,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	6,000	6,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		-	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

MEXICO-3108, FIELD OFFICE: UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER

The programs of the Field Office in El Paso concern health problems along the frontier of the United States of America and Mexico. The objectives are (1) to stimulate and promote joint study and planning of health activities of the frontier localities in order to assist in strengthening the local services on both sides of the border and to permit the development of coordinated programs to deal with health problems of geographic areas; (2) to assist in the interchange of epidemiological and related information between frontier health authorities; and (3) to serve as the secretariat for the United States-Mexico Border Public Health Association.

This is a joint project with United States of America-3108, and the posts are listed under that project. The two projects were formerly designated AMRO-3108.

TOTAL		-	79,996	80,912	85,507						
SUBTOTAL	PR	-	59,996	68,412	72,507						
PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	52,871	61,087	64,982						
DUTY TRAVEL		-	7,000	7,200	7,400						
HOSPITALITY		-	125	125	125						
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	20,000	12,500	13,000						
SEMINAR COSTS		-	7,500	6,000	6,000						
COMMON SERVICES		-	12,500	6,500	7,000						

MEXICO-3301, TRAINING CENTER IN IMMUNOLOGY

The Mexican Research and Training Center in Immunology was established in 1969. Its principal objectives are research, training of personnel, publication of scientific documents, and coordination of activities from the various laboratories which participate in the country's immunology program. The Research Unit's department of immunology and the blood bank, both agencies of the National Medical Center of the Mexican Social Security Institute, have been included in the educational program. Through its association with the graduate school of the Instituto Politécnic Nacional, the Center can grant master's and doctor's degrees in immunology.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	5,271	5,300	5,300	5,300
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,585	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,686	500	500	500
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

MEXICO-3302, VACCINE PRODUCTION

The purpose of this project is to provide assistance to the Government of Mexico in establishing the capability of producing live oral poliomyelitis vaccine. The domestic requirements for Mexico are in excess of 12 million doses per year. The ultimate goal is to have a production capacity that will provide all of this and in addition will allow for extra production for other countries in the Region, should they need it. To date production has been limited to the Type I polio strain. Six batches have been produced and are now undergoing control testing. Production of Types II and III strains is expected later this year.

During the course of this project, the development of a continuous flow perfusion tissue culture apparatus is being undertaken. This apparatus, when completed, could enhance considerably the efficiency of providing this vaccine and possibly others as well. The goal is to produce, within a two-year period, an apparatus capable of large-scale production.

TOTAL		2	1	1	-	TOTAL	50,012	33,947	35,087	6,000
P-5 LABORATORY ADVISER .3802	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	50,012	27,947	29,087	-
P-4 LABORATORY ADVISER .3830	PR	1	1	1	-					
TOTAL		1	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	43,974	26,447	27,587	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,360	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	3,107	1,500	1,500	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	575	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	3	3					
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	6,000	6,000

MEXICO-3303, NATIONAL HEALTH LABORATORIES

The purpose of this five-year project is to assist the Government of Mexico in modernizing the eight national health laboratories responsible for production of vaccines and sera, sanitary control of food and drugs, diagnosis for control of infectious diseases, training of personnel, and research into public health problems. Specific objectives include improving the existing organization and facilities of the national health laboratories; increasing the quantity of biologicals produced by the Government and providing adequate vaccines, sera, antigens, and reagents for the control of infectious diseases; incorporating new techniques to improve the potency of biologicals, increase their shelf life, and upgrade their quality to the level demanded by international standards; expanding and modernizing facilities for laboratory diagnosis and for testing and control of biologicals, food, beverages, and drugs; expanding the training and specialization facilities for the professional and technical staff of the national health laboratories; facilitating basic and applied research; and improving laboratory services and their centralization.

TOTAL		5	5	5	3	TOTAL	UNDP 174,624	299,400	139,400	45,700
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3583	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	45,000	60,500	50,500	28,500
P-4 BACTERIOLOGIST 4.3584	UNDP	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	31,750	107,500	37,500	10,000
P-4 VIROLOGIST 4.3585	UNDP	1	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	4,500	4,500	1,500
G-5 DRIVER 4.3916	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	89,585	110,600	30,600	600
G-5 SECRETARY 4.3886	UNDP	1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	4,580	11,200	11,200	-
TOTAL		14	43	15	4	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	3,646	4,000	4,000	4,000
						MISCELLANEOUS	63	1,100	1,100	1,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	14	43	15	4					
TOTAL		1	4	4	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	4	4	-					

MEXICO-4800, MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The purposes of this project are to put into effect an integrated medical care plan to cover a large part of the population of Mexico; to develop new models of individual and group medical care, experimenting with various combinations of health teams; to provide for the development of related services, especially statistics and accounting systems; to set priorities for programs of physical expansion of medical services; to coordinate the activities of various agencies; and to obtain community participation in carrying out these activities. This project will cover medical, teaching, and related fields.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		-	3	3	3	TOTAL	WR	-	10,200	10,200	10,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	6,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS		-	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	4,200	4,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	3						

## MEXICO-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Mexico is concerned with changing urban-rural patterns and migration of its population. The city of Huixquilucan has been chosen for an intensive sociodemographic study as a pilot-model designed to develop measures and approaches to the understanding of population dynamics. The purpose of this project is to obtain sociodemographic data over an extended period to determine patterns of population change, including measures of mortality, morbidity, fertility, and migration. The University of Wisconsin has been collecting data for the past five years and expects to continue its cooperation in the project.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
		-	-	1	1			25,000	-	34,551	36,224
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0027	PP	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	34,551	36,224
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	33,051	34,224
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	1,500	2,000
						SUBTOTAL	PK	25,000	-	-	-
						GRANTS		25,000	-	-	-

## MEXICO-4901, SEMINARS IN MATERNITY-CENTERED FAMILY PLANNING

This project provided assistance to the Government of Mexico in carrying out training seminars on population dynamics and maternal and child health, by providing for the expenses of consultants and participants and the costs of related supplies.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
						PK	18,000	-	-	-
						GRANTS	18,000	-	-	-

## MEXICO-5000, REHABILITATION

The Government of Mexico initiated in 1971 an extensive six-year program of rehabilitation, utilizing the principal rehabilitation institutes, all of which are divisions of the Secretariat of Public Health and Assistance. It is estimated that in Mexico there are 250,000 people who are victims of some form of paralysis, 75,000 with amputations, 50,000 blind, and 500,000 with defective hearing.

The Government will develop a training program to provide the medical and paramedical personnel needed for rehabilitation services, as well as for services to blind children and to people with locomotor disabilities, impaired communication, non-locomotor medical problems (cardiac, pulmonary, and others), and for social and vocational rehabilitation. It is anticipated that other interested agencies will collaborate with PAHO in this effort.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
		-	-	1	1		WR	20,027	11,600	36,870	36,166
P-3 PROSTHETICS TECHNICIAN 4.3106	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	23,770	27,966
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,837	6,000	6,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	1,500	1,600
						FELLOWSHIPS		15,190	5,600	5,600	5,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	3	3	3						
TOTAL		8	4	4	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	8	4	4	4						



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$

## MEXICO-6100, DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Mexico in the planning, organization, and development of courses for the training of health personnel at various levels. It will include health manpower studies and the strengthening of basic professional education, with special emphasis on the preventive and social aspects of the practice of medicine, as well as the improvement of postgraduate education. It will stress the need for a greater integration of the different professions in the field of health and also of the schools and health services, with the goal of providing greater harmony between medical training and the needs and resources of the population to be assisted.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	-	49,737	59,143	58,999	
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3895	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	17,377	26,243	26,099
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		-	16,877	25,243	24,599
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2			-	500	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		-	16	16	16	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	32,360	42,900	42,900
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	14	14	14			-	28,360	28,900	28,900

## MEXICO-6233, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

This project aims to increase the efficiency of the educational process in the field of health, through research and development of new educational methods and models; to adapt the characteristics of the learning process to distinct situations in the countries; and subsequently to prepare instructional materials adequate to the needs. It will deal primarily with Mexico and will gradually include other countries of the Region, providing technical assistance for the improvement of educational methodology, acquisition of equipment, and organization of offices or departments of health sciences education.

This project was reported as Mexico-6200 in the Financial Report of the Director.

TOTAL		2	4	4	4	TOTAL	58,009	40,000	40,000	40,000	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	4	4	4	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
TOTAL		9	5	5	5	GRANTS		-	15,000	15,000	15,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	58,009	25,000	25,000	25,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	5	5	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,195	8,000	8,000	8,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		7,277	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,273	10,000	10,000	10,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		39,264	7,000	7,000	7,000

## MEXICO-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

Training in nursing in Mexico is provided at three levels: nurse, nursing technician, and auxiliary. Five per cent of the nursing schools require secondary education as a prerequisite (11 to 12 years), 89% require nine years of schooling; and 6% require only a primary education (six years). The student population includes about 11,000 in schools of nursing and 1,000 in technician training; no data are available on training of auxiliaries. Seventy-two per cent of the schools are headed by physicians and 36% do not have nurses in the teaching staff. There are postbasic courses in teaching and in clinical specialties, and a complementary course for the bachelor degree in nursing.

The objectives of this project are (1) to increase the number of students and to improve the quality of preparation for work in the three levels of the nursing program; (2) to increase the number of teachers prepared in the various areas of nursing; (3) to strengthen existing postbasic programs and to create new ones in accordance with established priorities; and (4) to reformulate plans of study and introduce new educational technology for the different levels of teaching.

FUND					FUND					
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
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					\$	\$	\$	\$		
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	19,873	42,607	40,136	41,617
P-3 NURSE EDUCATOR .0517	PR	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		1,279	20,742	21,736	22,717
TOTAL		7	6	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		12,474	17,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	7	6	4	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		10	100	100	100
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		6,160	2,760	2,300	2,300

## MEXICO-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The accelerated population and industrial growth in Mexico has caused a strong demand for water and sewerage services, and an increase in pollution has resulted. The Government has specific plans for the extension of the water and sewerage systems to a large proportion of urban and rural inhabitants, as well as for stricter controls for protecting the environment. All of these plans will require training of additional personnel, as well as further training for those already working at the different levels. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with five Mexican universities in strengthening training in sanitary engineering through short courses, fellowships, grants, provision of materials for laboratories and libraries, and applied research.

FUND					FUND					
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
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TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL		43,797	52,747	63,387	67,120
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .3768	PR	1	1	1	SURTOTAL	PR	15,859	26,947	28,587	29,670
TOTAL		2	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS		15,522	26,447	27,587	28,670
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL		337	500	1,000	1,000
TOTAL		4	2	2	SURTOTAL	WR	27,938	25,800	34,800	37,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,738	8,000	8,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	3	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	4,250
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,655	5,000	12,000	7,000
					FELLOWSHIPS		10,773	2,900	2,800	4,200
					COURSE COSTS		6,772	10,000	12,000	12,000

## MEXICO-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

The Government of Mexico estimates that 6,000 veterinarians are needed to meet its present requirements and that only 2,500 now practice in the country. There are at present eight schools of veterinary medicine with 3,000 students, but these must rely on low budgets, and they have a high rate of student dropouts, averaging about 25%. In addition, only four of the eight schools offer training in preventive medicine and public health, while 70% of the veterinarians work for state agencies which require professionals to be trained in these fields. For these reasons, the purpose of this project is to provide assistance to the Government of Mexico to improve and develop training in preventive medicine and public health in the schools of veterinary medicine, and at the same time to train the professors who will be responsible for these courses.

FUND					FUND					
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
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TOTAL	-	1	1	2	TOTAL	WR	17,910	10,780	11,050	19,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		4	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	3,000	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	3	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		17,910	5,780	6,050	12,100
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	1						

## MEXICO - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>781,755</b>	<b>726,711</b>	<b>805,665</b>	<b>904,842</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0102 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE II)	9,358	14,910	14,414	16,551
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	-	7,561	9,392	5,936
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,586	1,929	2,018	5,297
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	2,148	3,556	4,816
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,421	-	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	1,578	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	4,166	4,709	5,194	5,336
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	659	-	1,416	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	1,452	1,548	-	1,548
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	1,800	800	1,700
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	34	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	89,486	130,324	139,422	142,808
0702 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	9,002	10,656	11,090	11,539
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0710 RABIES CONTROL MEXICO-UNITED STATES BORDER	92,989	-	-	-
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,407	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	4,680	-
0920 CHOLERA	40	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
0924 INTERNATIONAL SYMP. CONTROL OF LICE AND LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES	1,340	3,159	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	839	3,250	4,350	4,942
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	-	532	340	380
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	1,200	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,906	1,976	2,111
2102 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE II)	15,653	16,618	15,344	15,885
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	232	-	12,494	13,246
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,960	12,135	5,070	5,318
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2219 WATER METERS	4,452	118	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,349	3,617	3,355	3,987
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	217	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,667	24,107
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	865	1,035	982	1,073
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	38	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	101	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	576	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3108 FIELD OFFICE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER	87,154	-	-	-
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,808	3,544	3,571	3,736
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,423	1,341	1,016	1,016
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,554	1,892	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	348	34	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	2,408	700	1,600	1,600
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,834	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139 PAHD RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3202 NURSING (ZONE II)	14,002	14,997	14,065	15,480
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	557	1,862	1,922
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	687	687
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	676	1,837	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	728	527	527	605
3302 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE II)	3,218	-	4,619	7,189
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,583	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3502 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE II)	10,543	11,797	12,151	15,836
3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	13,565	4,026	3,478	3,277
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800

3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	1,700	1,581	1,667	1,773
3602 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)	9,108	6,987	7,297	8,967
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,518	4,365	4,551	4,959
3702 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE II)	8,746	8,443	9,203	10,560
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,355	34,176	34,320	38,880
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	40,117	28,805	36,461	31,424
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,537	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	114,706	110,453	116,613	121,255
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	501	501	501
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4240 SEMINAR ON MALNUTRITION AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT	2,582	-	-	-
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	736
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	770	660	792
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	4,245	708	-
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	514	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	750	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	1,485	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	215	24,874	12,500	-
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4323 CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	714	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,264	975	900	1,200
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,966	3,284	3,692	4,163
4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	2,885	1,726	927	1,133
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	577	560	640	720
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,607	3,236	3,804	4,394
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	3,050	3,153	3,340	3,496
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	480	3,048	3,571
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4802 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE II)	-	4,094	6,310	6,649
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,479	2,585	2,779	2,926
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,505	2,260	2,304	2,349
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,590	4,475	1,258	1,387
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	18,859	34,842	40,397	78,160
4902 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE II)	2,854	8,208	-	-
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,822	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,350	2,104	1,579	1,622
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	665	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	1,809	2,785	4,345	4,679
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	499	2,288	-	-
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	25,134	19,453	19,478	34,171
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	12,502	12,966	12,781	14,749
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,619	22,348	23,914	26,877
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,928	2,781	2,902
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,251	5,720	5,191	3,852
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	12,634	13,624	15,493
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	178	315	472	998
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	852	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,025	1,880	1,880
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,096	1,186	3,793	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	3,444	3,615	3,999	4,708
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	4,325	3,375	2,046	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	875	-	700
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,245	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700 BIostatistics EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	12,672
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	5,049	11,112	11,109	13,038
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## MEXICO - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	715,033	1,217,922	1,566,806	1,565,731	781,755	726,711	805,665	904,842
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	193,916	280,958	336,039	376,799	316,014	311,689	345,004	388,648
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	231,967	168,829	115,450	154,675	128,813	61,354	41,923
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	43,000	-	-	-	46,451	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	36,245	45,016	35,984	34,614
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	69,291	51,753	54,238	56,722
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	3,306	-	-	-
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	243,493	245,597	290,038	327,782	106,702	114,314	130,874	147,539
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	234,624	459,400	771,900	745,700	48,766	73,343	109,924	130,776
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	68,197	104,500

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,496,788	1,944,633	2,372,471	2,470,573
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	509,930	592,647	681,043	765,447
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	154,675	360,780	230,183	157,373
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	89,451	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	36,245	45,016	35,984	34,614
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	69,291	51,753	54,238	56,722
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	3,306	-	-	-
MHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	350,195	359,911	420,912	475,321
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	283,390	532,743	881,824	876,476
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	68,197	104,500

## ERRATA

The following projects were omitted from the program statements on the pages indicated:

Program	Page	Project	Program	Page	Project
0100	16	United States of America-3108	3600	30	West Indies-3100
0200	17	Surinam-0200	3700	31	Panama-3700
0300	18	Venezuela-0300	4100	31	Uruguay-4102
0400	19	Mexico-0400	4200	32	West Indies-4200
0500	19	Ecuador-0500	4300	33	West Indies-4300
0600	20	Haiti-0600	4400	34	Venezuela-4401
0700	20	West Indies-0700	4500	35	Venezuela-4500
0800	21	Venezuela-0800	4600	36	Uruguay-4600
0900	21	Trinidad and Tobago-0900	4700	36	Guatemala-4701
1000	22	Uruguay-1000	4800	37	West Indies-4813
2100	23	West Indies-2104	4900	37	West Indies-4903
2200	24	West Indies-2202	5000	38	Venezuela-5000
2300	24	West Indies-2300	5100	38	Uruguay-5100
2500	26	Venezuela-2500	6100	39	Venezuela-6100
2500	26	AMRO-2114	6200	40	Venezuela-6200
3100	27	West Indies-3110	6300	40	West Indies-6302
3200	27	West Indies-3100	6400	41	Venezuela-6401
3300	28	West Indies-3302	6500	42	Venezuela-6500
3400	29	Guyana-3100	6600	43	Venezuela-6600
3500	30	West Indies-3500	6700	43	West Indies-3500



PART III, ZONE III - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
1,849,457	32.1	1,990,714	31.4	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,164,949	32.6	2,186,301	31.7
1,309,460	22.7	1,216,671	19.2	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	1,257,225	18.9	1,246,509	18.0
91,642	1.6	109,933	1.7	0100 GENERAL	118,423	1.8	138,667	2.0
1,028,412	17.9	895,530	14.2	0200 MALARIA	899,708	13.6	860,508	12.5
35,226	.6	38,840	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	47,465	.7	51,485	.7
12,029	.2	14,478	.2	0500 LEPROSY	12,158	.2	15,703	.2
164	*	1,140	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	1,140	*	1,140	*
110,477	1.9	146,439	2.3	0700 ZOOSES	154,526	2.3	158,325	2.3
30,081	.5	-	-	0900 OTHER	9,750	.1	8,859	.1
1,429	*	10,311	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	14,055	.2	11,822	.2
539,997	9.4	774,043	12.2	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	907,724	13.7	939,792	13.7
258,417	4.5	449,361	7.1	2100 GENERAL	481,037	7.3	502,527	7.3
203,213	3.5	253,997	4.0	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	353,071	5.3	376,911	5.5
64,064	1.1	46,363	.7	2300 AFDES AEGYPT ERADICATION	48,532	.7	32,781	.5
4,884	.1	11,302	.2	2400 HOUSING	13,534	.2	13,758	.2
9,419	.2	13,040	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	11,550	.2	13,815	.2
3,464,086	60.2	3,846,369	60.9	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,963,274	60.0	4,252,436	61.5
1,163,419	20.2	1,261,360	20.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,232,247	18.7	1,279,521	18.6
647,261	11.3	611,822	9.7	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	613,688	9.3	629,172	9.1
212,273	3.7	222,903	3.5	3200 NURSING	218,086	3.3	220,449	3.2
45,581	.8	60,876	1.0	3300 LABORATORY	58,755	.9	68,418	1.0
3,420	*	10,346	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	9,543	.1	11,452	.2
58,518	1.0	54,213	.9	3500 STATISTICS	56,835	.9	95,122	1.4
52,849	.9	82,679	1.3	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	73,170	1.1	91,295	1.3
143,517	2.5	218,521	3.5	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	202,170	3.1	165,613	2.4
2,300,667	40.0	2,585,009	40.8	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,731,027	41.3	2,972,915	42.9
17,942	.3	33,639	.5	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	40,035	.6	45,099	.6
1,495,212	26.0	1,467,569	23.2	4200 NUTRITION	1,508,820	22.8	1,572,048	22.7
27,110	.5	170,284	2.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	98,310	1.5	103,045	1.5
26,362	.4	25,697	.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	26,877	.4	33,195	.5
10,861	.2	17,845	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	22,204	.3	20,056	.3
4,884	.1	4,973	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	6,962	.1	6,994	.1
99,659	1.7	205,072	3.2	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	263,485	4.0	203,348	2.9
90,553	1.6	203,391	3.2	4800 MEDICAL CARE	244,459	3.7	248,576	3.6
493,495	8.6	434,989	6.9	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	502,553	7.6	717,972	10.4
16,741	.3	15,642	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	11,240	.2	11,548	.2
17,848	.3	5,908	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	6,082	.1	11,034	.1
436,357	7.7	479,685	7.7	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	492,684	7.4	472,388	6.8
15,526	.3	29,773	.5	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	19,468	.3	25,111	.4
205,148	3.6	201,808	3.2	6200 MEDICINE	197,671	3.0	194,105	2.8
38,516	.7	50,071	.8	6300 NURSING	62,146	.9	73,997	1.1
86,569	1.5	102,960	1.6	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	108,608	1.6	61,683	.9
4,872	.1	10,364	.2	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	13,241	.2	15,109	.2
46,523	.8	36,363	.6	6600 DENTISTRY	34,004	.5	36,107	.5
39,203	.7	48,346	.8	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	57,546	.9	66,276	.9
5,749,900	100.0	6,316,768	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	6,620,907	100.0	6,911,125	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE III - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY-TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS			SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,076,729	17	-	21	1,493,879	150,242	8	42	100,070	-	49,486	125,183	157,869
PM	205,950	-	-	-	80,222	5,025	-	-	-	-	69,025	51,678	
PG	27,049	-	-	15	23,263	-	-	1	690	-	1,234	1,862	
PK	118,650	-	-	8	47,403	175	-	-	10,672	-	18,443	17,652	24,305
PI	489,624	-	-	13	113,890	18,727	1	-	114,241	-	31,807	40,733	170,226
PN	324,656	-	-	-	176,140	3,103	-	-	130	-	-	42,315	102,968
PS	681,648	-	-	-	261,717	20,473	-	-	23,375	-	14	113,408	262,661
UNDP	201,326	1	-	-	71,409	4,243	-	-	7,867	-	165	77,959	39,683
WD	2,598	-	-	-	585	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	-	-
UNFPA	1,310,617	18	-	26	641,727	45,604	49	79	359,994	10	38,392	184,387	40,513
TOTAL	5,749,900	46	-	95	3,154,667	247,592	59	122	631,917	10	140,320	708,339	867,065
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				54.9	4.3			11.0		2.4	12.3	15.1
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,294,730	19	2	29	1,733,241	138,256	13	37	121,578	-	64,332	96,359	140,964
PM	73,272	-	-	16	56,632	540	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	13,100
PG	667,823	-	-	6	248,681	26,436	-	2	27,725	-	75,621	89,255	200,105
PK	330,000	-	-	-	186,985	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	36,700	101,815
PI	509,134	-	-	-	268,648	21,783	-	-	17,064	-	-	38,450	163,189
PN	351,164	1	-	-	152,448	8,390	-	-	44,474	-	-	49,672	96,180
PS	1,324,300	17	-	28	768,751	58,304	22	50	207,814	-	24,718	129,214	135,499
UNDP	710,814	12	-	30	496,542	20,184	3	2	50,259	-	-	123,430	20,399
WD	52,000	1	-	-	20,000	-	-	2	2,500	-	-	7,000	22,500
UNFPA	3,531	-	-	-	2,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,448
TOTAL	6,316,768	50	2	109	3,934,011	278,393	38	95	474,414	-	164,671	570,080	895,199
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				62.3	4.4			7.5		2.6	9.0	14.2
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,519,294	25	2	35	1,936,270	147,573	17	41	152,843	-	47,082	66,389	169,137
PM	3,915	-	-	1	3,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
PG	126,633	-	-	-	77,921	11,500	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,779	18,433
PK	330,000	-	-	-	195,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	105,500
PI	533,559	-	-	-	281,904	22,872	-	-	17,064	-	-	40,360	171,359
PN	342,616	-	-	-	146,185	7,388	-	-	44,202	-	-	47,430	97,411
PS	1,438,849	20	-	33	819,603	62,757	25	50	221,614	-	70,640	131,617	132,618
UNDP	807,693	11	-	5	512,254	24,350	5	1	88,372	-	-	153,694	29,023
WD	54,714	1	-	-	5,121	-	-	6	7,500	-	-	11,253	30,840
UNFPA	463,634	-	-	-	191,755	17,490	-	-	85,775	-	36,519	11,015	121,080
TOTAL	6,620,907	57	2	74	4,169,628	298,430	47	98	617,370	-	158,241	501,537	875,701
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				63.0	4.5			9.3		2.4	7.6	13.2
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,642,733	24	2	35	2,029,531	158,720	18	45	158,071	-	45,711	80,364	170,336
PM	1,620	-	-	-	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	125,092	-	-	-	82,108	9,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	12,742	18,242
PK	330,000	-	-	-	213,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	87,500
PI	557,993	-	-	-	295,162	23,957	-	-	17,064	-	-	42,306	179,504
PN	339,812	-	-	-	147,509	6,786	-	-	42,530	-	-	45,251	97,736
PS	1,508,120	19	-	33	840,372	66,363	30	52	262,511	-	71,991	139,438	127,445
UNDP	728,293	9	-	5	478,219	22,308	2	-	82,192	-	-	102,183	43,391
UNFPA	677,462	-	-	-	277,831	20,480	-	-	112,249	-	40,137	14,915	211,850
TOTAL	6,911,125	52	2	73	4,365,352	312,114	50	97	674,617	-	160,839	462,199	936,004
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				63.2	4.5			9.8		2.3	6.7	13.5

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PG-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



## BELIZE - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
98,815	38.3	147,565	47.8	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	116,581	41.1	116,373	39.0
69,263	26.9	42,155	13.6	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	42,038	14.8	44,791	15.0
2,919	1.1	6,188	2.0	0100 GENERAL	9,680	3.4	11,535	3.9
63,393	24.6	30,013	9.7	0200 MALARIA	28,611	10.1	28,607	9.6
1,221	.5	4,117	1.3	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	1,439	.5	1,509	.5
472	.2	522	.2	0500 LEPROSY	434	.2	575	.2
9	*	60	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	60	*	60	*
1,249	.5	1,254	.4	0700 ZOOSES	1,424	.5	1,468	.5
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.3
-	-	1	*	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	-	-	-	-
29,552	11.4	105,410	34.2	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	74,543	26.3	71,582	24.0
10,430	4.0	86,037	27.9	2100 GENERAL	58,071	20.5	54,366	18.2
10,693	4.1	10,958	3.6	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	11,413	4.0	12,065	4.0
6,533	2.5	5,791	1.9	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,086	.7	2,081	.7
699	.3	1,617	.5	2400 HOUSING	1,936	.7	1,967	.7
1,197	.5	1,007	.3	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,037	.4	1,103	.4
148,542	57.4	133,719	43.6	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	153,223	54.3	168,466	56.3
93,448	36.2	89,262	29.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	90,460	32.0	85,585	28.6
63,921	24.8	58,759	19.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	61,644	21.8	53,529	17.9
8,730	3.4	7,548	2.5	3200 NURSING	11,434	4.0	11,011	3.7
1,576	.6	2,399	.8	3300 LABORATORY	3,498	1.2	3,885	1.3
276	.1	1,477	.5	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,364	.5	1,637	.5
4,200	1.6	4,616	1.5	3500 STATISTICS	2,449	.9	4,746	1.6
3,947	1.5	6,947	2.3	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	3,876	1.4	4,111	1.4
10,798	4.2	7,516	2.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	6,195	2.2	6,666	2.2
55,094	21.2	44,457	14.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	62,763	22.3	82,881	27.7
317	.1	217	.1	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	391	.1	12,991	4.3
22,815	8.8	22,670	7.4	4200 NUTRITION	24,005	8.5	25,760	8.6
699	.3	711	.2	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	997	.4	1,000	.3
3,673	1.4	865	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	880	.3	893	.3
6,264	2.4	7,114	2.3	4800 MEDICAL CARE	8,359	3.0	8,741	2.9
18,899	7.3	10,712	3.5	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	26,504	9.4	31,824	10.7
2,427	.9	2,168	.7	5000 REHABILITATION	1,627	.6	1,672	.6
10,965	4.3	26,734	8.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	13,508	4.6	13,824	4.7
2,069	.8	15,810	5.1	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	3,493	1.2	3,660	1.2
2,698	1.1	3,406	1.1	6200 MEDICINE	3,482	1.2	3,542	1.2
-	-	455	.1	6300 NURSING	735	.2	-	-
4,093	1.6	4,475	1.5	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	4,623	1.6	5,278	1.8
2,105	.8	2,588	.8	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	1,175	.4	1,344	.5
258,322	100.0	308,018	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	283,312	100.0	298,663	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## BELIZE - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			AMOUNT	
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$		
1972													
PAHO--PR	138,760	1	-	1	87,256	10,275	2	7	19,904	-	4,521	11,273	5,531
PG	3,457	-	-	-	758	-	-	-	254	-	1,198	182	1,065
PK	17,382	-	-	-	3,563	1,222	-	-	7,983	-	1,542	1,237	1,835
PN	12,814	-	-	-	4,917	387	-	-	441	-	1	2,133	4,935
PH	5,008	-	-	-	2,481	247	-	-	150	-	-	1,417	713
WHO--WR	80,887	1	-	-	37,770	2,431	2	2	7,245	-	1,412	28,358	3,671
UNDP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258,322</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>136,759</b>	<b>14,562</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>44,600</b>	<b>17,750</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				52.9	5.6			13.9		3.4	17.3	6.9
1973													
PAHO--PR	137,735	1	-	2	101,327	9,028	2	4	14,360	-	2,721	3,927	6,372
PG	12,341	-	-	-	6,697	550	-	-	1,344	-	560	500	2,690
PN	9,574	-	-	-	5,050	411	-	-	321	-	-	725	3,067
PH	9,201	-	-	-	4,612	525	-	-	800	-	-	1,286	1,978
WHO--WR	56,254	1	-	2	43,898	3,841	-	-	2,291	-	244	864	5,116
UNDP	82,409	1	-	-	38,875	1,500	-	1	4,134	-	-	35,500	2,400
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>308,018</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>200,757</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>42,802</b>	<b>21,829</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				65.2	5.2			7.5		1.1	13.9	7.1
1974													
PAHO--PR	144,506	1	-	3	104,651	8,136	2	4	15,418	-	2,645	5,432	8,224
PG	2,224	-	-	-	1,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	744
PN	10,032	-	-	-	5,300	431	-	-	321	-	-	759	3,221
PH	6,450	-	-	-	2,871	130	-	-	800	-	-	843	1,806
WHO--WR	58,761	1	-	2	45,408	3,201	-	-	2,113	-	1,674	1,064	5,301
UNDP	35,100	1	-	-	28,500	1,500	1	-	4,800	-	-	-	300
UNFPA	26,239	-	-	-	8,244	625	-	-	5,900	-	2,297	170	9,003
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283,312</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>196,454</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29,352</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>8,268</b>	<b>28,599</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				69.4	4.9			10.4		2.3	2.9	10.1
1975													
PAHO--PR	144,588	1	-	3	102,614	8,640	2	4	15,418	-	3,062	6,310	8,544
PG	2,592	-	-	-	1,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972
PN	10,488	-	-	-	5,548	451	-	-	321	-	-	795	3,373
PH	6,619	-	-	-	2,999	130	-	-	800	-	-	851	1,839
WHO--WR	72,532	1	-	2	47,650	3,275	2	2	15,175	-	1,460	2,141	2,831
UNDP	30,300	1	-	-	28,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
UNFPA	31,544	-	-	-	10,381	725	-	-	7,048	-	2,380	370	10,640
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>298,663</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>199,312</b>	<b>14,721</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38,762</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,902</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>28,499</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				66.8	4.9			13.0		2.3	3.5	9.5
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET          PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

## BELIZE - DETAIL

## BELIZE-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

All of Belize, with 128,000 inhabitants, was originally considered malarious. Forty-one per cent of the population live in the District of Belice, and this area is in the consolidation phase, while the other five districts, with 59% of the population, are in the attack phase. Transmission was almost completely interrupted in the years 1969, 1970, and 1971, when only 28, 33, and 33 cases, respectively, were reported. In 1972 the number of cases rose to 86 in the whole country, due to an outbreak in a new locality that was not included in the surveillance activities of the program. There were 48 cases in August alone, when the outbreak was discovered. Due to the reestablishment of transmission in this area and to the vulnerability and receptivity of some zones, preventive measures must be maintained.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	63,300	20,405	21,467	22,418
P-2 SANITARIAN .2135	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	26,247	20,405	21,467	22,418
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	19,007	17,605	18,567	19,418
						DUTY TRAVEL	2,461	2,300	2,400	2,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,774	500	500	500
						SUBTOTAL	27,058	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	27,058	-	-	-

## BELIZE-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Belize, underpopulated for its size, has 64% of its land under heavy forest, while the north and coastal plains are flat and low-lying. This causes serious problems for environmental sanitation because the terrain makes it very difficult and costly to provide adequate and safe water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal systems. In 1972, 45% of the total population benefited from water supplies, only 28% by house connections. Only 35% of the total population have suitable arrangements for the sanitary disposal of sewage: 4% of the urban population are served by public sewers, and there are a number of septic tanks for individual establishments; 66% of the rural population are served by latrines.

The purpose of the project is to improve the standard of environmental sanitation throughout the country. The objectives include revision and preparation of plans for the individual areas of sanitary engineering activities; integration of these plans with the national socioeconomic development plans; training of personnel of all categories working in the field of environmental sanitation; promotion of community participation in environmental sanitation programs; cooperation with the national water authority in economic feasibility studies and design of water and/or sewerage projects; and execution and evaluation of programs as they are formulated by the respective authorities.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	615	71,500	41,700	36,900
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.4010	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	615	4,600	6,600	6,600
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	615	200	200	200
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	1,400	1,400
						GRANTS	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
						SUBTOTAL	-	66,900	35,100	30,300
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,500	28,500	28,500
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	35,000	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,600	4,800	-
						MISCELLANEOUS	-	300	300	300

## BELIZE-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

The Aedes aegypti mosquito was declared eradicated from Belize in 1956, and there have been no cases of yellow fever in man in Central America since 1954. However, because of the presence of this mosquito in El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras since 1965, an active surveillance program is necessary in Belize, which is in direct communication with some of these countries by aircraft and sailing vessels. The purpose of the project is to prevent a reinfestation of Aedes aegypti and to be geared for immediate eradication activities should reinfestation occur.



	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		-	-	-	4	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	12,600
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	12,100

## BELIZE-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The small population and the paucity of financial resources in Belize make it impracticable to have a university or special center for the formal training of professional and paramedical personnel, except in nursing. This has resulted in a shortage of fully trained personnel in the field of sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation. The purpose of the project is to assist the country in creating conditions leading to the strengthening of the education of personnel working in the environmental sciences, in establishing a program of continuing education for these personnel, and in applying new methods of training of persons employed in this subsector.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,671	2,700	2,700	2,700
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,429	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		542	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		700	700	700	700

## BELIZE - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	144,750	167,303	168,272	174,457
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,478	4,383	7,892	9,546
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	1,441	1,805	1,788	1,989
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,653	3,028	1,880	1,187
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,645	5,615	4,254	4,471
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	795	965	1,010	531
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,221	4,117	1,439	1,509
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	349	393	434	446
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	123	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	9	60	60	60
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,249	1,254	1,424	1,468
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	-	1	-	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,089	1,908	1,978	2,113
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	1,926	2,044	2,134	2,232
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,793	16,614	18,125	19,983
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	1,100	1,217	5,071	5,327
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	7,722	8,060	4,569	4,765
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,172	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	309	368	350	381
2303 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (ZONE III)	2,542	3,723	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	16	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	36	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	205	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,573	1,773	1,890
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,824	3,563	3,588	3,751
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3131 CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE	7,572	8,567	8,810	-
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,348	1,901	1,985	2,075
3203 NURSING (ZONE III)	2,963	4,021	4,194	4,315
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,453	574	1,867	1,929
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	816	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	688	688
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	766	-	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	640	1,736	-
3303 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	40	1,559	2,406	2,541
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	565	840	1,092	1,344
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	141	985	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	592	865

3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	554	850	598	932
3503 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	4,915	5,140	1,851	3,814
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,899	2,532	2,673	2,840
3603 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,048	1,559	1,203	1,271
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,526	4,371	4,556	4,962
3703 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	3,214	3,145	1,639	1,704
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,058	-	-	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,586	2,001	2,196	2,402
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	21,229	20,447	21,587	22,440
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GRDTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	136
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	257	265	280	293
4703 FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	2,448	-	-	-
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	968	600	600	600
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,030	1,236	1,326	1,419
4803 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	3,363	3,544	1,854	1,949
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	359	67	2,868	3,016
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,512	2,267	2,311	2,357
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	3,776	6,970	8,101	15,646
4903 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	2,167	2,398	1,212	1,248
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,558	1,344	9,978	11,318
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,623	-	7,213	3,612
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	775	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,427	2,168	1,627	1,672
6101 HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN	2,069	3,157	3,493	3,660
6113 TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN	-	12,653	-	-
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	1,057	1,497	1,559	1,619
6228 MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN	1,641	1,909	1,923	1,923
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	723	762	802	943
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	413	287	247	255
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	423	927	928	1,089

## BELIZE - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	113,572	140,715	115,040	124,206	144,750	167,303	168,272	174,457
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	54,986	46,265	50,167	51,518	83,774	91,470	94,339	93,070
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	3,457	12,341	2,224	2,592
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	316	-	-	-	17,066	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	5,008	9,201	6,450	6,619
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	12,814	9,574	10,032	10,488
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	58,270	27,550	29,773	42,388	22,617	28,704	28,988	30,144
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	66,900	35,100	30,300	-	15,509	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	14	504	26,239	31,544

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	258,322	308,018	283,312	298,663
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	138,760	137,735	144,506	144,588
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	3,457	12,341	2,224	2,592
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	17,382	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	5,008	9,201	6,450	6,619
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	12,814	9,574	10,032	10,488
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	80,887	56,254	58,761	72,532
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	82,409	35,100	30,300
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	14	504	26,239	31,544

## COSTA RICA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
211,545	23.3	748,975	20.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	292,149	24.5	310,557	24.6
121,685	13.4	129,832	10.6	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	140,210	11.7	145,703	11.6
7,773	.9	10,796	.9	0100 GENERAL	13,254	1.1	15,510	1.2
92,843	10.2	87,235	7.1	0200 MALARIA	91,617	7.7	92,403	7.3
6,453	.7	8,527	.7	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	9,328	.8	12,077	1.0
1,873	.2	3,526	.3	0500 LEPROSY	2,372	.2	3,655	.3
26	*	180	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	*	180	*
12,464	1.4	17,263	1.4	0700 ZOOSES	17,944	1.5	18,408	1.5
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,560	.1	1,037	.1
251	*	2,305	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,955	.3	2,433	.2
89,860	9.9	119,143	9.7	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	151,939	12.8	164,854	13.0
43,860	4.8	66,106	5.4	2100 GENERAL	83,545	7.0	91,135	7.2
31,931	3.5	40,621	3.3	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	62,584	5.2	67,720	5.3
11,828	1.3	6,194	.5	2300 AFEES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	639	.1	631	*
698	.1	1,615	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.2	1,966	.2
1,543	.2	4,607	.4	2500 AIR POLLUTION	3,237	.3	3,402	.3
647,585	71.0	898,023	73.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	806,827	67.6	867,808	68.5
169,643	18.5	274,229	22.2	A. GENERAL SERVICES	293,124	24.5	283,783	22.4
100,586	11.0	123,870	10.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	137,234	11.5	153,418	12.1
25,917	2.8	45,591	3.7	3200 NURSING	50,776	4.2	50,844	4.0
5,401	.6	9,208	.7	3300 LABORATORY	15,795	1.3	16,632	1.3
779	.1	1,480	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,365	.1	1,638	.1
6,400	.7	6,500	.5	3500 STATISTICS	6,869	.6	12,374	1.0
4,979	.5	7,407	.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	4,744	.4	5,025	.4
25,581	2.8	80,173	6.5	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	76,341	6.4	43,852	3.5
477,942	52.5	623,794	50.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	513,703	43.1	584,025	46.1
865	.1	10,641	.9	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	15,106	1.3	5,892	.5
257,960	28.3	256,210	20.9	4200 NUTRITION	244,876	20.5	256,111	20.2
4,805	.5	105,311	8.6	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	56,836	4.8	54,137	4.3
4,395	.5	4,160	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	4,563	.4	5,426	.4
5,133	.6	8,854	.7	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	11,628	1.0	3,711	.3
698	.1	711	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
15,430	1.7	4,607	.4	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,819	.5	5,112	.4
20,988	2.3	55,580	4.5	4800 MEDICAL CARE	31,520	2.6	39,456	3.1
164,882	18.1	174,995	14.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	139,865	11.7	208,332	16.5
2,423	.3	2,167	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.1	1,670	.1
363	*	558	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	869	.1	3,179	.2
52,884	5.7	80,781	6.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	96,145	7.9	87,580	6.9
3,848	.4	3,991	.3	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	4,261	.3	5,365	.4
24,018	2.6	39,813	3.2	6200 MEDICINE	45,686	3.8	30,997	2.4
7,591	.8	14,292	1.2	6300 NURSING	19,164	1.6	21,243	1.7
4,910	.5	5,813	.5	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	10,984	.9	12,190	1.0
1,726	.2	2,113	.2	6600 DENTISTRY	2,552	.2	2,437	.2
10,791	1.2	14,759	1.2	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	13,498	1.1	15,348	1.2
912,014	100.0	1,227,779	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,195,121	100.0	1,265,945	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## COSTA RICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			*--DUTY--* TRAVEL AMOUNT	*--FELLOWSHIPS--*		*--SEMINARS--*		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			AMOUNT	
	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO---PR	337,560	3	-	7	252,801	23,777	-	8	9,415	-	7,431	17,901	26,235
PM	10,297	-	-	-	4,011	251	-	-	-	-	-	3,451	2,584
PW	2,326	-	-	1	1,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507
PG	15,431	-	-	-	4,597	-	-	-	1,937	-	2,709	2,503	3,685
PK	159,265	-	-	4	36,634	5,068	1	-	24,444	-	5,744	11,249	76,126
PI	51,949	-	-	-	28,183	498	-	-	21	-	-	6,771	16,476
PN	111,478	-	-	-	42,800	3,348	-	-	3,824	-	3	18,547	42,956
PH	29,875	-	-	-	8,884	358	-	-	1,287	-	-	12,751	6,595
WHO---WR	174,461	3	-	-	88,505	5,612	6	8	55,152	-	6,665	13,739	4,808
UNDP	18,833	2	-	-	14,253	-	-	-	1,148	-	-	2,197	1,235
UNFPA	519	-	-	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>912,014</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>483,006</b>	<b>38,912</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>97,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,552</b>	<b>89,109</b>	<b>181,207</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>53.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>10.7</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO---PR	362,939	2	-	9	282,576	21,730	2	5	18,293	-	9,502	6,295	24,543
PW	5,477	-	-	-	4,337	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
PG	289,186	-	-	-	87,348	13,482	-	-	4,159	-	36,098	39,928	108,171
PI	52,805	-	-	-	29,919	721	-	-	-	-	-	5,873	16,292
PN	83,268	-	-	-	43,936	3,563	-	-	-	-	-	6,289	26,689
PH	57,403	-	-	-	23,004	1,181	-	-	2,791	-	-	8,665	17,110
WHO---WR	201,521	3	-	1	112,648	8,439	4	7	34,222	-	4,102	8,095	34,015
UNDP	174,675	3	-	15	143,493	5,209	-	-	21,097	-	-	2,397	2,479
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,227,779</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>727,559</b>	<b>54,465</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88,005</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,702</b>	<b>77,542</b>	<b>230,506</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>59.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>7.2</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO---PR	446,524	4	-	10	337,624	27,571	4	7	31,509	-	7,291	10,980	31,549
PW	315	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	61,834	-	-	-	36,644	9,200	-	-	-	-	3,200	8,259	4,531
PI	52,803	-	-	-	31,200	721	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	16,882
PN	87,262	-	-	-	46,104	3,741	-	-	-	-	-	6,601	28,025
PH	56,926	-	-	-	24,107	1,262	-	-	2,791	-	-	7,945	16,237
WHO---WR	214,059	2	-	2	97,554	7,978	8	10	56,837	-	12,675	7,983	31,032
UNDP	169,443	3	-	-	123,081	6,107	-	-	26,347	-	-	9,775	4,133
UNFPA	105,955	-	-	-	54,229	5,200	-	-	15,650	-	7,716	3,030	20,130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,195,121</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>750,858</b>	<b>61,780</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>140,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,882</b>	<b>58,573</b>	<b>152,519</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>			<b>11.8</b>		<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO---PR	456,429	4	-	10	347,277	30,043	4	8	30,911	-	6,665	11,610	29,923
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	58,101	-	-	-	38,448	7,200	-	-	-	-	2,400	6,967	3,086
PI	52,803	-	-	-	34,082	721	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,000
PN	91,258	-	-	-	48,272	3,919	-	-	-	-	-	6,919	29,357
PH	55,542	-	-	-	24,087	1,111	-	-	2,791	-	-	7,400	15,987
WHO---WR	228,274	2	-	2	104,782	8,568	10	9	67,136	-	13,168	8,207	26,413
UNDP	151,784	2	-	-	101,095	4,835	-	-	28,291	-	-	11,072	6,491
UNFPA	171,334	-	-	-	80,013	5,980	-	-	22,846	-	9,141	4,330	49,024
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,265,945</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>778,476</b>	<b>62,377</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>158,932</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,374</b>	<b>60,505</b>	<b>174,281</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>			<b>12.6</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES													
PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS													



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

COSTA RICA - DETAIL

COSTA RICA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

In January 1971 Costa Rica initiated a new five-year plan for the eradication of malaria. The plan includes the application of two grams of DDT per square meter twice a year, and spraying with OMS-33 in localities with vectors resistant to DDT in areas in the attack phase; surveillance activities in areas in the consolidation phase; investigation and radical cure of all registered cases; and mass distribution of antimalaria drugs in selected areas.

In 1971 the population of the original malarious area was 567,713, of which 31.3% resided in areas in the consolidation phase and 68.7% in areas in the attack phase. In 1972, 92,600 dwellings in the area in the attack phase were sprayed semiannually and 4,900 dwellings quarterly.

In 62 localities in the Pacific area, 8,100 dwellings were sprayed in three cycles with propoxur. In addition to the spraying activities in the areas in the attack phase, it was necessary to apply DDT in 5,471 dwellings in a consolidation area because of cases discovered there. The number of cases of malaria has decreased considerably, from 4,443 in 1967 to 350 in 1970, 257 in 1971, and 159 in 1972. Recent epidemiological investigations indicate that 39% of the notified cases were imported from outside the country.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		7	1	2	2	TOTAL		51,296	33,374	65,538	67,342
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0411	WR	1	1	1	1						
P-4 PARASITOLOGIST .2088	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	29,587	31,170
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.0412	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	2,000	2,500
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	51,296	33,374	35,951	36,177
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		39,467	28,374	30,851	30,972
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,313	7,500	2,600	2,700
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		8,797	2,500	2,500	2,500
						FELLOWSHIPS		719	-	-	-

COSTA RICA-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

In 1971 mortality from tuberculosis in Costa Rica was 6.2 per 100,000 inhabitants and morbidity 22.7 per 100,000. Of the cases diagnosed, 93.5% were treated and 76.3% of these were hospitalized. It is estimated that 82% of the population under 15 years of age have been vaccinated with BCG. In 1972, 78.9% of newborn children were vaccinated.

The objectives of this project are to increase tuberculosis control coverage, incorporating the activities into the general health services; to train health services personnel in this program; and to reduce the costs of hospitalization by increasing ambulatory treatment. The goals of this project are to reduce the index of tuberculosis mortality by 80% in the group of children under 15 years of age; to vaccinate with BCG 80% of those susceptible to the infection; to diagnose 50% of the estimated incidence; and to treat 90% of the newly discovered cases.

TOTAL		1	1	1	2	TOTAL		1,620	1,400	1,400	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	1	2	FELLOWSHIPS		1,620	1,400	1,400	2,800

COSTA RICA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Costa Rica through the Ministry of Public Health and the Instituto de Fomento y Asesoría Municipal in the improvement of sanitary conditions through the formulation and execution of plans and programs in the field of environmental sanitation. Specific activities will be carried out during the next three years in defining the national policies and in executing programs for resolving the problems of solid waste in the urban areas of the country. In the next four years 100,000 latrines will be installed through a program financed by the municipalities of the country. Other activities are being planned in the fields of occupational health, industrial hygiene, and food control.

FUND					FUND					
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----		
					\$	\$	\$	\$		
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	29,965	29,447	30,887	34,720
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 2029	PR	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,570	26,447	27,587	28,670
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,253	2,000	2,000	-
					DUTY TRAVEL		1,142	1,200	1,300	1,400
TOTAL	1	1	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	4,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1						
TOTAL		-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-						

## COSTA RICA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

In spite of the fact that Costa Rica is one of the countries having a very high percentage of the population served with water, the systems are deteriorating due to age and are becoming insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population. In order to resolve this situation, the Servicio Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillado (SNAA) is carrying out water and sewerage projects in the five principal cities of the country at a cost of \$10 million. External financing is to be arranged so that in the next five years expansion and improvement in the water systems of 14 other cities can be carried out, and sewerage systems in another five cities can be constructed at an approximate cost of \$21 million.

The objective of this project is to continue advisory services to SNAA on the programming, execution and operation of water and sewerage programs.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
1	1	1	1		4,673	8,780	8,050	8,050			
-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----			
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	1	-	-	-	SURTOTAL	PR	3,376	7,780	8,050	8,050
TOTAL		5	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	7,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	5	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		3,376	5,780	6,050	6,050
						SURTOTAL	PW	1,297	1,000	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,092	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		205	1,000	-	-

COSTA RICA-2300, Aedes aegypti ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Costa Rica in the reorganization of the Aedes aegypti eradication program in the area of Puntarenas on the Pacific coast, where the mosquito has been discovered; in inspections of areas ecologically favorable for A. aegypti; in perifocal treatment of houses as well as wastelands; and in establishing surveillance activities.

TOTAL				
	PR	7,142	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,142	-	-

## COSTA RICA-2500, AIR POLLUTION

In 1971 the first air sampling station in Costa Rica was installed in the Ministry of Public Health in San José. The results obtained indicate that the presence of these contaminants in the atmosphere is within permissible limits.

The objective of this project is to advise the Ministry of Public Health on air pollution control programs. During 1973 attention will be given to the supply and operation of equipment to measure emissions from automotive vehicles and to the installation of a second air sampling station.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
-	1	1	1		347	3,600	2,200	2,300			
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		347	200	200	300
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

COSTA RICA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

In Costa Rica, estimated life expectancy is 67.8 years. In 1972 the crude birth rate was 31.5 per 1,000 persons; the general mortality rate is 5.9 per 1,000; and the infant mortality rate is 56.5 per 1,000 live births. Thirty-eight per cent of deaths occur in children under five years of age and 43% in the population 50 years and over. Infectious and parasitic diseases cause 19.7 of deaths. The group of communicable diseases controllable by vaccination represents 4.2 of the total deaths. The investment by the Government in health programs is 5.34% of the gross national product.

The objectives of this project are (1) to increase life expectancy from 67.8 years in 1971 to 71 years in 1980; (2) to reduce general mortality 5.5 per 1,000 by 1980, the infant mortality rate to 41.8 per 1,000 live births, and mortality of children under five years from 46% to 35.4% of the total deaths; (3) to reduce the index of mortality from poliomyelitis by 100% in children under 14 years of age; from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus by 80% in all ages; from tuberculosis by 80% in children under 15 years of age; to eradicate measles, malaria, and the vector of urban yellow fever; and to raise the immunization level of the population against diseases controllable by vaccination through (a) implementation of the National Health Plan; (b) enforcement of the General Health Law once it is approved; (c) improvement of the overall infrastructure of the health sector with emphasis on the rural areas; (d) improvement of the administration of health services; and (e) integration of health services at the local level.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	94,666	77,227	94,376	110,741
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	54,678	42,033	43,451	48,824
P-3 NURSE	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	41,461	31,833	33,051	34,224
P-1 SANITARIAN	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,075	4,000	4,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	1,188	1,200	1,300	1,400
TOTAL		2	2	2	4	FELLOWSHIPS	2,665	-	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES	6,309	5,000	5,100	5,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	4	SUBTOTAL	79,968	75,189	50,975	61,917
TOTAL		11	6	11	13	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	16,849	18,275	19,867
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,000	1,100
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	5	3	5	7	FELLOWSHIPS	79,968	17,340	31,650	40,950
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	3	6	6					

COSTA RICA-3103, FELLOWSHIPS (UNDP)

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Costa Rica.

TOTAL	UNDP	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
FELLOWSHIPS	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

COSTA RICA-3104, RURAL HEALTH

In Costa Rica 65.6% of the population live in rural areas; 51.1% live in localities with less than 2,000 inhabitants; 48% of the population are under 15 years of age; 17.6% of deaths are due to infectious and parasitic diseases; 57.4% of the population under five years of age suffer from some degree of malnutrition; and 45.8% of deaths occur without medical care. Wide areas lack permanent health services, and 15% of the population have no access to these services.

The purposes of this project are to extend the coverage of basic health services to the rural areas of the country through the development of an adequate infrastructure for health services, utilizing simple techniques and procedures that are easily applied by auxiliary personnel with a short period of training and some supervision; to obtain community participation in the activities of this program; to increase the level of immunization to 80% of the susceptible population for communicable diseases preventable through vaccination; to provide latrines for 100% of rural houses in areas where this program is being developed; to improve environmental sanitation; to provide basic assistance to these people; and to train auxiliary personnel for this program.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	UNDP	-	60,000	60,000	60,000
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
P-3 PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE	UNDP	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

#### COSTA RICA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

Costa Rica has 138 health laboratories, 85 of which are under the Ministry of Public Health. In this last group, one is the central laboratory and acts as a reference laboratory for the whole system. The objectives of this project are expansion and improvement of the structure and organization of the Department of Laboratories; improved utilization of available resources; increased efficiency of laboratory services, both in quantity and quality; and establishment of a network of health laboratories at different operational levels in order to expand the coverage of laboratory services.

TOTAL		1	1	2	2	TOTAL	PR	2,557	2,700	9,250	9,450
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,787	1,300	1,800	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		770	1,400	7,450	7,450

#### COSTA RICA-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to strengthen and reorganize the Office of Health Planning in Costa Rica in order to meet the conditions of the National Health Plan, and to advise the sanitary districts and health organizations in the programming and application of the National Health Plan. Some of the objectives are to establish norms and techniques; execute and coordinate the activities of the National Health Plan; advise the Ministry of Public Health on the establishment of a national health policy; maintain an adequate information system, including statistics; and establish a process of evaluation on a national scale.

TOTAL		1	1	1	-	TOTAL		-	54,000	54,000	19,200
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P-4 HEALTH PLANNER 4,3973	UNDP	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	24,000	24,000	19,200
						GRANTS		-	24,000	24,000	19,200
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	-	30,000	30,000	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	28,500	28,500	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	-

#### COSTA RICA-4200, NUTRITION

The latest studies on the nutrition problem in Costa Rica indicate that 57.4% of the population under five years of age suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. There is a prevalence of hypovitaminosis A, endemic goiter, and iron deficiency anemias in pregnant women.

The purpose of this project is to improve the nutrition conditions of the population through activities of prevention and recuperation directed toward high-risk persons, and also to promote greater participation of the family in nutrition matters. The activities being developed include nutrition education, supplementary feeding, school and family gardens, and local training meetings for personnel in this field.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	WR	18,364	20,237	-	-
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P-3 NUTRITIONIST 4,3157	WR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		18,279	20,037	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		85	200	-	-

#### COSTA RICA-4500, HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION

Radiation exposure in Costa Rica arises out of the utilization of 286 diagnostic x-ray machines, 4 orthovoltage x-ray therapy machines, 2 megavoltage cobalt-60 teletherapy units, 1 x-ray and 2 cobalt-60 units used for research, 305 milligrams of radium, and an approximate annual radioisotope consumption for diagnosis, treatment, and research purposes of 5 curies. As a direct result of their professional activities, 909 persons are exposed to radiation and an additional 2,680 persons are exposed due to their employment in the vicinity of radiation sources.

The objectives of this project are to study the risks to those persons who are occupationally exposed and to the public; to adopt necessary protective measures; to revise and improve existing legislation; to initiate a personnel radiation dosimetry service; and to train the staff needed to operate an effective radiation protection program.

TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	PR	2,401	5,600	8,850	-
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	-
TOTAL						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,401	2,200	2,200	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	4,650	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	-	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

COSTA RICA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In 1970 the rate of hospital discharges in Costa Rica was 11.1 per 100 persons. The principal causes of hospitalization were childbirth, enteritis, accidents, and pneumonia and bronchitis. The rate of medical consultations in 1970 was 2.1 per person.

The objectives of this project are to promote technical integration among the health and social medical assistance organizations; to promote intrasectoral coordination; to improve the organization of statistical and administrative systems of hospital services; to improve hospital engineering and maintenance; to establish a national system of cost accounting; and to promote the training of personnel to build up the hospital directing team.

TOTAL		3	3	4	4	TOTAL	WR	10,926	7,180	12,100	12,100
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	1	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		10,926	7,180	12,100	12,100
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	2	2	2						

COSTA RICA-4801, SOCIAL SECURITY

The implementation of the generalized social security scheme in Costa Rica, one of the Government's most far-reaching programs, necessitates technical cooperation in the medical aspects of the social security administration. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in these activities.

TOTAL		-	6	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	15,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	15,000	-	-

COSTA RICA-4802, HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Costa Rica in its program of organization and coordination of medical services in the light of the new social security scheme.

TOTAL		-	9	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	22,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	9	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	22,000	-	-

COSTA RICA-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The population growth in Costa Rica was estimated to be 2.8% in 1971. High rates of morbidity and mortality occur: maternal mortality of 1 per 1,000 live births, infant mortality of 56.5, and perinatal mortality of 30.9 per 1,000 live births. In 1971, 78.9% of deliveries were in hospitals, which facilitated the development of a program which, beginning with maternity, covers a potentially high risk population with services of maternal and infant protection and family planning.

The objectives of this project are (1) the development of activities of education and motivation in family planning in postpartum, abortion, and gynecological wards; (2) increase in the coverage of prenatal services, including information on family planning; (3) assistance to national programs of family planning through intrahospital activities; (4) increase in the users of family planning among women in the childbearing ages, particularly the younger ones; and (5) development of a statistical system.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL		56,409	100,000	33,587	35,370
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3365	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	33,587	35,370
TOTAL		4	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	27,587	28,670
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	4	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	6,000	6,700
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	100,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	17,500	-	-
						LOCAL COSTS		-	82,500	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	66,409	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,219	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		22,897	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		6,212	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,490	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		26,591	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
 \$ \$ \$ \$

COSTA RICA-4903, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

During 1972 it was decided to combine projects Costa Rica-4900 and Costa Rica-4903. See description under Costa Rica-4900.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PK	75,804	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	-	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,521	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		24,283	-	-	-

COSTA RICA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The majority of health science professionals in Costa Rica are concentrated in the capital. For every 10,000 persons there are 5.5 physicians, 1.4 dentists, 2.7 pharmacists, 0.9 microbiologists, and 6.3 nurses. The objectives of this project are to strengthen the basic professional education of doctors, dentists, microbiologists, pharmacists, and nurses, with emphasis on public health aspects, and to contribute to the integration of the teaching of health sciences in the different schools of the University of Costa Rica.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	WR	-	4,800	13,450	10,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL		-	2	3	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	7,450	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	1						

COSTA RICA-6300, ADVANCED NURSING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the educational programs in nursing and nursing midwifery in Costa Rica, to adapt them to the requirements of the National Health Plan, and to incorporate these programs in the systems of higher education of the country. An evaluation of the School of Nursing was made, and its incorporation into the University was recommended, including the following programs: (a) bachelor in nursing; (b) nursing technician; and (c) specialization in clinical nursing.

The goals for 1973-1975 are to reorganize the existing educational programs in order to raise them to the University academic level; to design curricula for new programs; to organize a nursing unit in the University; to strengthen the preparation of administrative and teaching personnel; and to expand and improve the nursing facilities and resources in order to meet the targets of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas as they relate to nursing manpower.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	3,489	8,380	11,450	11,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,489	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	1	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,380	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	2	2						

COSTA RICA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The national institutions responsible for environmental sanitation programs in Costa Rica are experiencing difficulties in obtaining the required professional personnel for the execution of their programs. The School of Engineering of the University of Costa Rica is making modifications in its teaching programs, adapting them to the needs of private enterprise and official organizations. The purpose of this project is to assist the School of Engineering in training, investigation and coordination between the University and the organizations responsible for sanitary engineering programs.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	2,879	3,400	8,200	8,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	1	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,879	2,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	800	1,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400
						COURSE COSTS		-	1,400	2,000	2,000

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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COSTA RICA-6700, BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION

Since 1966 an annual course on medical records and statistics has been given, originally in the Ministry of Health, and beginning in 1971 in the School of Medicine of the University of Costa Rica. Twenty students attended the five-month course in 1972, 10 from Costa Rica and 10 from other countries (Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay). The purpose of this project is to train specialized personnel at the intermediate level in medical records and hospital statistics in order to improve records and hospital statistics not only in Costa Rica but also in the other countries of the Region that send students to the course.

TOTAL	WR	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
COURSE COSTS		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

COSTA RICA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	586,496	747,459	758,783	850,772
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,476	4,382	7,890	9,545
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	4,322	5,414	5,364	5,965
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,975	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,653	15,129	9,392	5,937
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,575	22,453	10,631	11,177
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA FRADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	10,557	10,490	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	4,762	5,789	6,056	7,947
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	1,228	2,032	2,753
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,220	4,117	4,318	4,526
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,327	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,210	1,782	-	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	1,076	-	1,578	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,389	1,570	1,732	1,779
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	484	516	-	516
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	1,440	640	1,360
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,966	13,048	13,956	14,299
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	3,498	3,511	3,988	4,109
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	704	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,305	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	1,330	850	930
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,907	1,976	2,113
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	5,779	6,132	6,400	6,698
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,781	16,596	18,108	19,964
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,289	3,641	5,071	5,322
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,580	12,088	13,710	14,293
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,229	12,664	11,746	13,966
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	70,676	24,118
2226 RESEARCH ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS	557	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	510	610	579	631
2303 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,813	5,584	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	23	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	340	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,771	1,888
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,819	3,558	3,584	3,748
3125 SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,370	1,660	1,660	1,660
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	364	344	261	261
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,508	1,857	-	-

3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3135	DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	7,225	1,400	800	800
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,842	3,461	1,457	2,687
3139	PAMO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,983	2,074
3203	NURSING (ZONE III)	8,889	12,066	12,582	12,944
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	691	1,732
3211	SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213	SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,452	574	1,865	1,926
3215	STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	688	688
3217	DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225	UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	711	513	513	589
3303	LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	60	2,338	3,609	3,812
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3311	TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,213	1,305	1,405
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,584	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3402	HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING	506	-	-	-
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	592	865
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	554	850	597	931
3503	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,370	7,711	5,550	11,443
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	722	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,406	2,213	2,338	2,484
3603	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,573	2,338	2,406	2,541
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,523	4,368	4,553	4,961
3703	HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,821	4,717	4,918	5,111
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,056	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	13,181	17,088	12,870	14,580
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	548	1,782	1,311	1,311
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	8,642	12,156	4,190
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,583	1,999	2,193	2,401
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	236,513	230,533	240,439	247,905
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	661	378	378
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	960	758	744	892
4233	NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	236	1,600	600	600
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	304	200	300	500
4247	SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,469
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	121	660	550	264
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	-	1,950	-
4313	PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,951	4,150	4,336	4,649
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	505	-	-	-
4318	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	216	99,499	50,000	48,920
4320	SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,002	-	-
4322	DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	304
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	502	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,893	3,222	3,625	4,086
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	496	480	400	400
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,236	2,774	2,378	2,441
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,036	2,102	2,227	2,331
4703	FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,792	-	-	-
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,150	1,605	2,081	2,181
4716	TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,452	900	900	600
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,029	1,235	1,323	1,417
4803	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,043	5,316	5,563	5,845
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,481	2,586	2,863	3,013
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,353
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,364	14,728
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	33,953	62,717	72,741	140,712
4903	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	8,663	9,590	4,847	4,991
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	26,380	2,688	19,956	22,636
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,625	-	7,234	3,623
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,423	2,167	1,626	1,670
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	363	558	869	936



5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	312	240	239	633
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,848	3,991	4,261	5,365
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,625	8,943	9,567	3,586
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	3,172	4,492	4,678	4,856
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	74	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,239	2,869	2,725	2,843
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	8,519	11,451	10,389	7,712
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,149	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	4,212	4,542	1,034
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	181	316	474	1,000
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	854	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,008	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,059	1,165	3,724	4,066
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,333	1,401	1,663	1,957
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,224	1,020	1,486	1,605
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	502	468	424	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	442	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,642	1,144	979	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	3,367	7,410	7,407	8,692
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## COSTA RICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	COUNTRY PROJECTS				PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	325,518	480,320	436,338	415,173	586,496	747,459	758,783	850,772
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	108,454	104,540	186,912	192,734	229,106	258,399	259,612	263,695
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	10,297	-	-	-
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	1,297	1,000	-	-	1,029	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	100,000	-	-	15,431	189,186	61,834	58,101
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	92,213	-	-	-	67,052	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	29,875	57,403	56,926	55,542
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	51,949	52,805	52,803	52,803
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,478	83,268	87,262	91,258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	123,554	127,780	139,426	142,439	50,927	73,741	74,633	85,835
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	147,000	110,000	80,000	18,833	27,675	59,443	71,784
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	519	505	105,955	171,334

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL ALL PROJECTS			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	912,014	1,227,779	1,195,121	1,265,945
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	337,560	362,939	446,524	456,429
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	10,297	-	-	-
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	2,326	5,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	15,431	289,186	61,834	58,101
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	159,265	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	29,875	57,403	56,926	55,542
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	51,949	52,805	52,803	52,803
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,478	83,268	87,262	91,258
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	174,481	201,521	214,059	228,274
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	18,833	174,675	169,443	151,784
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	519	505	105,955	171,334



## EL SALVADOR - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
436,032	42.8	399,598	40.6	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	530,314	47.0	521,529	43.5
356,068	34.9	296,266	30.0	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	406,432	36.0	392,767	32.7
56,327	5.5	16,575	1.7	0100 GENERAL	19,301	1.7	21,558	1.8
278,491	27.3	252,770	25.6	0200 MALARIA	354,763	31.4	334,257	27.8
6,655	.7	5,899	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	8,721	.8	13,184	1.1
1,873	.2	2,086	.2	0500 LEPROSY	1,732	.2	2,295	.2
26	*	180	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	*	180	*
12,443	1.2	17,249	1.7	0700 ZOOSES	17,930	1.6	18,393	1.5
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,560	.1	1,037	.1
253	*	1,507	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	2,245	.2	1,863	.2
79,964	7.9	103,332	10.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	123,882	11.0	128,762	10.8
45,940	4.5	61,982	6.3	2100 GENERAL	64,266	5.7	65,565	5.5
23,017	2.3	28,130	2.9	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	51,474	4.6	54,994	4.6
8,687	.9	8,999	.9	2300 AEFES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	3,572	.3	3,536	.3
698	.1	1,615	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.2	1,968	.2
1,622	.1	2,606	.3	2500 AIR POLLUTION	2,636	.2	2,702	.2
542,389	53.0	539,014	54.6	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	548,938	48.6	622,896	51.6
197,389	19.4	195,214	19.7	A. GENERAL SERVICES	173,653	15.4	201,398	16.7
99,175	9.7	86,447	8.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	88,033	7.8	91,674	7.6
45,727	4.5	50,469	5.1	3200 NURSING	25,921	2.3	25,989	2.2
4,062	.4	8,906	.9	3300 LABORATORY	8,944	.8	9,581	.8
779	.1	1,479	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,364	.1	1,637	.1
20,391	2.0	10,926	1.1	3500 STATISTICS	10,748	1.0	16,452	1.4
4,975	.5	15,087	1.5	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	16,302	1.4	31,615	2.6
22,280	2.2	21,900	2.2	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	22,341	2.0	24,650	2.0
345,000	33.6	343,800	34.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	375,285	33.2	421,498	34.9
9,812	1.0	2,033	.2	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	2,999	.3	3,821	.3
239,343	23.4	234,355	23.8	4200 NUTRITION	244,258	21.6	254,025	21.1
4,583	.4	33,554	3.4	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	20,085	1.8	19,015	1.6
3,967	.4	4,192	.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	4,026	.4	4,085	.3
455	*	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	556	*	858	.1
698	.1	711	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
15,468	1.5	4,637	.5	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,858	.5	5,154	.4
17,791	1.7	21,180	2.1	4800 MEDICAL CARE	29,329	2.6	37,121	3.1
50,280	4.9	40,151	4.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	65,118	5.8	94,282	7.8
2,422	.2	2,166	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.1	1,670	.1
181	*	279	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	435	*	468	*
43,346	4.2	47,643	4.8	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	50,721	4.4	59,439	4.9
481	*	498	.1	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	2,131	.2	2,681	.2
28,977	2.8	26,446	2.7	6200 MEDICINE	26,666	2.3	31,204	2.6
4,134	.4	5,934	.6	6300 NURSING	7,784	.7	9,870	.8
2,731	.3	6,412	.6	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	6,596	.6	7,372	.6
1,759	.2	2,152	.2	6600 DENTISTRY	2,601	.2	2,484	.2
5,264	.5	6,201	.6	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	4,943	.4	5,828	.5
1,021,767	100.0	986,255	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,129,973	100.0	1,203,864	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## EL SALVADOR - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	*DUTY-TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	SEMINARS		*SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT		PART.	AMOUNT		
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	329,102	2	-	1	243,696	25,503	2	4	14,491	-	7,720	12,290	25,402
PM	82,380	-	-	-	32,089	2,010	-	-	-	-	-	27,610	20,671
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	25,605	-	-	-	11,584	175	-	-	1,731	-	2,712	2,962	6,441
PK	45,999	-	-	-	13,903	2,779	-	-	17,885	-	4,529	3,925	2,978
PI	51,948	-	-	-	28,183	498	-	-	21	-	-	6,771	16,475
PN	111,473	-	-	-	42,800	3,348	-	-	3,822	-	3	18,546	42,954
PH	31,067	-	-	-	8,628	356	-	-	1,286	-	165	13,427	7,205
PS	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WR	267,988	3	-	2	113,695	9,510	12	10	59,956	-	7,345	75,182	2,300
UNDP	75,378	2	-	-	71,560	-	-	-	1,146	-	-	1,633	1,039
UNFPA	519	-	-	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,021,767</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>566,879</b>	<b>44,179</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100,338</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,474</b>	<b>162,346</b>	<b>125,551</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>55.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>9.8</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	368,345	2	1	4	265,464	23,204	3	12	31,709	-	10,247	14,576	23,145
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	78,277	-	-	-	36,580	4,500	-	-	4,024	-	12,417	9,499	11,257
PK	52,803	-	-	-	29,918	721	-	-	-	-	-	5,873	16,291
PI	83,264	-	-	-	43,934	3,563	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,288	26,688
PN	53,867	-	-	-	27,671	1,127	-	-	7,200	-	-	7,605	19,264
PH	259,084	3	-	2	139,582	11,172	6	10	47,296	-	4,102	27,822	29,110
WHO--WR	88,831	2	-	-	74,522	3,590	1	-	6,496	-	-	2,061	2,162
UNDP	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>986,255</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>614,208</b>	<b>47,917</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>99,516</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>73,724</b>	<b>124,124</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>			<b>10.1</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	385,661	3	1	4	277,550	21,432	3	12	33,164	-	7,870	17,584	28,061
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	19,968	-	-	-	12,639	2,300	-	-	-	-	800	2,158	2,071
PK	52,801	-	-	-	31,200	721	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	16,880
PI	87,257	-	-	-	46,101	3,741	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,600	28,024
PN	55,636	-	-	-	23,775	1,185	-	-	7,166	-	-	7,676	15,834
PH	382,560	6	-	2	183,370	13,735	6	10	46,625	-	11,323	62,891	64,616
WHO--WR	81,940	1	-	-	61,130	2,958	1	-	11,496	-	-	3,112	3,244
UNDP	64,060	-	-	-	27,389	2,500	-	-	12,900	-	5,338	1,430	14,503
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,129,973</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>663,244</b>	<b>48,572</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>114,142</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,331</b>	<b>105,451</b>	<b>173,233</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>10.1</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	425,414	4	1	4	315,844	23,769	3	11	31,090	-	6,636	19,802	28,273
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	20,152	-	-	-	13,307	1,800	-	-	-	-	600	2,117	2,328
PK	52,801	-	-	-	34,080	721	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,000
PI	91,254	-	-	-	48,269	3,918	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,919	29,357
PN	55,537	-	-	-	24,086	1,110	-	-	6,957	-	-	7,400	15,984
PH	371,609	5	-	2	165,607	13,623	6	10	51,065	-	11,355	64,356	65,608
WHO--WR	93,370	1	-	-	67,703	3,185	1	-	13,399	-	-	3,652	5,431
UNDP	93,607	-	-	-	39,421	2,940	-	-	16,596	-	5,791	1,980	26,879
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,203,864</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>708,432</b>	<b>51,066</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>121,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,382</b>	<b>110,226</b>	<b>187,860</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>			<b>10.1</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

EL SALVADOR - DETAIL

EL SALVADOR-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

Communicable diseases in El Salvador produce 40.9% of registered deaths from known causes, 22.9% of hospitalizations, and 34.0% of outpatient visits to health services. There is a shortage of epidemiological personnel and auxiliary testing facilities to support diagnosis, and epidemiological notification is inadequate. The objective of this project is to assist in reducing the problem through improved organization and strengthening of the Division of Epidemiology and its branches, training of personnel, and program planning in the areas of execution and evaluation of the activities of control and notification of communicable diseases.

TOTAL		2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	48,554	5,780	6,050	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	48,554	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WP	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	5,780	6,050	6,050

EL SALVADOR-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

El Salvador covers a total area of 21,149 km<sup>2</sup>, 18,656 (88%) of which are considered to be originally malarious; this area has a population of 3.2 million people. All of the originally malarious area is in the attack phase of the malaria program, although only 53% of its territory and 59% of its population benefit from specific antimalarial measures. In areas where the vector is susceptible to DDT this insecticide is applied as a measure of protection for 436,000 inhabitants, with the result that the current status there has been maintained without serious deterioration. In Río Lempa and Golfo de Fonseca, where the vector is resistant to chlorinated insecticides, spraying houses with propoxur every three months is utilized for the protection of 335,000 inhabitants. Between Río Lempa and the Guatemalan border partial spraying with propoxur is carried out every 35 days.

In 1972 there was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases in the Departments of Usulután, San Miguel, and La Unión. However, the problem of resistance to DDT on the part of *A. albimanus* still exists in the central part of the coastal strip (Departments of Usulután, San Vicente, La Paz, and La Libertad), where the same vector is resistant to propoxur. In 1972, 38,355 cases were discovered in 394,935 blood samples throughout the country; in 1971 there were 46,858 cases in 414,331 examinations.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		4	4	4	3	TOTAL	134,153	115,181	116,727	96,138
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0466 4.0467	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	35,200	36,347	37,587	38,770
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0468	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	28,552	26,447	27,587	28,670
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST 4.3508	WR	1	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL	4,022	3,900	4,000	4,100
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.0471	WR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,226	8,000	8,000	8,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	400	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	98,953	78,834	79,140	57,368
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	73,065	73,334	73,440	52,568
						DUTY TRAVEL	5,445	5,500	5,700	4,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	20,443	-	-	-

EL SALVADOR-0216, RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA IN PROBLEM AREAS

The objective of this project is to develop improved methodology for the interruption of malaria transmission in problem areas. For the past several years standardized attack measures with chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides have been ineffectual in preventing malaria in areas of Central America because of physiological resistance and the vector's avoidance of contact with insecticides. Similar problems are encountered to a lesser extent in other countries of the Region. An operational field trial in El Salvador with the carbamate insecticide propoxur in the late 1960's demonstrated its potential for preventing transmission by total house spraying. Because of the high cost of the insecticide, field trials were initiated in 1970 to determine if similar results could be achieved more economically by only partial spraying of houses. Preliminary results are most promising, and protocols for its use in national programs are being developed.

Future activities will consist of evaluating the effectiveness of other candidate insecticides, including OMS-597, which has successfully passed the preliminary criteria of the WHO Program for Evaluation of New Insecticides, and alternative attack measures. The project is being conducted in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador. Seminars will be conducted in 1973 and 1974 on advanced epidemiology and improved methodology of antimosquito measures.

This project was formerly designated as AMRO-0216.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

a resulting increase in air pollution. The information supplied by the station backs up this supposition, and it is now necessary to take appropriate preventive measures.

The purposes of this project are to continue the operation of the station and to obtain the necessary information to determine what preventive measures are required.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	426	1,600	1,600	1,600
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FELLOWSHIPS		426	700	200	200
									1,400	1,400	1,400

#### EL SALVADOR-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The level of health in El Salvador, evaluated in 1970 by various indicators, is unsatisfactory: general mortality was 9.9 per 1,000 people and infant mortality 66.6 per 1,000 live births; 43.8% of all deaths were children under five years of age. Intestinal and other diarrheal diseases, together with bacillar dysentery and dysentery and amebiasis, totaled more than one-fifth of all deaths. Malnutrition and avitaminosis were among the 10 main causes of death, an indication of the nutrition problems in the country.

A measure of morbidity by outpatient consultations indicates that the country provided only 0.52 of these services per person per year, one-third of which were given by Social Security. The largest number of consultations (40%) were for infectious respiratory diseases, digestive disorders, and parasitic infestations; prenatal and postnatal examinations accounted for another 6%. These statistics indicate that there is inadequate health coverage and that preventive programs are very limited and deficient.

The purpose of the project is to cooperate with the Government of El Salvador in implementing the National Health Plan in order to modify this situation through (1) an increase in efficiency; (2) a broadened coverage of health services; (3) improvement in their organization; (4) training of personnel; (5) standardization; and (6) program planning, with the corresponding supervision and on-going evaluation.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL		82,659	71,184	75,054	77,183
P-5 PAHO/WHD REPRESENTATIVE	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	32,200	42,464	45,254	47,383
G-3 CLERK	PR	-	1	1	1						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		28,011	33,864	36,454	38,383
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		470	1,000	1,100	1,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						COMMON SERVICES		3,719	3,600	3,700	3,800
TOTAL		20	12	12	12	SUBTOTAL	WR	50,459	28,720	29,800	29,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	12	4	4	4	FELLOWSHIPS		50,459	28,720	29,800	29,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	8	8	8	8						

#### EL SALVADOR-3200, NURSING SERVICES

El Salvador has 2.2 nurses and 4.6 auxiliaries per 10,000 inhabitants. Each year about 3% (or 26 nurses) are lost to the service when they leave the country. Approximately 65 nurses are graduated each year from the two existing schools of nursing. The distribution of nursing personnel is uneven: 67% are in the large hospitals and only 33% in preventive services. Moreover, there is a high concentration (62%) in the three large cities, especially in the capital. The utilization of personnel, especially of auxiliaries and aides, is unsatisfactory. Because of the absence or scarcity of resources in areas related to nursing, other types of functions, such as administration, reception, laboratory work, and hospital dietetic services, have been incorporated into the nursing activity. This contributes to a decrease in nursing resources.

The purposes of the project are to improve the organization and distribution of resources, to standardize utilization and thus increase efficiency, to define functions at each level, and to improve the training of personnel and increase their number, establishing as a goal 3.0 nurses and 7.4 auxiliaries per 10,000 inhabitants in the next five years.





FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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EL SALVADOR-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The School of Medicine of El Salvador is in the process of reorganization and needs assistance in the areas of administrative structure, curriculum revision, coordination of teaching units, training of personnel and, above all, incorporation or extension of administrative and public health aspects into the medical system. In addition, there are postgraduate courses which are required in order to improve the public health and preventive medicine programs in the country. The purposes of this project are to assist in improving administration and coordination of the teaching units; to update curricula, with emphasis on preventive and administrative medicine; and to provide more opportunities for training and improving teaching personnel.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	9,024	7,800	7,800	7,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		44	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		8,980	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

EL SALVADOR-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

El Salvador has one sanitary engineer for each 165,000 inhabitants. The Faculty of Engineering does not train sanitary engineers, although it does include some subjects of sanitary engineering in its civil engineering curriculum. The content of this curriculum should be expanded in order to improve the education of professionals in these subjects and to broaden the field of practice.

The purposes of this project are to study and improve the curriculum areas, giving emphasis to the practical aspects; to improve the quality of professional teaching, especially in sanitary engineering as it relates to health; and to update teaching materials, particularly literature and bibliography. It also has the purpose of carrying out continuing education activities, mainly through intensive short courses, and to promote applied research in environmental problems.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	700	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
						COURSE COSTS		700	1,200	1,200	1,200

## EL SALVADOR - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	670,726	677,290	628,920	705,755
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,476	4,381	7,888	9,543
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	4,322	5,414	5,363	5,965
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,975	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	36,512	30,254	4,697	2,968
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,575	22,452	17,008	17,884
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA ERADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	84,458	83,918	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	965	1,009	1,059
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	-	1,524	2,065
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,220	4,117	7,197	7,543
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,326	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,210	1,782	-	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	537	-	-	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,389	1,570	1,732	1,779
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	484	516	-	516
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,947	13,035	13,942	14,285
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	3,496	3,510	3,988	4,108
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	704	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,305	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	532	340	380
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,084	1,907	1,976	2,111
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	5,778	6,132	6,400	6,698
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,780	16,587	18,098	19,960
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,287	3,641	5,071	5,322
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,578	12,088	13,709	14,293
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,591	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,350	3,618	3,357	3,990
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	54	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,676	24,118
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,852	3,415	3,236	3,536
2303 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,812	5,584	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	125	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	336	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	1,898	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,770	1,887
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,817	3,557	3,583	3,747
3125 SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,370	1,660	1,660	1,660
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	343	260	260
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,555	1,892	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCIDIDIOSIS	348	35	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	7,225	2,100	1,600	1,600
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,838	3,460	1,456	2,687
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	536	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,982	2,073
3203 NURSING (ZONE III)	8,889	12,065	12,581	12,944
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	690	1,731
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	573	1,864	1,925
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	687	687
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	710	513	513	589
3303 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	60	2,338	3,608	3,812
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,583	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3402 HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING	506	-	-	-
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	491	591	864
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	850	597	931
3503 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,370	7,711	5,550	11,443

3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	13,571	4,026	3,478	3,278
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,404	2,213	2,338	2,482
3603 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,571	2,338	6,014	6,353
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,520	4,367	4,553	4,959
3703 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,821	4,717	4,918	5,111
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,055	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	9,884	12,816	12,870	14,580
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,816	1,336	1,336
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	10,698	-	-	2,094
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,582	1,997	2,193	2,399
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	236,498	230,519	240,421	247,891
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	661	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	959	756	744	891
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	304	200	300	500
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	440	550	528
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	1,950	1,950	1,300
4313 PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,719	4,149	4,335	4,649
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	515	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	1,125	750	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	216	24,875	12,500	12,230
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,967	3,284	3,624	4,085
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	908	407	-
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	82	80	80	80
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	373	462	476	488
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,035	2,101	2,227	2,331
4703 FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,791	-	-	-
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	7,191	1,636	2,121	2,223
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,451	900	900	600
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,028	1,235	1,323	1,417
4803 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,043	5,316	5,562	5,844
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	358	2,586	2,863	3,013
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,353
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,224	14,444
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,089	27,874	32,331	62,532
4903 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	8,661	9,589	4,847	4,991
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,103	2,688	19,956	22,636
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,624	-	7,234	3,623
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,271	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,422	2,166	1,626	1,670
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	181	279	435	468
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	465	361	360	2,530
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	481	498	2,131	2,681
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,624	1,489	3,189	5,378
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	3,172	4,492	4,678	4,856
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,930	2,783	2,903
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,257	5,727	5,193	3,855
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	842	1,817	3,099
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	179	315	473	999
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	854	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,005	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,096	1,188	3,795	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,333	1,400	1,477	1,739
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,247	1,039	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	636	451	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,640	1,144	979	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	842	1,852	1,852	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## EL SALVADOR - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	351,041	308,965	501,053	498,109	670,726	677,290	628,920	705,755
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	83,222	120,451	148,027	167,050	245,880	247,894	237,634	258,364
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	82,380	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	25,605	78,277	19,968	20,152
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	45,999	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	31,067	53,867	55,636	55,537
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	51,948	52,803	52,801	52,801
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,473	83,264	87,257	91,254
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	207,819	123,114	317,626	295,659	60,149	135,970	64,934	75,950
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	60,000	65,400	35,400	35,400	15,378	23,431	46,540	57,970
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	519	505	64,060	93,607

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,021,767	986,255	1,129,973	1,203,864
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	329,102	368,345	385,661	425,414
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	82,380	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	25,605	78,277	19,968	20,152
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	45,999	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	31,067	53,867	55,636	55,537
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	51,948	52,803	52,801	52,801
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,473	83,264	87,257	91,254
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	15	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	267,988	259,084	382,560	371,609
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	75,378	88,831	81,940	93,370
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	519	505	64,060	93,607

## GUATEMALA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
283,307	29.4	283,455	24.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	318,676	25.5	340,258	27.6
217,335	22.5	197,103	17.4	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	193,137	15.4	202,365	16.3
8,678	.9	25,803	2.3	0100 GENERAL	18,227	1.5	25,533	2.1
144,609	14.9	128,203	11.3	0200 MALARIA	123,302	9.9	123,884	10.0
2,546	.3	5,038	.4	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	9,418	.8	8,587	.7
1,873	.2	2,086	.2	0500 LEPROSY	1,731	.1	2,295	.2
26	*	180	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	*	180	*
29,143	3.0	33,635	3.0	0700 ZOONOSES	35,603	2.8	36,397	2.9
30,041	3.1	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,560	.1	2,637	.2
419	.1	2,158	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,116	.2	2,852	.2
65,972	6.9	86,352	7.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	125,539	10.1	137,893	11.3
33,820	3.5	53,792	4.7	2100 GENERAL SUPPLIES	70,693	5.6	77,543	6.3
29,303	2.6	22,947	2.0	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	50,741	4.1	54,452	4.4
4,682	.5	6,193	.5	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	636	.1	631	.1
698	.1	1,615	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.2	1,965	.2
1,469	.2	1,805	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,535	.1	3,302	.3
567,612	58.5	713,335	63.0	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	776,169	62.0	784,062	63.5
205,679	21.2	181,772	16.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	171,293	13.7	182,923	14.8
71,908	7.4	48,484	4.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	49,134	3.9	47,146	3.8
60,543	6.2	54,946	4.8	3200 NURSING	48,710	3.9	50,319	4.1
20,589	2.1	16,506	1.5	3300 LABORATORY	6,544	.5	7,181	.6
778	.1	1,479	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,364	.1	1,637	.1
7,914	.8	12,280	1.1	3500 STATISTICS	15,768	1.3	23,636	1.9
24,964	2.6	30,449	2.7	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	30,082	2.4	31,511	2.6
18,983	2.0	17,628	1.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	19,691	1.6	21,493	1.7
361,933	37.3	531,563	46.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	604,876	48.3	601,139	48.7
874	.1	6,193	.5	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	5,307	.4	6,128	.5
255,321	26.4	248,262	21.9	4200 NUTRITION	259,500	20.7	269,621	21.8
3,898	.4	7,667	.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	4,999	.4	12,751	1.0
5,102	.5	5,617	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	5,334	.4	7,410	.6
909	.1	3,254	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	4,733	.4	6,080	.7
698	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
18,703	1.9	181,057	16.0	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	233,967	18.7	176,731	14.3
10,056	1.0	33,049	2.9	4800 MEDICAL CARE	31,322	2.5	35,345	2.9
48,091	5.0	40,078	3.5	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	56,224	4.5	81,469	6.6
2,420	.2	2,831	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.1	1,670	.1
15,861	1.6	2,845	.3	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	869	.1	935	.1
117,856	12.1	136,645	12.1	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	156,592	12.5	111,158	8.9
3,847	.4	3,990	.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	3,195	.3	4,023	.3
30,157	3.1	33,814	3.0	6200 MEDICINE	33,433	2.7	32,242	2.6
4,131	.4	5,933	.5	6300 NURSING	7,782	.6	9,868	.8
51,554	5.3	65,312	5.8	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	64,079	5.1	9,207	.7
4,872	.5	10,364	.9	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	13,241	1.1	15,109	1.2
18,033	1.9	11,031	1.0	6600 DENTISTRY	11,751	.9	14,434	1.2
5,262	.5	6,201	.5	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	23,111	1.8	26,275	2.1
968,775	100.0	1,133,435	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,251,437	100.0	1,235,478	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## GUATEMALA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS	STC	LOCAL MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	362,306	3	-	4	241,014	24,145	2	5	22,809	-	7,527	38,824	27,987
PM	30,894	-	-	-	12,034	754	-	-	-	-	10,354	7,752	
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	
PG	19,648	-	-	-	6,058	-	-	-	1,593	-	5,101	2,375	4,521
PK	64,982	-	-	9	22,865	2,072	-	-	12,989	-	6,719	3,326	17,011
PI	64,934	-	-	-	35,228	621	-	-	27	-	-	8,464	20,594
PN	111,472	-	-	-	42,800	3,348	-	-	3,822	-	2	18,546	42,954
PH	47,522	1	-	-	25,286	2,219	-	-	1,286	-	-	12,538	6,193
PS	2,583	-	-	-	570	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	-	-
WHO--WR	186,911	3	-	3	90,726	6,043	6	14	55,679	-	6,144	21,713	6,606
UNDP	35,240	-	-	4	19,940	-	1	-	8,788	-	-	2,308	4,204
WO	41,472	1	-	-	11,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,544	9,660
UNFPA	518	-	-	-	518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>968,775</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>508,514</b>	<b>39,202</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>106,993</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,506</b>	<b>142,992</b>	<b>143,568</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				52.5	4.1			11.0		2.8	14.8	14.8
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	445,627	5	1	9	330,523	24,029	3	8	26,471	-	16,306	22,868	25,430
PM	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	64,976	-	-	3	28,926	1,427	-	2	6,076	-	10,177	7,859	10,511
PK	66,002	-	-	-	37,398	900	-	-	-	-	-	7,341	20,363
PN	83,260	-	-	-	43,932	3,562	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,288	26,687
PH	66,541	1	-	-	33,820	2,127	-	-	7,197	-	-	7,869	15,528
WHO--WR	192,623	2	-	3	107,811	8,196	4	7	33,101	-	4,873	22,636	16,006
UNDP	160,622	1	-	10	69,652	2,060	-	1	4,880	-	-	77,025	7,005
WO	52,000	1	-	-	20,000	-	-	2	2,500	-	-	7,000	22,500
UNFPA	505	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,133,435</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>673,599</b>	<b>42,341</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83,016</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,356</b>	<b>158,886</b>	<b>144,237</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				59.4	3.8			7.3		2.8	14.0	12.7
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	501,504	6	1	11	388,850	27,806	5	7	35,563	-	9,055	14,450	25,780
PM	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,066	-	-	-	7,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	915	2,641
PK	66,000	-	-	-	39,000	900	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	21,100
PN	87,256	-	-	-	46,101	3,741	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,600	28,023
PH	55,632	-	-	-	23,775	1,185	-	-	7,163	-	-	7,675	15,834
WHO--WR	200,070	3	-	3	118,811	12,134	4	8	36,567	-	12,066	14,162	6,330
UNDP	219,806	1	-	-	64,711	3,016	1	1	16,604	-	-	124,704	10,771
WO	54,714	1	-	-	5,121	-	-	6	7,500	-	-	11,253	30,840
UNFPA	55,299	-	-	-	20,522	1,750	-	-	12,625	-	5,118	1,345	13,939
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,251,437</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>714,491</b>	<b>50,532</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>118,813</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,239</b>	<b>186,104</b>	<b>159,258</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				57.1	4.0			9.5		2.1	14.9	12.4
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	538,041	6	1	9	408,745	30,597	5	14	44,841	-	9,167	17,704	26,987
PM	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,697	-	-	-	7,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	2,925
PK	66,000	-	-	-	42,600	900	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	17,500
PN	91,252	-	-	-	48,269	3,918	-	-	2,791	-	-	6,919	29,355
PH	55,532	-	-	-	24,085	1,110	-	-	6,954	-	-	7,400	15,983
WHO--WR	220,072	3	-	3	129,696	13,723	5	7	41,106	-	12,634	17,488	5,425
UNDP	171,829	1	-	-	70,534	3,171	1	-	15,146	-	-	68,990	13,988
UNFPA	80,935	-	-	-	30,904	2,140	-	-	15,971	-	5,455	1,795	24,670
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,235,478</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>762,893</b>	<b>55,559</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>126,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,256</b>	<b>126,128</b>	<b>136,833</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				61.7	4.5			10.3		2.2	10.2	11.1
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PG--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PK--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PN--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

GUATEMALA - DETAIL

GUATEMALA-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Communicable diseases are the cause of 66% of the total deaths in Guatemala. Specific preventive measures are available for many of the diseases, yet vaccination coverage is very low in the country due to lack of trained personnel, shortage of equipment, and the high cost of some vaccines. The purpose of this project is to improve the surveillance and control of communicable diseases. Special emphasis is being placed on programs of vaccination against poliomyelitis and measles. PAHO will assist in training personnel and in the organization and development of local demonstration programs.

TOTAL		3	2	3	3	TOTAL		67,661	65,755	96,338	97,503
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1						
						SUBTOTAL	PR	-	10,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	10,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	1,400	1,400	6,050
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	6,050

GUATEMALA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

In 1972 the limits of the malarious area in Guatemala were redetermined to include a population of 2,087,000 or 37.2% of the total population of the country. All of the malarious area is in the attack phase. Since 1971 a new plan of operations has been developed, based on domiciliary spraying of DDT in the areas susceptible to the vector and the use of propxur where the vector is resistant to chlorinated insecticides. DDT is applied in twice-yearly cycles in areas including 145,000 houses and in quarterly cycles in other areas with 16,500 houses. Propxur is applied every three months to 72,000 houses and every 45 days to another 3,000. As a complementary measure, antimalarial drugs are distributed.

In the last three years there has been a slight decrease in the number of known cases, from 11,044 in 1970 among 447,706 blood samples studied, to 7,750 in 1972 in 345,156 samples. One factor that indicates the favorable effect of the program is the disappearance of infections due to P. falciparum: in 1967 there were 1,284 known cases caused by this parasite, and in 1972 there were only four.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		3	2	3	3	TOTAL		67,661	65,755	96,338	97,503
P-4 ENTOMOLOGIST .3841	PR	-	-	1	1						
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0481 4.0482	WR	2	1	1	1						
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0483	PR	1	1	1	1						
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,556	26,447	55,174	57,340
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,354	2,300	4,400	5,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		100	6,500	5,000	5,000
						SUBTOTAL	WR	39,651	30,508	31,764	30,163
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	-						
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,414	27,108	28,264	27,963
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,736	2,000	2,100	2,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		12,501	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	-

GUATEMALA-0701, RABIES VACCINE

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Guatemala and the Instituto Biológico de Guatemala in the production of rabies vaccines through provision of certain laboratory equipment.

TOTAL		5,000	-	-	-
	WR				
GRANTS		5,000	-	-	-

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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GUATEMALA-0901, MEASLES CONTROL						\$	\$	\$	\$

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Guatemala in a program of vaccination against measles. The plan was to vaccinate 80% of the children under five years of age, starting with a pilot project of 23,000 doses in the Central Region of the country.

TOTAL	PR	30,000	-	-	-
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SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		30,000	-	-	-

#### GUATEMALA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purpose of this project is to extend water supply and sewerage services in urban and rural areas of Guatemala, to study and control pollution of water services, and to improve solid waste disposal services. The targets for the period 1973-75 are to serve 46% of the urban population by house connections, to provide 18% of the rural population with reasonable access to safe water, and to provide sewerage services to 45% of the urban population. It is planned to organize solid waste disposal services in five of the main cities of the interior, to develop a program of water pollution control, and to train 50% of the sanitary inspectors. It is hoped that the various agencies concerned with the planning, construction, and operation of water and sewerage systems will be integrated within the next year.

AID and IADB cooperate in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	18,003	33,147	35,187	39,870
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P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0490	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		14,980	26,447	27,587	28,670
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	4,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		151	500	500	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,872	4,200	2,800	4,200
TOTAL		-	1	2	3						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	2	3						
TOTAL		3	3	2	3						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	3	2	3						

#### GUATEMALA-2500, AIR POLLUTION

The purpose of this project is to install and maintain air sampling stations in Guatemala City to provide the information necessary for the planning of air pollution control measures. The first such station is expected to begin operating in 1973.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	PR	273	800	500	2,200
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		273	800	500	800
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,400

#### GUATEMALA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The predominant health problems in Guatemala are those that affect a young, mostly rural population, with a high birth rate, low educational level, and low income. Even though available data are deficient, it is clear that in the structure of mortality reducible diseases predominate, especially in the population under five years of age. Other factors affecting the level of health are nutritional and environmental deficiencies, and a low level of immunity of the population. Basic resources in the public health sector are insufficient and not well distributed.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the organization and development of the technico-administrative health structure at the various levels of government and in the formulation and execution of a national health plan.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.



FUND					FUND					
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975					
-----					-----					
					\$ \$ \$ \$					
TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	105,930	81,247	85,381	84,385
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3675	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 20,009	21,042	24,136	25,217
P-3 NUPSE 4.0986	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	17,665	20,742	21,736	22,717
TOTAL		3	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL	7,324	7,300	2,400	2,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	3	3	3	COURSE COSTS	20	-	-	-
TOTAL		20	9	10	10	SUBTOTAL	WR 85,921	58,205	61,245	59,168
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	6	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,720	22,185	22,645	23,968
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	14	5	6	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	5,766	6,000	6,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	610	1,000	1,100	1,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,305	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	52,520	24,520	27,000	27,000
						COURSE COSTS	-	3,500	3,500	-

## GUATEMALA-3200, NURSING SERVICES

Nursing services in Guatemala are insufficient in quality and quantity to support the health activities. There is poor utilization of nursing personnel, and there is no nursing policy which clearly defines its role and prepares the personnel to carry it out. The purposes of this project are to improve nursing services in the country by defining the role of nursing in accordance with the requirements of the health programs and policy of the country, and to establish new ones which promote the development of nursing; to train nursing personnel at all levels through the organization of postbasic, continuing, and in-service programs as needed; to prepare new nursing personnel at those levels required for the health programs of the country and which can be accommodated in the socioeconomic structure; and to develop techniques and audiovisual training materials in conformity with the needs of the educational programs.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
1 1 - -					PH 18,523 12,150 - -					
P-3 NURSE .3217	PH	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	16,659	11,150	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	1,864	1,000	-	-

## GUATEMALA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The objectives of this project are to strengthen the national laboratory system in Guatemala in accordance with the requirements of the national health plan; to improve and broaden the laboratory facilities and procedures, particularly those applicable to the diagnosis of infectious diseases and to environmental control; to train personnel to promote the establishment of the career of medical technologist; and to improve and extend the facilities for production and control of biological products.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
4 4 - -					UNDP 17,747 10,000 - -					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	4	4	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,000	10,000	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	285	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	7,462	-	-	-

## GUATEMALA-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the administrative organization of the health statistics unit of the Ministry of Health, integrating the statistical offices of the various agencies of the health sector in order to avoid duplication of effort. The use of the International Certificate of Death will be promoted and a substitute will be recommended to be used by civil registrars when there is no medical certification. In addition, PAHO cooperates in the training of personnel and the organization of statistical services in the health regions.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
- - 1 1					1,516 5,780 25,218 27,898					
P-2 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN 4.3678	WR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 1,516	5,780	7,050	7,450
TOTAL		1	2	2	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	1,516	5,780	6,050	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	1	2	SUBTOTAL	WR -	-	18,168	20,448
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	14,168	15,448
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	4,000	5,000

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

GUATEMALA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

The health authorities of Guatemala are beginning to study the magnitude of radiation exposure in the country. They have available to them the Institute of Nuclear Energy, whose basic law gives it the responsibility of registry of existing equipment and of dosimetric control of persons who work with radiation. The purposes of this project are to propose legislation and standards related to radiation exposure; to learn of the number, use, and condition of the equipment; to establish a personnel dosimetry service; to train personnel for supervision of the equipment; and to diminish the risks inherent in the use of radiation sources to acceptable levels.

TOTAL		-	-	1	2	TOTAL	PP	-	-	1,400	3,800
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	2,800

GUATEMALA-4701, UNIFIED FOOD CONTROL LABORATORY

The objectives of this project are to strengthen food control activities with a view to the better protection of the health of the population, to contribute to the improvement of food technology in industry, to protect the consumer economically, to facilitate and enhance intrazonal trade, and to expand export of foodstuffs to foreign markets. It is intended to realize these aims by creating a unified food control laboratory by the fusion of the Food Control and Analysis Division of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) in Guatemala City and the Bromatological Laboratory of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, coordinated with strengthening of the food inspection services vested in the Food Control Department. Specialized laboratory staffs will also be offered to other Central American countries, and analytical methodology research to standardize the methods used in the area will be an additional vital task of the laboratory, as well as the coordination of periodic revisions of the Sanitary Food Standards.

TOTAL		-	4	4	4	TOTAL		3,236	176,421	228,110	171,577
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
P-5 LABORATORY ADVISER .2033	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	53,121	56,710	59,377
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4,3986	UNDP	-	1	1	1						
P-2 LABORATORY ADVISER .3535	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	51,321	54,710	57,177
G-4 LABORATORY ASSISTANT .3536	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVFL		-	1,800	2,000	2,200
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL		-	1	2	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	10,000	10,000	10,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	3,236	113,300	161,400	102,200
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	28,500	28,500	28,500
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	75,000	115,000	58,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	3,200	9,600	6,400
						MISCELLANEOUS		3,236	5,100	6,800	7,800

GUATEMALA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Guatemala in extending the coverage of medical care services and in making them more efficient; in planning the construction of new hospitals and the renovation and expansion of existing ones; and, finally, in training personnel in the organization and administration of medical care and hospital services.

TOTAL		-	1	2	-	TOTAL	PR	-	6,650	10,050	6,050
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	2	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	4,000	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	6,050	6,050
TOTAL		-	1	2	2	COURSE COSTS		-	3,250	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1						

GUATEMALA-4802, OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES MEDICINE

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Guatemala in the development of a program for the treatment of occupational diseases and to assist the Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social in improving its programs in this respect, as well as those of the provincial departments.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		-	6	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	15,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	15,000	-	-

#### GUATEMALA-4900, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The Government of Guatemala has expressed concern over the low coverage of follow-up health care services for pregnant women and for children under five years of age, and of family orientation services for women in the fertile age group in Quetzaltenango and other areas. The lack of adequately trained personnel is a particular problem for the expansion of these services.

The purposes of this project are to establish a methodology of work which will increase follow-up health care services to 40% of pregnant women and 40% of children under five years of age; and to provide 20% of the women of the fertile age group with family education services, especially in the area of Quetzaltenango, but also to include Solola and San Marcos. PAHO will provide assistance primarily in the area of training for nursing and paramedical personnel.

		9	3	-	-	TOTAL	17,280	13,000	-	-
TOTAL						TOTAL				
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PC	-	3	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	9	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	13,000	-
TOTAL		-	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	2	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	5,000	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,000	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	17,280	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		14,269	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		3,011	-	-

#### GUATEMALA-5100, CANCER CONTROL

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Guatemala in the establishment of a program of cervical cancer control. The immediate objectives are the training of cytotechnologists for the countries of Central America and Panama; provision of detection and follow-up services for cancer of the cervix discovered in women attending MCH clinics; and creation of a reference center for exfoliative cytology.

TOTAL	PK	15,000	-	-	-
GRANTS		15,000	-	-	-

#### GUATEMALA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The School of Medicine in Guatemala placed in operation a new plan of studies in 1969, simultaneously with the establishment of free entry of students. These events have aggravated the disproportion between teaching resources and the demands for training and research. A marked predominance of undergraduate training programs persists to the detriment of diversification in the training of both professional and technical personnel. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the training of health personnel to meet the needs of the health sector of the country.

		1	2	2	1	TOTAL	PR	7,913	10,380	12,050	10,050
TOTAL						TOTAL					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	2	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		740	4,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,551	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		372	4,380	6,050	6,050
						COURSE COSTS		5,250	-	-	-

#### GUATEMALA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to expand the technical training of professional and subprofessional personnel working in the field of environmental sanitation. Assistance is provided to the Regional School of Sanitary Engineering for Central America and Panama, University of San Carlos, in improving its curriculum, organizing a program of continuing education, and developing applied research.

The project is also supported by the Government of Switzerland.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975								
-----					-----								
TOTAL					TOTAL								
-----					-----								
		1	1	1	-			\$	\$	\$	\$		
		49,523	62,900	61,114	5,400			49,523	62,900	61,114	5,400		
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----		
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.3857	WD	1	1	1	-			PR	8,051	10,900	6,400	5,400	
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
TOTAL		1	1	1	1				-----	-----	-----	-----	
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1				PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,062	2,000	2,000	2,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----				SEMINAR COSTS	-	4,500	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				FELLOWSHIPS	5,490	1,400	1,400	1,400
		-----	-----	-----	-----				COURSE COSTS	1,499	3,000	3,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	3	7	1				-----	-----	-----	-----	
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-				WD	41,472	52,000	54,714	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1					-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WD	-	2	6	-				PERSONNEL-POSTS	11,268	20,000	5,121	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	500	5,500	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	24,544	7,000	11,253	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				FELLOWSHIPS	-	2,500	7,500	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				GRANTS	5,660	17,000	14,340	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----				MISCELLANEOUS	-	5,000	11,000	-

## GUATEMALA-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to assist the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala, which is the regional veterinary school for Central America and Panama, in improvement of its teaching program, special emphasis being placed on the teaching of preventive medicine and public health. Local courses and continuing education programs are being promoted.

TOTAL					TOTAL								
-----					-----								
		-	2	2	2			PR	2,675	8,300	9,150	10,550	
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2				PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----				SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	915	1,500	500	500
TOTAL		1	2	1	2				FELLOWSHIPS	1,760	2,800	4,650	6,050
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	1								
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	-	1								
		-----	-----	-----	-----								

## GUATEMALA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

There are serious problems in dental health in Guatemala. Dental caries has a prevalence of 93 to 100%. Periodontal diseases also have a high incidence, with more than 50% of the rural population of school age estimated to have some type of gingival disease. Human resources for provision of services are markedly insufficient (0.6 dentists per 10,000 inhabitants) and are poorly distributed (81% of the dentists are in Guatemala City). The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Faculty of Dentistry in development of its training programs, its organization, and its orientation toward public dental health problems.

TOTAL					TOTAL								
-----					-----								
		2	2	2	2			PR	16,276	8,880	9,150	11,950	
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	2				PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	5,890	4,000	4,000	4,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----				SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	606	500	500	500
TOTAL		1	1	1	3				FELLOWSHIPS	9,780	4,380	4,650	7,450
		-----	-----	-----	-----				-----	-----	-----	-----	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	1	1	1								
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	2								
		-----	-----	-----	-----								

## GUATEMALA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	592,219	611,625	676,389	758,195
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,475	4,380	7,888	9,543
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	7,203	9,023	8,939	9,940
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	21,906	7,563	4,695	2,968
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,575	22,451	21,260	22,354
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA ERADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	31,674	31,469	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	965	1,009	1,059
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	921	1,524	2,064
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,220	4,117	4,318	4,525
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,326	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	-	1,578	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,389	1,570	1,731	1,779
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	484	516	-	516
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER	17,895	26,062	27,881	28,561
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	6,244	4,269	7,122	7,336
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOSES	-	704	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0920 CHOLERA	41	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
0925 STRENGTH, TYPHUS AND OTHER RICKETT. DIS. SURV. AND DIAG. FACIL.	-	-	-	1,600
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	419	1,626	2,176	2,472
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	-	532	340	380
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,084	1,907	1,976	2,111
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	7,706	8,175	8,532	8,930
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,779	16,584	18,094	19,958
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,287	3,641	5,070	5,322
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,577	12,088	18,280	19,055
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,591	-	-
2219 WATER METERS	4,454	118	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,350	3,618	3,356	3,988
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	54	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,134	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,675	24,116
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	509	610	576	631
2303 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,812	5,583	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	23	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT Aedes Aegypti BORNE DISEASES	338	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,770	1,886
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,817	3,556	3,583	3,747
3125 SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,379	1,670	1,670	1,670
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	710	670	507	507
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,554	1,892	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,837	3,460	1,454	2,686
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,899	1,982	2,073
3203 NURSING (ZONE III)	11,853	16,088	16,776	17,257
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	690	690	1,731
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	573	1,863	1,924
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	687	687
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	265	-	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	710	513	513	589
3303 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	60	2,338	3,608	3,812
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376

3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,583	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3402 HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING	505	-	-	-
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	491	591	864
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	850	597	931
3503 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,370	7,711	7,398	15,255
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,404	2,213	2,338	2,482
3603 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,571	2,338	3,608	3,812
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,520	4,367	4,553	4,959
3703 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,820	4,717	6,558	6,814
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,054	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	6,589	8,544	8,580	9,720
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	1,500	2,700	2,700
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	2,879	-	2,093
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,582	1,997	2,193	2,399
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	249,476	243,704	253,608	261,076
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	418	500	500	500
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	661	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	959	756	744	891
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4240 SEMINAR ON MALNUTRITION AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT	2,583	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,467
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	550	660	792
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	1,950	-	1,950
4313 PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,718	4,152	4,339	4,651
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	-	-	5,050
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	502	938	938	1,340
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	633	487	300	800
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,967	3,284	3,694	4,164
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	908	402	1,106
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	165	480	480	480
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	744	2,774	2,853	2,930
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,034	2,101	2,226	2,331
4703 FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,791	-	-	-
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,191	1,635	2,121	2,223
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,451	900	900	600
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,026	1,234	1,322	1,416
4803 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,043	5,316	7,417	7,792
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	7,479	2,586	2,863	3,012
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,508	2,263	2,306	2,352
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,364	14,723
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,316	24,390	28,785	54,711
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,827	2,688	19,956	22,636
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,623	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,271	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,420	2,165	1,626	1,670
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	666	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRD-4810)	362	557	869	935
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	499	2,288	-	-
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	1,705	1,320	1,321	2,530
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,847	3,990	3,195	4,023
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,622	2,980	3,189	3,582
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	4,229	5,990	6,238	6,474
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,929	2,781	2,903
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,253	5,725	5,191	3,855
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1,685	1,817	2,065
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	178	315	472	998
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	853	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,025	1,880	1,880
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,096	1,188	3,795	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINSTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315

6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,333	1,400	1,846	2,174
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,197	1,714	4,091	4,209
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,245	1,039	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	451	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,144	979	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	842	1,852	1,852	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## GUATEMALA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	376,556	521,810	575,048	477,283	592,219	611,625	676,389	758,195
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	132,726	206,247	236,357	249,254	229,580	239,380	265,147	288,787
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	30,894	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	13,000	-	-	19,648	51,976	11,066	11,697
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	32,280	-	-	-	32,702	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	18,523	12,150	-	-	28,999	54,391	55,632	55,532
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	64,934	66,002	66,000	66,000
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,472	83,260	87,256	91,252
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	2,583	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	130,572	100,113	122,577	125,829	56,339	92,510	77,493	94,243
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	20,983	138,300	161,400	102,200	14,257	22,322	58,406	69,629
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	41,472	52,000	54,714	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	518	505	55,299	80,935

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	968,775	1,133,435	1,251,437	1,235,478
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	362,306	445,627	501,504	538,041
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	30,894	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	19,648	64,976	11,066	11,697
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	64,982	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	47,522	66,541	55,632	55,532
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	64,934	66,002	66,000	66,000
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,472	83,260	87,256	91,252
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	2,583	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	186,911	192,623	200,070	220,072
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	35,240	160,622	219,806	171,829
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	41,472	52,000	54,714	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	518	505	55,299	80,935





## HONDURAS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
224,398	27.4	260,848	31.8	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	280,318	32.6	292,237	31.4
149,093	18.2	169,699	20.7	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	146,381	17.0	148,524	16.0
5,795	.7	10,792	1.3	0100 GENERAL	13,250	1.5	15,507	1.7
113,447	13.9	120,929	14.7	0200 MALARIA	89,109	10.4	91,375	9.8
6,529	.8	4,117	.5	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	7,840	.9	4,525	.5
1,872	.2	2,086	.3	0500 LEPROSY	1,731	.2	2,295	.3
26	*	180	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	*	180	*
21,383	2.6	30,265	3.7	0700 ZONOSSES	31,861	3.7	32,655	3.5
40	*	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,560	.2	1,037	.1
1	*	1,330	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	850	.1	950	.1
75,305	9.2	91,149	11.1	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	133,937	15.6	143,713	15.4
48,044	5.9	58,420	7.1	2100 GENERAL	61,914	7.2	65,827	7.1
20,845	2.5	22,828	2.8	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	46,168	5.4	49,684	5.3
4,523	.6	7,282	.9	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	22,888	2.7	25,135	2.7
697	.1	1,614	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.1	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
521,860	63.8	493,183	60.2	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	520,195	60.4	578,441	61.7
181,790	22.1	156,920	19.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	166,350	19.3	177,333	18.9
124,400	15.2	101,241	12.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	106,322	12.4	108,763	11.6
24,423	3.0	15,567	1.9	3200 NURSING	20,747	2.4	20,784	2.2
2,858	.3	7,020	.9	3300 LABORATORY	7,058	.8	7,697	.8
270	*	1,477	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.1	1,635	.2
6,397	.8	6,498	.8	3500 STATISTICS	6,868	.8	12,372	1.3
4,462	.5	7,491	.9	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	5,944	.7	6,293	.7
18,980	2.3	17,626	2.1	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	18,049	2.1	19,789	2.1
340,070	41.7	336,263	41.1	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	353,845	41.1	401,108	42.8
874	.1	2,031	.2	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	2,997	.3	3,818	.4
239,368	29.3	234,898	28.7	4200 NUTRITION	244,801	28.5	256,348	27.4
4,597	.6	6,541	.8	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	6,728	.8	5,047	.5
3,967	.5	3,284	.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3,694	.4	4,164	.4
451	.1	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	555	.1	858	.1
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	994	.1	999	.1
15,464	1.9	4,636	.6	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,857	.7	5,154	.6
14,103	1.7	16,760	2.0	4800 MEDICAL CARE	26,092	3.0	34,016	3.6
58,019	7.1	64,479	7.9	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	60,114	7.0	88,615	9.5
2,351	.3	2,104	.3	5000 REHABILITATION	1,579	.2	1,622	.2
179	*	278	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	434	*	467	*
72,065	8.8	65,848	8.0	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	59,613	7.0	63,919	6.9
3,845	.5	3,990	.5	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	3,194	.4	4,022	.4
52,175	6.4	42,011	5.1	6200 MEDICINE	35,388	4.1	35,323	3.8
4,131	.5	5,919	.7	6300 NURSING	7,761	.9	9,868	1.1
4,895	.6	5,577	.7	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	5,729	.7	6,395	.7
1,757	.2	2,151	.3	6600 DENTISTRY	2,600	.3	2,484	.3
5,262	.6	6,200	.7	6700 BIostatistics	4,941	.6	5,827	.6
818,323	100.0	819,879	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	860,126	100.0	934,597	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## HONDURAS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	316,260	3	-	1	227,190	20,711	1	5	12,362	7,443	24,530	24,024
PM	30,893	-	-	-	12,033	754	-	-	-	-	10,354	7,752
PW	293	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	17,549	-	-	-	5,734	-	-	-	1,593	2,244	5,254	2,724
PK	55,753	-	-	-	11,037	2,321	-	-	12,989	3,707	6,450	19,249
PI	51,945	-	-	-	28,183	496	-	-	21	-	6,770	16,475
PN	111,472	-	-	-	42,800	3,348	-	-	3,022	2	18,546	42,954
PH	28,998	-	-	-	8,626	355	-	-	1,286	-	12,538	6,193
WHO--WR	191,129	2	-	9	90,956	7,618	7	9	57,081	5,476	24,554	5,444
UNDP	14,019	-	-	-	9,940	-	-	-	1,326	-	1,786	967
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>818,323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>436,718</b>	<b>35,603</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>90,480</b>	<b>18,872</b>	<b>110,782</b>	<b>125,868</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>53.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	327,613	3	-	3	261,909	19,780	1	3	11,090	8,498	3,050	23,286
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	81,640	-	-	-	26,803	2,200	-	-	3,351	5,457	15,970	27,859
PI	52,801	-	-	-	29,917	720	-	-	-	-	5,873	16,291
PN	83,258	-	-	-	43,932	3,562	-	-	2,790	-	6,288	26,686
PH	53,858	-	-	-	22,668	1,126	-	-	7,197	-	7,604	15,263
WHO--WR	196,523	2	-	8	110,509	9,117	1	7	19,957	3,766	40,783	12,391
UNDP	22,403	-	-	-	16,211	559	-	-	1,680	-	2,025	1,928
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>819,879</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>513,485</b>	<b>37,104</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46,065</b>	<b>17,721</b>	<b>81,593</b>	<b>123,911</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>62.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	365,104	4	-	3	290,518	21,441	1	3	11,363	7,141	6,238	28,403
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,062	-	-	-	7,507	-	-	-	-	-	915	2,640
PI	52,800	-	-	-	31,200	720	-	-	-	-	4,000	16,880
PN	87,252	-	-	-	46,100	3,740	-	-	2,790	-	6,400	28,022
PH	55,628	-	-	-	23,773	1,184	-	-	7,163	-	7,674	15,834
WHO--WR	183,494	2	-	8	108,166	8,691	1	5	17,405	10,947	31,150	7,135
UNDP	45,840	-	-	-	31,314	1,370	-	-	6,793	-	3,055	3,108
UNFPA	59,056	-	-	-	26,975	2,500	-	-	10,225	4,478	1,430	13,448
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>860,126</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>565,643</b>	<b>39,646</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55,739</b>	<b>22,566</b>	<b>61,062</b>	<b>115,470</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>65.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	386,899	4	-	3	308,179	24,637	1	4	11,891	6,126	8,172	27,894
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,691	-	-	-	7,936	-	-	-	-	-	831	2,924
PI	52,800	-	-	-	34,080	720	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,000
PN	91,248	-	-	-	48,269	3,917	-	-	2,790	-	6,918	29,354
PH	55,528	-	-	-	24,084	1,109	-	-	6,954	-	7,400	15,981
WHO--WR	192,277	2	-	8	114,185	8,918	1	5	18,568	10,469	32,539	7,598
UNDP	56,094	-	-	-	37,257	1,525	-	-	8,536	-	3,597	5,179
UNFPA	87,940	-	-	-	38,814	2,940	-	-	13,697	5,090	1,980	25,419
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>936,597</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>612,924</b>	<b>43,766</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62,436</b>	<b>21,685</b>	<b>65,437</b>	<b>128,349</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>65.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>			<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PH--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

HONDURAS - DETAIL

HONDURAS-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The originally malarious area of Honduras includes a population of 2.3 million inhabitants, 19.5% of whom are in areas of consolidation and 80.5% in areas of the attack phase of the malaria program. In spite of the efforts made to date, it has not been possible to stop transmission, due mainly to technical problems caused by the resistance of the vector to DDT in some areas of the country. In addition to the technical problems, there have been budgetary limitations which have not permitted application of attack measures to the whole area of transmission.

The plan of operations provides for spraying with propoxur four times a year in the areas where the vector is resistant to chlorinated insecticides and the use of twice-yearly cycles of DDT where this insecticide is effective. The number of cases registered in 1971 was 48,586, based on 255,773 blood samples examined, and in 1972 there were 18,651 cases based on 226,579 samples. The greatest decrease occurred in areas sprayed with propoxur.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	49,281	58,488	62,146	63,404
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0934	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		43,931	49,088	52,646	53,804
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.0508	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		4,308	4,400	4,500	4,600
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		662	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		380	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						

HONDURAS-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Honduras in a national program for the control of tuberculosis.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	3,984	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		704	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,280	-	-	-

HONDURAS-2100, SANITARY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PUERTO CORTES)

The purpose of this project is to improve environmental conditions in Honduras through plans and programs, in both urban and rural areas, of basic sanitation, water supply, and waste disposal. In addition, programs will be implemented to improve administrative procedures and to prepare personnel.

From 1973 to 1975 it is planned to improve and significantly extend the water and sewerage systems in the metropolitan area as well as in other cities in the country. Seventy-five rural water systems will be constructed with local funds, and if funds from outside sources are obtained, the request for which are in preparation, these will be extended to 150 other localities. The program of latrine building will be intensified, with a goal by the end of 1974 of adding 5,000 latrines annually instead of the current 2,000. It is hoped to extend the coverage of urban sanitation systems in all localities having more than 20,000 inhabitants.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	34,397	39,827	41,337	43,920
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0512	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		31,335	26,447	27,587	28,670
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		667	800	900	1,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		2,395	8,580	8,850	10,250
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2						
TOTAL		3	4	4	5						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	3	3	4						



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

HONDURAS-3105, COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to stimulate the development of rural communities in Honduras through the improvement of environmental sanitation conditions and family health care. Water supply systems will be built, latrines will be installed, and services will be developed with the participation of the communities.

TOTAL		19,913	20,000	20,000	20,000
SUBTOTAL	PR	19,913	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		19,913	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	70,000	70,000	20,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	20,000	20,000	20,000

HONDURAS-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The purpose of this project is cooperate with the Government of Honduras in the improvement and expansion of its public health laboratory services. It is planned to adapt the División de Laboratorios to their specific functions and to the National Health Plan; to improve the central laboratory; to expand and improve the laboratories of the health centers; and to train personnel. A working group on laboratories was created by executive decree, with the purpose of evaluating, planning, coordinating, and promoting the development of the laboratory services of the Ministry throughout the country.

TOTAL	PR	-	500	500	500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	500

HONDURAS-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Honduras in the reorganization of medical and hospital care services; in completing the integration of hospitals and health centers; and in training personnel in medical care and hospital administration. For the period 1973-75 it is planned to continue the technical-administrative restructuring of the Dirección General de Asistencia Médica and of the national hospital system, as well as to begin the construction of the Hospital Escuela in Tegucigalpa. It is also planned to increase the capacity for meeting the demand for medical care through improvement in the use of resources available and the creation of new physical and human resources, re-equipping of the hospitals, and training of personnel.

TOTAL		1	2	2	7	TOTAL	WR	6,205	5,400	6,800	6,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,664	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	1	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,497	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,044	1,400	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	2	2						

HONDURAS-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The objectives of this program in Honduras are (1) the development of education and motivation activities in family planning aimed at women patients in postpartum, abortion, or gynecological wards; (2) an increase in the coverage of prenatal services and the inclusion of information on family planning in these services; (3) support of the national program of family planning through intrahospital activities; and (4) increased utilization of family planning services for women who are in the child-bearing years, especially in the first years of this period.

TOTAL		18,554	25,000	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PG	-	25,000	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	6,586	-	-
LOCAL COSTS		-	18,414	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PK	18,554	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,314	-	-	-
LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		17,240	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

HONDURAS-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Honduras in establishing a division of health sciences and in its academic and administrative organization, including integration of teaching for the various majors, especially at the basic sciences and preclinical levels, as well as in the practice of community medicine.

TOTAL		5	6	6	6	TOTAL	WR	32,387	16,500	16,650	16,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	5	6	6	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		8,607	12,000	12,000	12,000
TOTAL		5	3	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,020	300	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		27,760	4,200	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	3	1	-	-						

HONDURAS-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to improve the teaching of sanitary engineering in the Facultad de Ingeniería Civil of the University of Honduras and to organize intensive short courses for professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel who work in national and local environmental sanitation programs. These courses are designed to meet the needs of the Ministry of Public Health and of the National Autonomous Service of Water Supply and Sewerage.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	3,421	3,750	3,750	3,750
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,010	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2	350	350	350
						COURSE COSTS		1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400

HONDURAS - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	545,941	581,108	611,638	679,088
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,887	9,543
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	4,321	5,414	5,363	5,964
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	9,127	7,561	4,695	2,968
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,575	22,448	21,259	22,354
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA ERADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	31,671	31,468	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	964	1,009	2,649
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	-	1,524	-
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,220	4,117	4,318	4,525
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,325	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,388	1,570	1,731	1,779
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	484	516	-	516
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZONNOSES CENTER	17,887	26,052	27,873	28,547
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	3,496	3,510	3,988	4,108
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZONNOSES	-	703	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0920 CHOLERA	40	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	1,330	850	950
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	5,778	6,131	6,400	6,698
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,576	18,081	19,948
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,286	3,641	5,070	5,320
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,577	12,088	13,709	14,291
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,591	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,350	3,617	3,355	3,988

2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,675	24,116
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	417	499	472	517
2303 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,812	5,583	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	17	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	49	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	277	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,570	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,814	3,555	3,581	3,746
3125 SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,379	1,670	1,670	1,670
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	343	260	260
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,554	1,892	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,836	3,460	1,454	2,685
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3203 NURSING (ZONE III)	8,889	12,065	12,580	12,942
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,682
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	557	1,862	1,922
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	883	136	687	687
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	265	-	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	728	527	527	605
3303 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	59	2,338	3,608	3,812
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	970	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	414	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,583	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	136	987	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	863
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3503 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,369	7,710	5,549	11,441
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,891	2,213	2,336	2,481
3603 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,571	2,338	3,608	3,812
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,510	4,365	4,551	4,959
3703 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,820	4,717	4,918	5,110
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,054	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	6,588	8,544	8,580	9,720
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	2,093
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,538	1,941	2,131	2,330
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	236,481	230,495	240,400	247,865
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	958	789	776	931
4233 NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	88	600	600	2,400
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	440	440	396
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	1,950	1,950	-
4313 PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,950	4,151	4,338	4,651
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	514	-	-	-
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,967	3,284	3,694	4,164
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	81	80	80	80
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	370	462	475	488
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	290
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,034	2,101	2,226	2,331
4703 FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,789	-	-	-
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,190	1,635	2,121	2,223
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,451	900	900	600
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4803 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,043	5,315	5,562	5,843
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	351	2,586	2,780	2,927
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,506	2,260	2,304	2,349
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,362	14,720
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,313	27,874	32,317	62,525
4903 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	8,661	9,589	4,847	4,991

4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,825	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,622	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,351	2,104	1,579	1,622
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMHO-4810)	179	278	434	467
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	310	238	239	633
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,845	3,990	3,194	4,022
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,619	5,958	3,187	3,582
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	3,172	4,492	4,678	4,855
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,928	2,781	2,909
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,252	5,721	5,191	3,852
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,369	1,816	2,065
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	178	315	472	998
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	853	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,025	1,880	1,880
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,096	1,187	3,795	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	815	860	1,014
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,245	1,039	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700 BIostatISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	979	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	842	1,852	1,850	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## HONDURAS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	272,382	238,771	248,488	255,509	545,941	581,108	611,638	679,088
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	106,389	98,183	131,242	137,005	209,871	229,430	233,862	249,894
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	30,893	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	3,325	27,420	-	-	14,224	54,220	11,062	11,691
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	20,365	-	-	-	35,388	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FM.	-	-	-	-	28,998	53,858	55,628	55,528
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	51,945	52,801	52,800	52,800
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,472	83,258	87,252	91,248
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	142,303	113,168	117,246	118,504	48,826	83,355	86,248	73,773
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	14,019	22,403	45,640	56,094
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	59,056	87,940

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	818,323	819,879	860,126	934,597
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	316,260	327,613	365,104	386,899
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	30,893	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	293	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	17,549	81,640	11,062	11,691
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	55,753	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FM.	28,998	53,858	55,628	55,528
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	51,945	52,801	52,800	52,800
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,472	83,258	87,252	91,248
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	191,129	196,523	183,494	192,277
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	14,019	22,403	45,640	56,094
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	59,056	87,940



## NICARAGUA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973		1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$		\$		\$	
312,267	36.6	325,047	35.7	312,810	33.2	297,784	31.0
207,375	24.3	211,905	23.3	191,336	20.3	172,484	17.9
5,795	.7	10,792	1.2	13,249	1.4	15,506	1.6
173,233	20.3	164,340	18.1	135,542	14.3	113,878	11.9
4,499	.5	7,745	.3	4,877	.5	5,080	.5
2,195	.3	2,086	.2	2,427	.3	2,294	.2
26	*	180	*	180	*	180	*
21,375	2.5	30,257	3.3	31,856	3.4	32,647	3.4
-	-	-	-	1,560	.2	1,037	.1
252	*	1,505	.2	1,645	.2	1,862	.2
104,892	12.3	113,142	12.4	121,474	12.9	125,300	13.1
36,147	4.2	48,586	5.3	50,575	5.4	51,904	5.4
62,173	7.3	55,748	6.1	67,296	7.1	69,698	7.3
4,679	.6	6,190	.7	636	.1	631	.1
697	.1	1,613	.2	1,932	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.1	1,005	.1	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
481,732	56.5	528,291	58.2	575,453	60.8	589,349	61.8
130,044	15.2	184,736	20.3	158,834	16.7	173,003	18.2
61,447	7.2	109,510	12.0	77,902	8.2	79,351	8.3
31,211	3.7	33,217	3.7	39,752	4.2	40,720	4.3
7,195	.8	8,919	1.0	8,958	1.0	12,846	1.3
269	*	1,477	.2	1,362	.1	1,634	.2
6,397	.8	6,497	.7	6,867	.7	12,371	1.3
4,548	.5	7,490	.8	5,944	.6	6,292	.7
18,977	2.2	17,626	1.9	18,049	1.9	19,789	2.1
351,688	41.3	343,555	37.9	416,619	44.1	416,346	43.6
874	.1	2,031	.2	2,997	.3	1,725	.2
239,446	28.1	236,889	26.1	247,193	26.1	256,244	26.8
4,596	.5	4,590	.5	4,776	.5	6,478	.7
4,466	.5	4,222	.5	4,630	.5	5,507	.6
451	.1	542	.1	555	.1	1,438	.2
697	.1	710	.1	993	.1	999	.1
15,461	1.8	4,635	.5	5,857	.6	5,152	.5
13,450	1.6	54,768	6.0	4700	5.0	4800	5.0
69,538	8.2	32,509	3.6	4800	5.0	95,144	10.1
2,349	.3	2,103	.2	4900	5.2	52,028	5.5
360	*	556	.1	5000	5.3	1,578	.2
58,731	6.9	55,689	6.1	5100	5.4	868	.1
477	.1	498	.1	6100	6.5	935	.1
35,377	4.1	27,462	3.0	6200	6.6	1,065	.1
4,130	.5	5,919	.6	6300	6.7	26,881	2.8
5,659	.7	7,561	.8	6400	6.9	7,760	.8
7,828	.9	8,050	.9	6600	7.0	8,602	.9
5,260	.6	6,199	.7	6700	7.1	8,500	.9
852,730	100.0	909,027	100.0	946,010	100.0	956,092	100.0
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## NICARAGUA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT				
	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	294,547	2	-	4	219,722	21,078	1	8	15,915	-	7,452	8,660	21,720
PM	30,892	-	-	-	12,033	754	-	-	-	-	-	10,354	7,751
PW	20,286	-	-	13	18,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,234	302
PG	14,284	-	-	-	5,749	-	-	-	1,592	-	2,240	1,926	2,777
PK	65,462	-	-	-	11,036	2,321	-	-	12,989	-	3,706	9,902	25,508
PI	51,941	-	-	-	28,182	495	-	-	20	-	-	6,770	16,474
PN	111,470	-	-	-	42,800	3,347	-	-	3,822	-	2	18,545	42,954
PH	28,994	-	-	-	8,624	353	-	-	1,286	-	-	12,538	6,193
WHO--WR	182,079	4	-	8	123,416	8,277	6	9	33,454	10	5,225	6,135	5,572
UNDP	52,763	1	-	7	48,688	-	-	-	1,325	-	-	1,785	965
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>852,730</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>519,012</b>	<b>36,625</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>70,403</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18,625</b>	<b>77,849</b>	<b>130,216</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>60.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>8.2</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	315,848	2	-	-	224,524	19,435	-	1	3,529	-	7,797	43,024	17,539
PM	18,579	-	-	5	17,839	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
PG	47,426	-	-	-	22,587	1,800	-	-	3,351	-	4,896	6,464	8,328
PI	52,796	-	-	-	29,917	720	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	14,289
PN	83,255	-	-	-	43,932	3,561	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,286	26,686
PH	53,856	-	-	-	22,667	1,125	-	-	7,197	-	-	7,604	15,263
WHO--WR	232,666	4	-	7	140,489	10,137	4	9	35,901	-	3,765	19,933	22,441
UNDP	104,097	3	-	5	85,210	4,058	2	-	10,878	-	-	2,025	1,926
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>909,027</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>587,462</b>	<b>40,976</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63,646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,458</b>	<b>91,206</b>	<b>109,279</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>7.0</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	293,756	2	-	-	235,375	18,654	-	1	4,143	-	6,590	6,380	22,614
PM	3,015	-	-	1	2,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
PG	11,060	-	-	-	7,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	915	2,639
PI	52,799	-	-	-	31,200	720	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	16,879
PN	87,250	-	-	-	46,099	3,739	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,600	28,022
PH	55,427	-	-	-	23,773	1,183	-	-	7,163	-	-	7,674	15,834
WHO--WR	233,944	4	-	10	155,842	9,949	4	8	35,559	-	11,595	11,406	9,593
UNDP	157,324	3	-	5	129,302	5,869	2	-	15,993	-	-	3,054	3,106
UNFPA	51,235	-	-	-	21,940	2,000	-	-	9,675	-	4,038	1,260	12,322
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>946,010</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>653,752</b>	<b>42,114</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75,323</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,223</b>	<b>41,289</b>	<b>111,309</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>69.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>8.0</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	302,454	1	-	-	236,941	19,326	1	-	6,951	-	6,725	8,935	23,576
PM	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,691	-	-	-	7,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	831	2,924
PI	52,799	-	-	-	34,079	720	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,000
PN	91,247	-	-	-	48,268	3,917	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,918	29,354
PH	55,527	-	-	-	24,084	1,108	-	-	6,954	-	-	7,400	15,981
WHO--WR	241,232	4	-	10	160,648	10,771	4	10	39,522	-	10,790	10,003	9,498
UNDP	128,583	3	-	5	106,249	5,023	-	-	8,536	-	-	3,597	5,178
UNFPA	72,139	-	-	-	30,419	2,300	-	-	12,447	-	4,420	1,610	20,943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>956,092</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>649,044</b>	<b>43,165</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,935</b>	<b>43,294</b>	<b>121,454</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>67.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>8.1</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>

PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 MO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## NICARAGUA - DETAIL

## NICARAGUA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

Nicaragua has a total of 118,358 km<sup>2</sup> in the malarious area, with a population of 1,965,000 inhabitants. The vector is *A. albimanus* and the predominant parasite is *P. vivax*, although *P. falciparum* exists in a lesser proportion. An antimalaria campaign was started in 1957 using as an attack measure domiciliary sprayings; during the first year dieldrin was used, followed later with seven twice-yearly cycles of DDT in the entire malarious area. In 1962 it was decided that the persistence of transmission in an area of 17,344 km<sup>2</sup> was due to resistance of *A. albimanus* to DDT; this area has now broadened to include 27,365 km<sup>2</sup> and 1,314,921 people. In the rest of the malarious area the vector continues to be susceptible to DDT.

Malaria incidence has decreased considerably in the last year, especially in the area where the vector is resistant to DDT and where quarterly sprayings with propoxur have been applied. In 1972 there were only 8,964 cases registered on the basis of 174,763 blood samples examined, which contrasted favorably with 1971 when 25,303 cases based on 223,098 samples were registered.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		4	4	4	3	TOTAL	109,069	101,900	108,580	87,498
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0535	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	49,976	46,252	48,554	30,170
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0536	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	47,739	44,052	46,154	28,670
P-2 ENTOMOLOGIST 4.0538	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	2,237	2,200	2,400	1,500
P-2 SANITARIAN .0539	PR	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	59,093	55,648	60,026	57,328
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	47,071	43,648	47,826	48,028
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	3,882	4,000	4,200	4,300
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,860	8,000	8,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	6,280	-	-	-

## NICARAGUA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

In 1971, 91% of the urban population of Nicaragua and 18% of the rural had water supply services; only 40% of the urban and none of the rural inhabitants had sewerage systems. Most of the water systems in the country are under the charge of the National Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DENACAL), a branch of the Ministry of Public Health. There are a few small systems in the hands of municipal agencies, known as "aguadoras." The water system for the city of Managua is operated by the Empresa Aguadora de Managua. Both DENACAL and the Empresa are in a state of consolidation and as a result they need help in several areas. Furthermore, it is important to assist DENACAL in supplying water to most of the rural communities with more than 500 inhabitants, since the dispersed rural population is completely unprotected in this area.

The Government has set as an overall objective for the 1971-80 decade provision of water supplies to 80% of the urban population and sewerage service to 50% of this same group, both systems to be financially self-sufficient. At the same time it is planned to provide water to 50% of the dispersed rural population through community services.

TOTAL		5	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR 16,194	9,780	10,050	10,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	5	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,885	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		6	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	5,309	5,780	6,050	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	6	1	1	1					

## NICARAGUA-2201, NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services to the Departamento Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados. The project will introduce improvements and reforms in the administrative methods and practices through provision of manuals, standards, and data collection that will allow greater operating flexibility and control. Personnel will be trained; application of the new methods will be evaluated; and adjustments will be made as necessary.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	2	-	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	PW	9,669	5,912	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PW	7	2	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		9,669	5,612	-	-
						<b>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>		-	300	-	-

## NICARAGUA-2202, WATER SUPPLIES IN MANAGUA

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services for the Empresa Aguadora de Managua in the administrative aspects of the water supply system. A diagnosis of administrative procedures has been made, and manuals on standards and regulations are being developed with emphasis on data processing, accounting, budgeting, auditing, organization and methods, and personnel administration. Personnel are being trained; application of the new procedures is being evaluated; and adjustments will be made as necessary.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	3	1	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	PW	9,590	8,190	2,700	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PW	6	3	1	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		8,356	7,890	2,400	-
						<b>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>		-	300	300	-
						<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>		1,234	-	-	-

## NICARAGUA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

Available information indicates that there is a poor level of health in Nicaragua. This situation is conditioned by such adverse factors as the vulnerability of a predominantly young population, with a large rural sector, low incomes, and high illiteracy and malnutrition rates; by human, material, and financial resources which are scarce and poorly distributed, with a high concentration in the capital and other important urban areas; and by poor overall coverage of the population. There are many public and semipublic agencies, as well as some private organizations, with responsibility in the health field but without integration into a sectoral structure.

The budget for health is not enough to assure the improvement and protective measures required for a population with a rate of increase of 2.9% annually. This results in a lack of coverage of health services, i.e., 24% of the municipalities lack health centers and the localities outside these towns have even less coverage. Where there are doctors in health centers, they work for two hours a day, and much of the medical care in the country, especially in the field of child health, relies totally on nursing personnel. The national health plan put into effect almost 10 years ago has not had sufficient strength to properly influence the functioning of the health sector. All this is reflected in health statistics that show high morbidity and mortality rates due to preventable disease, especially in children under five years of age, and even higher for children under one year of age. Many deaths could be avoided through improved sanitation conditions, broader vaccination programs, and adequate nutrition.

The purpose of this project is to keep in force the goal of providing adequate legislation, structure, and operations of the Ministry of Health at all levels - national, regional, and local. Objectives include putting into effect better planning, administration, and efficiency of programs, particularly in the area of providing better coverage through basic integrated health programs, training of professional and auxiliary personnel, and coordination of activities with the national agencies responsible for the improvement of health conditions.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

		3	3	3	3			91,578	104,041	115,534	116,405
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>					
<b>P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE</b>	WR	1	1	1	1	<b>SURTOTAL</b>	WR	52,828	61,541	73,034	73,905
4.0543											
<b>P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER</b>	UNDP	1	1	1	1						
4.0973											
<b>P-3 NURSE</b>	WR	1	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		26,747	36,981	48,434	48,905
4.0544						<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		5,395	2,000	4,000	4,000
						<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		565	1,500	1,800	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	6	7	7	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		15,286	11,560	13,500	13,500
						<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>		500	-	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WP	3	1	2	2	<b>COURSE COSTS</b>		-	4,500	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	UNDP	7	5	5	5	<b>COMMON SERVICES</b>		4,335	5,000	5,100	5,500
						<b>SURTOTAL</b>	UNDP	38,750	42,500	42,500	42,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	4	5	5						
						<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		22,500	28,500	28,500	28,500
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR	4	2	2	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		16,250	12,500	12,500	12,500
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	WR	2	2	3	3	<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		10	-	-	-						
<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	WR	10	-	-	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

NICARAGUA-3102, EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Nicaragua suffered an earthquake in December 1972. The authorities estimate that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons were killed and approximately 20,000 injured. Approximately 27 km<sup>2</sup> of the city of Managua were damaged, 50% of which was completely destroyed. This involved the loss of homes of approximately half of Managua's population of 400,000 persons. The purpose of this project is to provide emergency supplies for Nicaragua.

TOTAL	PR	-	40,000	-	-
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SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	40,000	-	-

NICARAGUA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

A long-standing problem in Nicaragua has been the inadequacy of the laboratory system. In 1969 there were 63 health laboratories at the peripheral level; by the end of 1972 there were 96, or one for each health center in operation. There is a notable lack of certain low-cost supplies and equipment required by the central laboratory for which no financial provision is made, such as glassware and library books. Some of the major problems which need to be faced in order to improve the health laboratories are (1) to complete the regionalization of the laboratories; (2) to centralize the technical and administrative supervision of the laboratories of the Ministry of Health; (3) to increase the budget for health laboratories; (4) to increase the number of medical posts and to fill the vacancies with university graduates; (5) to coordinate the health laboratories with other public agencies in the health sector; (6) to produce manuals and instructions with technical and procedural standards; (7) to provide in-service training for personnel; (8) to improve productivity; and (9) to improve the financing of the central laboratory.

The purposes of the project are the reorganization of the technical-administrative structure in the entire Ministry of Health laboratory system; the improvement and expansion of the central laboratory; the establishment of the regional laboratories that are needed and the improvement of existing ones; the improvement and expansion of local laboratories; the training of personnel at subprofessional levels; and increased utilization of university-trained medical technologists.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	4,341	7,400	7,400	5,850
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,410	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		931	1,400	1,400	4,650

NICARAGUA-4200, NUTRITION

There is a serious nutrition problem in Nicaragua which especially affects children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in rural areas; it includes protein-calorie malnutrition, endemic goiter, and vitamin deficiency. On the other hand, there is no well-defined food and nutrition policy. Supplementary feeding programs are irregular and nutrition education activities very limited.

The purpose of this project is to assist in the nutrition training of health personnel and the strengthening of the nutrition component of regular health programs as a coordinated effort among agricultural, health, education, and other groups interested in the improvement of the food and nutrition status of the population.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	1,400	1,400	1,400
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FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

NICARAGUA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Prior to the earthquake the city of Managua had 2,125 hospital beds out of a total of 4,389 for the entire country. With this bed capacity the country was able to offer 4.4 discharges per 100 population. The earthquake destroyed 1,350 beds in the city of Managua so that the availability was reduced to 775 beds and thus the coverage to 1.6 discharges per 100 population. The health care system of Nicaragua prior to the earthquake was inadequate to provide comprehensive services to the whole population. The situation has become still worse since the earthquake. The problem of reconstruction is not only that of replacing the hospitals destroyed by the earthquake, but rather the essential element to be considered is the introduction of changes that may serve as a basis for improvement of the health care system of the city of Managua and of the country as a whole.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

The main purpose of this project is to help the national authorities to plan, develop, and organize a health care system for the whole country, with special reference to the city of Managua. Emphasis should be placed on preventive medicine and ambulatory health care in a well-coordinated system in which the different levels of health care are properly designed so as to make primary health care available to the whole community near their places of residence, and specialized hospital services concentrated in a regional system whereby, through a regional mechanism, the specialists' services are available to anyone in need of special diagnosis or treatment. In addition to these technical reasons, when considering financial priorities under a stringent situation, it is more feasible to place the emphasis on comprehensive ambulatory health care services as the main method of improving the health level of the population.

TOTAL		-	-	1	-	TOTAL	WR	3,420	4,700	6,650	6,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL		1	3	1	2	FELLOWSHIPS	3,420	4,200	4,650	6,050	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	-	1						

#### NICARAGUA-4801, REGIONALIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to carry out an inventory of the physical and human resources for medical care services in Nicaragua and to formulate a plan for dividing the country into health zones for the location of regional hospitals and satellite establishments. In addition, a plan for the coordination of services is to be provided, as well as training in both hospital administration and hospital maintenance.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	UNDP	-	39,200	69,200	30,000
P-4 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR	UNDP	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,000	57,000	28,000	
4.4098						DUTY TRAVEL	-	2,000	3,000	2,000	
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER	UNDP	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	9,200	9,200	-	
4.4099											
TOTAL		-	2	2	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	2	2	-						

#### NICARAGUA-4900, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Nicaragua in an intra-hospital maternal and child health program in the General Hospital of Managua, for the improvement of care provided during pregnancy and birth, with special emphasis on the cases with high obstetrical risks, and with provision for family planning counseling in the post-partum period for those desiring such services.

TOTAL	PK	30,078	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		6,578	-	-	-
LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		23,500	-	-	-

#### NICARAGUA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

There is a low production rate of doctors by the only school of medicine in Nicaragua; the curriculum does not correspond with the medical care needed by the people of the country; and there is no orientation to lead the future professional to make himself the hub of a team which develops programs of action while keeping in mind the magnitude of the health problems of the country and the feasibility of their early control. Approximately 45 doctors have been graduated annually in recent years, although the country needs about 60 additional doctors each year. There are obvious budgetary limitations on the development of university training in general, and this is reflected in medical education. There are 18 full-time and 42 part-time professors in the medical school. The physical facilities are very poor, and the final years of undergraduate study lack facilities for proper demonstration and supervision.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the School of Medicine in the preparation of doctors, in order to provide for carrying out more efficiently the programs of the health sector and the practice of the profession; and to collaborate in the training and improvement of professors on the medical faculty, in the promotion of scientific research, and in plans for developing and operating new facilities in the areas of curriculum, organization of training, and physical facilities.

<b>TOTAL</b>			2	1	7	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	15,289	6,380	5,400	5,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR		2	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR		-	1	7	2	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	15,289	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			4	1	1	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR		1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	6,034	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR		-	1	-	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	9,255	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR		3	-	-	-	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	-	6,380	5,400	5,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR		-	-	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	2,000	4,000	4,000
							<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	-	4,380	1,400	1,400

#### NICARAGUA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

There is a lack of professional, laboratory, and technical personnel to meet the sanitary engineering needs of Nicaragua. In 1970 there were 16 civil engineers in the country with postgraduate work in sanitary engineering and 45 civil engineers who had taken courses in that field. To provide a proper proportion in relation to the population of Nicaragua, there should be 40 engineers with postgraduate training in sanitary engineering, and if the increasing population is taken into account, 14 more would be needed by 1980; this means that a total of 38 engineers should be given special training in sanitary engineering in this decade. The problems of sanitary engineering and environmental sanitation, even with the high rates of disease that could be avoided through proper environmental action, have not been successful in developing the leadership required to secure the wide application of sanitary practices. It is necessary to broaden the scope of the courses in the field of sanitary engineering.

The purposes of this project include the improvement of technical preparation of professional personnel working in the field of sanitary engineering; the development of short intensive courses on sanitation and sanitary engineering which will be related to the actual stage of development of the country; and the development of research activities, focusing especially on the search for technico-economic criteria to lower the cost of the sanitation facilities needed by the country.

<b>TOTAL</b>			1	1	1	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	2,630	4,100	4,900	7,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR		1	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR		-	1	1	2	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	2,630	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			1	1	1	2					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR		-	1	1	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	1,013	-	-	-
							<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	417	-	-	-
							<b>COURSE COSTS</b>	1,200	-	-	-
							<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	-	4,100	4,900	7,800
							<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	2,000	2,000	4,000
							<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	-	1,400	1,400	2,800
							<b>COURSE COSTS</b>	-	700	1,500	1,000

#### NICARAGUA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

The Dental School of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Nicaragua has been in existence for 26 years, but it has constantly faced problems of financing, physical resources, and lack of teachers. About 55 students enter the School each year although its capacity for the first-year class is only 30; there are only six full-time professors, four part-time, and 13 on hourly contracts. There are no research personnel of any kind. As a result, only about 50% of the annual needs of the country are met. The curriculum is in urgent need of revision; this requires a better prepared teaching body with full-time dedication to the task and a more comprehensive understanding of the health and social needs of the country. There is no true program of dental health in any institution in the health sector; what actually exists are emergency services such as extractions, and there is practically no preventive care.

The purposes of this project are (1) to strengthen and develop more fully the Department of Social and Preventive Dentistry of the Dental School, in both its preclinical and clinical training; (2) to improve the technical preparation of dental students in social and public health areas, developing in them a positive preventive and scientific attitude, not only through the Department of Social and Preventive Dentistry but in all the departments of the School; and (3) to aid in studying and resolving the serious public health problem caused by the large and growing number of unmet dental needs throughout the country.

FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		1	2	2	TOTAL	6,072	5,900	5,900	5,900
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	6,072	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,362	-	-	-
TOTAL		4	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	4,710	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	-	-	SUBTOTAL	-	5,900	5,900	5,900
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	500	500	500
					FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	1,400	1,400

## NICARAGUA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	554,800	575,624	613,296	679,939
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	4,321	5,414	5,363	5,964
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	9,126	7,561	4,694	2,967
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,575	22,447	21,259	22,354
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA ERADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	31,670	31,468	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	793	964	1,009	1,059
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,361	-	-	2,063
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	814	2,745	2,879	3,017
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,388	1,570	1,731	1,778
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	324	-	696	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	483	516	-	516
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	26	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	17,879	26,044	27,868	28,539
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	3,496	3,510	3,988	4,108
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	703	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	974	1,305	1,482
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	-	531	340	380
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	5,778	6,131	6,398	6,697
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,285	3,639	5,070	5,310
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,577	12,087	13,708	14,290
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,226	12,661	11,743	13,964
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,667	24,107
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	508	608	576	631
2303 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,812	5,582	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	21	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST-BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT Aedes Aegypti BORNE DISEASES	338	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,806	3,544	3,571	3,736
3125 SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,378	1,670	1,670	1,670
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	342	259	259
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,554	1,891	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139 PAHD RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3203 NURSING (ZONE III)	8,888	12,065	12,580	12,941
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	671	1,681
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	557	1,862	1,922
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	883	136	687	687
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	265	-	-	-
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	728	527	527	605



3303	LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	59	2,337	3,608	3,811
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3311	TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,583	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3503	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,369	7,708	5,548	11,440
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	2,213	2,336	2,481
3603	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,571	2,337	3,608	3,811
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,518	4,365	4,551	4,959
3703	HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,820	4,717	4,918	5,110
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	6,587	8,544	8,580	9,720
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,536	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	236,472	230,486	240,396	247,862
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	958	789	776	931
4233	NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	177	1,200	1,600	900
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	120	440	440	528
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	-	-	1,300
4313	PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,950	4,150	4,336	4,650
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	514	-	-	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,966	3,284	3,692	4,163
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	81	80	80	80
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	370	462	475	488
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,033	2,101	2,226	2,330
4703	FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,789	-	-	-
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4716	TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,451	900	900	600
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4803	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,043	5,315	5,562	5,843
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,478	2,584	2,779	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,270	2,314	2,359
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	11,313	20,904	24,231	46,887
4903	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	8,661	9,589	4,847	4,990
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,821	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	360	556	868	935
6000	MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	619	479	480	632
6100	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	477	498	1,065	2,680
6200	EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,619	2,978	4,782	7,167
6203	MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	3,172	4,492	4,678	4,855
6214	FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,001	73	-	-
6216	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,286	2,928	2,781	2,902
6221	LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	4,245	5,719	5,191	3,852
6223	TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226	COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1,683	2,724	4,132
6300	NURSING EDUCATION	180	317	474	1,001
6310	NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317	SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,024	1,879	1,879
6319	TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320	POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324	TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	633
6325	EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,318
6400	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,332	2,449	2,583	3,041
6414	STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600	DENTAL EDUCATION	1,245	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608	TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	511	477	636	848
6611	COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700	BIostatistics EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708	TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	840	1,852	1,849	2,172
6712	CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## NICARAGUA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	297,930	333,403	332,714	276,153	554,800	575,624	613,296	679,939
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	78,308	88,652	50,954	35,820	216,239	227,196	242,802	266,634
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	30,892	-	-	-
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	19,259	14,102	2,700	-	1,027	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	14,284	47,426	11,060	11,691
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	30,078	-	-	-	35,384	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	28,994	53,856	55,627	55,527
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	51,941	52,796	52,799	52,799
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,470	83,255	87,250	91,247
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	131,535	148,949	167,360	167,833	50,544	83,717	86,584	73,399
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	38,750	81,700	111,700	72,500	14,013	22,397	45,624	56,083
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	91,235	72,139

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	852,730	909,027	946,010	956,092
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	294,547	315,848	293,756	302,454
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	30,892	-	-	-
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	20,286	18,579	3,015	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	14,284	47,426	11,060	11,691
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	65,462	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	28,994	53,856	55,627	55,527
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	51,941	52,796	52,799	52,799
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,470	83,255	87,250	91,247
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	182,079	232,666	233,944	241,232
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	52,763	104,097	157,324	128,583
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	51,235	72,139

## PANAMA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
283,093	30.9	325,226	34.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	314,101	32.8	307,563	30.2
188,641	20.6	169,711	18.2	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	137,691	14.4	139,875	13.7
4,355	.5	28,987	3.1	D100 GENERAL	31,462	3.3	33,518	3.3
162,396	17.7	112,040	12.0	0200 MALARIA	76,764	8.0	76,104	7.5
7,323	.8	8,397	.9	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	5,842	.6	6,523	.6
1,871	.2	2,086	.2	0500 LEPROSY	1,731	.2	2,294	.2
25	*	180	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	180	*	180	*
12,420	1.4	16,516	1.8	0700 ZOOZOSES	17,908	1.9	18,357	1.8
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	1,560	.2	1,037	.1
251	*	1,505	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	2,244	.2	1,862	.2
94,452	10.3	155,515	16.7	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	176,410	18.4	167,688	16.5
40,176	4.4	74,418	8.0	2100 GENERAL	91,973	9.6	96,187	9.5
29,251	3.2	72,765	7.8	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	63,395	6.6	68,298	6.7
23,132	2.5	5,714	.6	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	18,075	1.9	136	*
697	.1	1,613	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.2	1,965	.2
1,196	.1	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
554,366	60.3	540,804	58.0	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	582,469	61.2	641,414	63.1
185,426	20.0	179,227	19.3	A. GENERAL SERVICES	178,533	18.8	175,496	17.3
125,824	13.7	83,511	9.0	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	93,419	9.8	95,291	9.4
15,722	1.7	15,565	1.7	3200 NURSING	20,746	2.2	20,782	2.0
3,900	.4	7,918	.9	3300 LABORATORY	7,958	.8	8,596	.8
269	*	1,477	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.2	1,634	.2
6,819	.7	6,896	.7	3500 STATISTICS	7,266	.8	13,171	1.3
4,974	.5	7,808	.8	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	6,278	.7	6,648	.7
27,918	3.0	56,052	6.0	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	41,504	4.3	29,374	2.9
368,940	40.3	361,577	38.7	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	403,936	42.4	465,918	45.8
4,326	.5	10,493	1.1	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	10,238	1.1	10,724	1.1
240,959	26.2	234,285	25.1	4200 NUTRITION	244,187	25.6	253,939	25.0
4,631	.5	12,621	1.4	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	4,886	.5	5,617	.6
4,465	.5	4,222	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	4,630	.5	6,607	.6
3,462	.4	4,111	.4	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	4,177	.4	5,111	.5
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	.1	999	.1
15,460	1.7	4,635	.5	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,247	.5	5,152	.5
7,901	.9	14,940	1.6	4800 MEDICAL CARE	22,693	2.4	30,623	3.0
83,786	9.1	72,065	7.7	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	102,700	10.8	140,474	13.8
2,349	.3	2,103	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.2	1,622	.1
904	.1	1,392	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	2,607	.3	5,050	.5
80,510	8.8	66,345	7.1	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	58,358	6.0	67,509	6.7
959	.1	996	.1	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	2,129	.2	2,680	.3
31,746	3.4	28,856	3.1	6200 MEDICINE	26,135	2.7	31,075	3.0
14,399	1.6	11,619	1.2	6300 NURSING	11,160	1.2	13,274	1.3
12,727	1.4	7,810	.8	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	7,995	.8	8,769	.9
15,420	1.7	10,866	1.2	6600 DENTISTRY	6,000	.6	5,884	.6
5,259	.6	6,198	.7	6700 BIostatistics	4,939	.5	5,827	.6
917,969	100.0	932,375	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	954,928	100.0	1,016,486	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PANAMA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*--PERSONNEL			*--DUTY--*	*--FELLOWSHIPS		*--SEMINARS		*--SUPPLIES*	*--GRANTS*	
		PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AND EQUIPMENT	AND OTHER	
	\$				\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	298,194	3	-	3	222,200	-	5	5,174	-	7,392	11,705	26,970
PM	20,594	-	-	-	8,022	-	-	-	-	-	6,902	5,168
PW	3,558	-	-	1	2,073	-	1	690	-	-	-	795
PG	22,676	-	-	8	12,923	-	-	1,972	-	2,239	2,450	3,092
PK	80,781	-	-	-	14,852	-	-	24,962	-	5,860	4,644	27,519
PI	51,939	-	-	-	28,181	-	-	20	-	-	6,769	16,474
PN	111,469	-	-	-	42,800	-	-	3,822	-	1	18,545	42,954
PH	29,862	-	-	-	8,880	-	-	1,286	-	-	12,750	6,591
WHO--WR	227,142	2	-	4	96,659	10	27	91,427	-	6,125	14,706	12,112
UNDP	71,742	3	-	1	67,177	-	-	1,145	-	-	2,190	1,230
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>917,969</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>503,779</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>130,498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>80,661</b>	<b>142,905</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				54.9			14.2		2.4	8.8	15.5
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	336,623	4	-	2	266,918	-	4	16,126	-	9,261	2,619	20,649
PW	45,379	-	-	11	30,739	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	11,500
PG	93,977	-	-	3	39,740	-	-	5,420	-	6,016	9,035	31,289
PI	52,793	-	-	-	29,916	-	-	-	-	-	5,870	16,289
PN	83,255	-	-	-	43,932	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,286	26,686
PH	56,438	-	-	-	23,006	-	-	7,440	-	-	9,039	15,774
WHO--WR	185,629	2	-	5	113,814	3	10	35,046	-	3,866	9,081	16,420
UNDP	77,777	2	-	-	68,579	-	-	1,094	-	-	2,397	2,499
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>932,375</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>616,941</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70,916</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,143</b>	<b>46,327</b>	<b>141,313</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				66.2			7.6		2.1	4.7	15.1
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	382,239	5	-	4	301,702	-	7	21,683	-	6,490	5,325	24,506
PW	315	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	9,419	-	-	-	4,635	-	-	-	-	-	1,617	3,167
PI	52,797	-	-	-	31,200	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	16,879
PN	87,250	-	-	-	46,099	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,600	28,022
PH	56,717	-	-	-	24,111	-	-	7,372	-	-	7,943	16,032
WHO--WR	165,961	2	-	6	110,452	2	9	26,508	-	10,360	2,961	8,611
UNDP	98,440	2	-	-	74,216	-	-	6,339	-	-	9,994	4,361
UNFPA	101,790	-	-	-	32,456	-	-	18,800	-	7,534	2,350	37,735
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>954,928</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>625,186</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>83,492</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,384</b>	<b>40,790</b>	<b>139,313</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				65.5			8.7		2.5	4.3	14.6
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	388,908	4	-	6	309,931	-	4	16,969	-	7,330	7,831	25,139
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	9,168	-	-	-	4,921	-	-	-	-	-	1,164	3,083
PI	52,797	-	-	-	34,079	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	14,000
PN	91,246	-	-	-	48,267	-	-	2,790	-	-	6,918	29,354
PH	55,527	-	-	-	24,084	-	-	6,954	-	-	7,400	15,981
WHO--WR	182,124	2	-	6	117,809	2	9	29,939	-	12,115	4,704	10,072
UNDP	96,333	1	-	-	66,881	-	-	8,284	-	-	11,275	6,924
UNFPA	139,963	-	-	-	47,879	-	-	23,644	-	7,860	2,850	54,275
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,016,486</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>654,271</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>88,580</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,305</b>	<b>46,142</b>	<b>158,728</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.4			8.7		2.7	4.5	15.6
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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PANAMA - DETAIL

PANAMA-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

Panama does not have sufficient specialized personnel in the field of epidemiology. PAHO will provide a full-time epidemiologist to work in the Department of Epidemiology.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	UNDP	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.3688	UNDP	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	19,000 1,000	19,000 1,000	19,000 1,000

PANAMA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The malarious area of Panama includes 69,840 km<sup>2</sup>, all of which is in the attack phase of the antimalaria program; the population of this area is 1,466,000 or 96.3% of the total population of the country. As a result of attack measures applied during the execution of the Triennial Plan (1969-1972), the incidence of malaria has been considerably reduced in the country, and it is estimated that in 24% of the originally infected area transmission has been interrupted. Transmission persists in areas of the Districts of Colón, Portobelo, and Panamá where the vector A. albimanus is resistant to DDT and the parasite P. falciparum is resistant to chloroquine. In these areas it has been necessary to apply additional measures, with good results. In addition to the areas with technical problems, there is an area in the Province of Bocas del Toro where progress is very slow because of operational problems.

In spite of the problems indicated, the general balance of the epidemiological situation is favorable, and it is expected that in 1973 a region with 500,000 inhabitants will be able to pass from the attack to the consolidation phase. In 1972 there were 819 cases registered on the basis of 269,098 blood samples, compared to 1,041 cases based on 301,930 samples in 1971.

TOTAL		4	2	2	2	TOTAL		107,997	59,123	59,422	60,901
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.3688	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	22,395	28,547	29,787	30,970
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0551	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		20,134 2,261	26,447 2,100	27,587 2,200	28,870 2,300
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0551	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	35,202	30,576	29,635	29,931
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0552	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		76,979 1,251 6,977	29,076 1,500 -	28,035 1,600 -	28,231 1,700 -
P-2 SANITARIAN .0556	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	50,400	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		50,400	-	-	-

PANAMA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Environmental sanitation services in Panama, especially in the rural sector, do not provide sufficient coverage of the population. According to recent statistics, a large segment of the rural population lacks adequate water supply services, and a moderate portion of the urban population and a high percentage of the people living in rural areas are not provided with sewerage services or individual excreta disposal facilities. It is estimated that 71.3% of the urban population (in the cities of Panamá and Colón) had solid waste disposal services, lacking in the rest of the urban centers. Data are insufficient or unavailable on such growing environmental problems as air and water pollution, radiation, industrial hygiene, and control of food products. Lastly, the number of trained personnel to develop sanitary engineering programs is insufficient.

To improve the situation it is necessary (1) to strengthen the administrative structure of the appropriate governmental agencies in order to provide for program planning and development and to determine priorities and procedures; (2) to devote attention to the provision of water supplies and to solid waste disposal, particularly in small communities; (3) to determine the degree of contamination of air, water, and soil; (4) to provide performance standards for programs of industrial and food hygiene, for collection and disposal of solid wastes, for markets and slaughterhouses, for insect and rodent control, and for urban planning; and (5) to expand programs of basic sanitation in rural areas.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	116,891	52,515	55,603	56,508
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.0546	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	157	-	-
TOTAL		2	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		157	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	116,734	52,515	55,603
TOTAL		33	5	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,991	28,455	30,803
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	8	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,557	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WP	25	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL		1,022	1,300	1,400
						FELLOWSHIPS		76,171	12,960	13,500
						COMMON SERVICES		9,991	5,800	5,900

#### PANAMA-3102, ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT

The development process in Panama does not totally incorporate a system of community involvement; health services are delivered without sufficient planning or community preparation. The communities which lack organization are less receptive to health movements, do not identify their problems adequately, and do not use available resources properly. The urban sector is better organized and is in a stronger position to receive benefits from available health services than is the rural sector. Thus the rural areas receive insufficient attention, sometimes in sporadic form or in emergency situations only.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health, as part of the national health policy, in raising the level of health in the communities through their active participation and improved organization. The objectives are (1) organization of community health committees to make the people more conscious of health problems in general; (2) coordination of community action and health teams in order to share responsibility in the solution of health problems; (3) orientation in modern techniques related to diversified food production at the local level in order to meet the nutritional requirements of the communities; (4) development in the community of such basic health programs as environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, adult medical care, health education at the community level, and administration of health resources in the community; and (5) executive decentralization of basic programs in order to utilize health teams and medical equipment on a regional basis, to integrate the community into specified health areas, and to correlate the basic health needs with the available resources.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		-	2	2	2	PR	-	35,982	45,510	45,817
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .4101	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	34,482	43,810	44,017
P-2 SANITARIAN .0556	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,700	1,800

#### PANAMA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

Panama has not developed a satisfactory laboratory system. Present coverage is incomplete; laboratory services are not adequately utilized and productivity is limited; and material and human resources are inadequate. The purposes of this project are extension and improvement of laboratory services in the country; development of a plan to extend the coverage of these services, to increase productivity, and to improve utilization; and provision of more trained professional and auxiliary personnel, and additional health installations at the central, regional, and local levels.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		-	1	1	1	WR	1,047	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,047	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	1,400	1,400	1,400

#### PANAMA-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services to the Government of Panama in the process of health planning and training of personnel, as well as in producing a national health plan susceptible of being evaluated and revised periodically.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		1	1	1	-	UNDP	2,500	30,000	15,000	-
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.3912	UNDP	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,500	14,250	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,500	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	750	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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PANAMA-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The maternal mortality rate in Panama is 1.3 and the perinatal mortality rate is 24.5 per 1,000 live births. Professional attention at childbirth is provided for 39.5% of rural and 96.4% of urban mothers. Abortion causes 10% of maternal deaths and 10.8% of obstetrical hospitalizations. Eleven per cent of all hospitalizations are from obstetrical causes. Infant mortality is 40.6 per 1,000 live births and is principally due to diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infection, malnutrition, accidents, and intestinal parasites. The birth rate is 37 per 1,000 population, and women of childbearing age constitute 22.5% of the total population.

The purposes of this project are reduction of the risks related to pregnancy, delivery, and postnatal complications; integrated health care for children; and assistance in the development of the idea of responsible parenthood. It is hoped that this can be achieved through broadening of professional care during pregnancy and delivery; promotion of family planning; improvement of preventive care for healthy children, of curative care for sick ones, and of early care for the newborn; and expansion of the immunization program.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	2,444	4,800	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS FELLOWSHIPS		2,444	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	1	1			-	2,800	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	1	1						

PANAMA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

The damage to health caused by the various forms of radiation used in medicine, industry, training, research, and other fields is unknown. In Panama there is no health policy or legislation directed toward protection against the pathological effects of radiation. There is also a lack of professional personnel specialized in the field of radiation protection.

The purposes of this project are (1) to study the exposure risks to the population resulting from the increasing use of various forms of radiation; (2) to establish a health policy directed to the development of a program of protection against radiation; and (3) to integrate this program into the work of the Ministry of Health. This is to be achieved through quantification of the magnitude of radiation risk in the country; application of techniques to reduce exposure of the population to radiation in such areas as medicine and industry; broadening of the rules and regulations for radiological protection; and development of personnel specialized in this field.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	1,190	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FELLOWSHIPS		1,190	-	-	-
								-	1,400	1,400	1,400

PANAMA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Medical care services in Panama are concentrated in the urban areas, particularly in the capital. Human and financial resources are inadequate, and distribution of those that are available is uneven. Administration of medical care facilities is inadequate, and there is need for a national program which will establish a work plan within a reasonable period of time.

The purpose of this program is to provide adequate, integrated medical care services, with emphasis on the rural and sub-urban areas. The specific objectives are (1) broadening medical care coverage, increasing and redistributing the present capacity; (2) redistribution and improvement of human resources; (3) continuation of the regionalization of medical care; (4) coordination with the University of Panama to improve the preparation of professionals, in accordance with the actual needs of the country; and (5) introduction of a national system of medical care services.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	4,380	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1			-	4,380	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	1						



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

PANAMA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

There are at present only six doctors per 1,000 inhabitants in Panama, and the School of Medicine of the University of Panama does not have the capacity to prepare the number of doctors that the country needs. Sixty per cent of the doctors were trained outside the country. It appears that there will be insufficient funds in the next few years to provide for any increase in the number of students.

The purpose of this program is to broaden and improve the technical and administrative level of the School of Medicine in order to raise the quantity and quality of the professionals trained there. This is to be accomplished through the introduction of structural changes to improve the utilization of the present capacity, adding to the School a division of health sciences.

TOTAL		2	-	1	1	TOTAL	7,398	4,380	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	7,398	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	1					
TOTAL		4	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,457	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	3,941	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	-	4,380	3,400	3,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	4,380	1,400	1,400

PANAMA-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

There are not enough professional nurses in Panama, and as a result it is impossible to meet the growing demands and the plans for progressive expansion of services, particularly in rural areas, in accordance with the policy of the Ministry of Health. Nursing personnel are concentrated in large cities, and the current capacity of the School of Nursing of the University of Panama is inadequate in face of population projections.

The purpose of this program is to provide professional nurses in accordance with the needs of the country and to improve the preparation of the existing nurses through improvement of basic and postgraduate training.

TOTAL		-	4	1	1	TOTAL	35,270	31,700	23,400	23,400	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	3	-	-	SUBTOTAL	-	26,000	-	-	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1						
TOTAL		3	2	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	-	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	-	-	COURSE COSTS	-	20,000	-	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	1	1	SUBTOTAL	25,000	-	-	-	
						GRANTS	25,000	-	-	-	
						SUBTOTAL	-	900	-	-	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	900	-	-	
						SUBTOTAL	10,270	4,800	3,400	3,400	
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	
						FELLOWSHIPS	10,270	2,800	1,400	1,400	
						SUBTOTAL	UMFPA	-	-	20,000	20,000
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	20,000	20,000	

PANAMA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

There is a scarcity of technical personnel in Panama for the development of national programs of water supply, disposal of liquid wastes, collection and disposal of solid wastes, and other sanitary engineering fields. The purpose of this project is to provide training in the field of sanitary engineering for both professional and technical personnel. The objectives are to raise the level of professional and subprofessional personnel in the field of sanitary engineering, and to improve the training facilities of the School of Engineering of the National University of Panama through the organization of short intensive courses and the promotion of applied research activities.

FUND					FUND					
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
						\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	10,698	5,400	5,400	5,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,843	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,055	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400
					COURSE COSTS		6,800	2,000	2,000	2,000

## PANAMA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

There is a high incidence of oral diseases in Panama which cannot be treated adequately with the human and material resources available in the country. There also continues to be a scarcity of professional and dental services as a result of the teaching limitations of the recently established dental school.

The purpose of this project is to develop the technical teaching capacity of the school in order to increase the number of professionals and auxiliary personnel and their utilization in the country. The objectives are the revision and evaluation of plans of study in the faculty, the formulation of a plan of training for teaching personnel, and the development of improved systems for the delivery of dental care, including investigations in the field of dental prevention.

FUND					FUND					
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
						\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL	9	1	1	1	TOTAL		13,665	8,716	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	8	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,108	5,316	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PG	9,108	5,316	-	-
TOTAL		1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,108	5,316	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	4,557	3,400	3,400	3,400
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,526	2,000	2,000	2,000
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		961	-	-	-
					FELLOWSHIPS		1,070	1,400	1,400	1,400

## PANAMA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL ANRD PROJECTS	570,908	593,949	647,569	738,290
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0103 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)	2,881	3,609	3,576	3,976
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	9,125	7,561	4,694	2,967
0203 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	22,574	22,447	10,630	11,177
0216 RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA ERADIC. IN PROB. AREAS	21,114	20,980	-	-
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,586	1,929	2,018	1,059
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,359	920	1,524	-
0403 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)	1,220	4,117	4,318	4,525
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,420	1,782	-	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	1,578	-	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,388	1,570	1,731	1,778
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	493	516	-	516
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	25	180	180	180
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	8,925	13,006	13,920	14,249
0703 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)	3,495	3,510	3,988	4,108
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,560	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	251	974	1,304	1,482
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	-	531	340	380
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2103 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE III)	5,778	6,131	6,398	6,696
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,494	13,246
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,285	3,637	5,070	5,318
2203 WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)	11,577	12,087	13,708	14,290

2213	STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2220	PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,226	12,659	11,742	13,964
2223	SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224	CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225	MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,667	24,107
2300	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	110	132	125	136
2303	AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (ZONE III)	3,812	5,582	-	-
2308	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	4	-	-	-
2309	STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	13	-
2310	COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDFS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	74	-	-	-
3000	COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110	COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,806	3,544	3,571	3,736
3125	SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III	1,378	1,670	1,670	1,670
3126	OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	342	259	259
3129	RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,553	1,891	-	-
3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139	PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3203	NURSING (ZONE III)	8,887	12,064	12,580	12,941
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3211	SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213	SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	556	1,862	1,922
3215	STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	883	136	687	687
3217	DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	265	-	-	-
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3225	UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	728	527	527	605
3303	LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)	59	2,337	3,608	3,811
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3311	TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	578	860	1,118	1,376
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	108	1,582	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3503	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)	7,368	7,707	5,547	11,440
3515	CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,403	2,531	2,670	2,837
3603	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBL. HEALTH (ZONE III)	1,571	2,337	3,608	3,811
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,369	4,247	4,426	4,824
3703	HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE III)	4,819	4,717	4,918	5,110
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	13,178	17,088	17,160	19,440
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	1,324	1,000	1,800	1,800
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	2,879	2,431	4,189
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	236,466	230,482	240,391	247,857
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225	GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,697	-	-	-
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	958	789	775	931
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	1,184
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	120	550	550	660
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	47	1,950	-	-
4313	PSYCHIATRIC NURSING	3,950	4,149	4,336	4,649
4314	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	-	4,245	-	-
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	514	-	-	-
4320	SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,014	-	-
4322	DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4323	CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	713	-	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,965	3,284	3,692	4,162
4412	SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	1,105
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	412	400	400	400
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	1,860	2,311	2,377	2,441
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,033	2,101	2,226	2,330
4703	FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)	9,789	-	-	-
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4716	TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	1,450	900	900	600
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4803	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)	5,042	5,315	5,562	5,843
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	350	1,777	2,779	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,269	2,313	2,358

4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	16,974	34,841	40,397	78,155
4903 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)	6,497	7,192	3,636	3,743
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31,650	4,032	29,934	33,954
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	904	1,392	2,607	2,807
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	619	479	478	630
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	959	996	2,129	2,680
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,619	1,487	1,593	7,167
6203 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)	3,171	4,492	4,678	4,855
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,001	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,927	2,781	2,901
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	8,508	11,447	10,386	7,709
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	841	2,724	4,131
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	179	317	474	1,001
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,024	1,879	1,879
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	633
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,318
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,332	1,398	1,476	1,738
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,244	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	511	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700 BIostatistics EDUCATION	878	1,164	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	840	1,851	1,849	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## PANAMA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	347,061	338,426	307,359	278,196	570,908	593,949	647,569	738,290
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	86,078	112,036	150,721	135,357	212,116	224,587	231,518	253,551
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	-	-	-	-	20,594	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	2,531	40,903	-	-	1,027	4,476	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	9,108	31,316	-	-	13,568	62,661	9,419	9,168
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	25,000	-	-	-	55,781	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	900	-	-	29,862	55,538	56,717	55,527
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	-	-	-	-	51,939	52,793	52,797	52,797
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	111,469	83,255	87,250	91,246
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	171,444	103,271	101,638	102,839	55,698	82,358	64,323	79,285
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	52,900	50,000	35,000	20,000	18,842	27,777	63,440	76,333
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	20,000	20,000	12	504	81,790	119,963

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	917,969	932,375	954,928	1,016,486
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	298,194	336,623	382,239	388,908
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	20,594	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	3,558	45,379	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	22,676	93,977	9,419	9,168
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	80,781	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	29,862	56,438	56,717	55,527
PI-INCAP REGULAR BUDGET	51,939	52,793	52,797	52,797
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	111,469	83,255	87,250	91,246
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	227,142	185,629	165,961	182,124
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	71,742	77,777	98,440	96,333
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	101,790	139,963

PART III, ZONE IV - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
1,406,182	28.2	1,840,859	30.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,880,998	36.8	1,759,168	33.5
868,931	17.5	1,079,576	17.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	1,054,791	20.7	1,055,059	20.2
113,875	2.3	147,261	2.4	0100 GENERAL	113,628	2.2	148,507	2.8
317,344	6.4	282,037	4.6	0200 MALARIA	290,471	5.7	261,051	5.0
132,387	2.7	36,276	.6	0300 SMALLPOX	33,083	.7	32,424	.6
61,728	1.2	58,306	1.0	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	58,295	1.1	61,620	1.2
17,290	.4	23,716	.4	0500 LEPROSY	16,006	.3	20,570	.4
155	*	3,080	.1	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	3,080	.1	3,080	.1
216,859	4.3	494,484	8.1	0700 ZOOSES	501,140	9.8	493,498	9.4
6,425	.1	19,121	.3	0900 OTHER	17,560	.4	20,548	.4
2,868	.1	15,295	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	21,578	.4	13,761	.3
537,251	10.7	761,283	12.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	826,207	16.1	704,109	13.3
334,936	6.7	395,206	6.5	2100 GENERAL	430,801	8.4	444,242	8.4
140,135	2.8	297,661	4.9	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	342,434	6.7	205,184	3.9
44,177	.9	41,387	.7	2300 AFDIS AFGYPTI ERADICATION	25,067	.5	25,967	.5
5,758	.1	13,326	.2	2400 HOUSING	15,955	.3	16,270	.3
12,245	.2	13,703	.2	2500 AIR POLLUTION	11,950	.2	12,496	.2
2,958,765	59.2	3,607,109	59.5	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	2,634,294	51.6	2,844,411	53.8
1,127,804	22.5	1,436,599	23.7	A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,337,651	26.2	1,329,687	25.1
611,331	12.2	505,011	8.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	471,942	9.2	487,498	9.2
128,517	2.6	139,639	2.3	3200 NURSING	154,037	3.0	194,033	3.7
60,284	1.2	77,929	1.3	3300 LABORATORY	73,272	1.4	88,559	1.7
10,981	.2	37,276	.6	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	5,456	.1	6,547	.1
111,158	2.2	237,413	3.9	3500 STATISTICS	192,221	3.8	159,038	3.0
70,657	1.4	265,433	4.4	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	274,472	5.4	212,641	4.0
134,876	2.7	173,898	2.9	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	166,251	3.3	181,371	3.4
1,830,961	36.7	2,170,510	35.8	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,296,643	25.4	1,514,724	28.7
96,576	1.9	116,135	1.9	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	112,076	2.2	101,324	1.9
532,115	10.6	477,767	7.9	4200 NUTRITION	490,124	9.6	509,922	9.7
3,073	.1	44,023	.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	19,160	.4	53,145	1.0
27,985	.6	27,336	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	27,091	.5	38,534	.7
19,224	.4	19,253	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	17,582	.4	22,268	.4
23,306	.5	66,222	1.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	73,565	1.4	40,964	.8
17,335	.3	19,973	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	36,479	.7	39,878	.8
113,477	2.3	186,249	3.1	4800 MEDICAL CARE	121,666	2.4	165,123	3.1
980,396	19.6	1,161,293	19.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	344,003	6.7	470,130	8.9
13,578	.3	40,934	.7	5000 REHABILITATION	37,458	.7	44,135	.8
3,896	.1	11,323	.2	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	17,439	.4	29,351	.6
631,832	12.6	626,462	10.2	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	600,183	11.6	666,820	12.7
92,119	1.8	75,716	1.2	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	67,332	1.3	76,756	1.5
282,298	5.6	294,527	4.8	6200 MEDICINE	242,645	4.7	234,244	4.4
45,353	.9	57,700	.9	6300 NURSING	89,467	1.7	124,269	2.4
39,162	.8	65,652	1.1	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	72,789	1.4	79,688	1.5
24,009	.5	25,745	.4	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	26,133	.5	32,042	.6
110,937	2.2	72,860	1.2	6600 DENTISTRY	64,377	1.3	64,107	1.2
37,954	.8	34,262	.6	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	37,440	.7	55,714	1.1
4,996,779	100.0	6,074,430	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	5,115,475	100.0	5,270,399	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE IV - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS			SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS- AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,871,346	20	1	23	1,139,832	121,526	20	71	262,457	-	43,181	155,042	149,308
PW	71,779	1	-	33	62,991	-	-	3	1,970	-	-	3,262	3,556
PG	173,261	-	-	1	72,492	926	-	-	6,972	-	17,022	25,356	50,493
PN	997,865	1	-	5	90,003	13,969	1	-	79,467	-	23,267	36,042	755,117
PH	207,895	-	-	-	79,819	6,246	-	-	7,131	-	5	34,589	80,105
PS	228,434	-	-	-	33,919	2,324	-	-	11,296	-	1,236	152,145	27,514
WHO--MR	1,049,969	9	-	38	536,185	43,490	28	47	201,458	-	44,808	143,114	80,914
UNDP	371,334	11	-	18	306,914	-	3	3	28,554	-	-	27,074	8,792
WO	8,683	-	-	7	8,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	14,705	-	-	8	9,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,766	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,996,779</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,340,867</b>	<b>188,481</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>599,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>130,937</b>	<b>581,390</b>	<b>1,155,799</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>46.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>			<b>12.0</b>		<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,853,009	24	1	26	1,345,004	107,297	8	25	81,066	-	37,689	121,279	160,674
PW	233,747	3	-	52	211,117	1,560	-	4	5,931	-	-	5,000	10,139
PG	1,479,762	1	-	5	235,144	17,783	-	7	27,712	-	73,202	177,818	948,103
PN	155,290	-	-	-	81,935	6,646	-	-	5,209	-	-	11,729	49,771
PH	242,916	-	-	-	62,381	3,858	-	-	17,593	-	-	99,113	55,803
WHO--MR	1,023,446	11	-	54	634,243	48,043	10	28	106,472	-	34,898	126,231	73,559
UNDP	1,010,661	16	-	62	660,897	21,337	13	15	95,091	-	-	206,126	27,210
WO	13,571	-	-	2	13,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	62,028	-	-	9	22,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,648	827
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,074,430</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,266,845</b>	<b>206,524</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>339,074</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149,957</b>	<b>785,944</b>	<b>1,326,086</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>53.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>			<b>5.6</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,023,257	28	1	40	1,560,827	116,516	8	27	86,815	-	41,883	66,210	151,006
PW	151,919	3	-	22	143,420	1,000	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	4,499
PG	198,283	-	-	-	100,552	5,300	-	-	-	-	800	30,153	61,478
PN	162,736	-	-	-	85,978	6,977	-	-	5,209	-	-	12,311	52,261
PH	124,035	-	-	-	51,249	3,504	-	-	16,947	-	-	19,067	33,273
WHO--MR	1,105,396	12	-	70	732,203	52,785	12	35	125,007	-	71,277	69,160	54,964
UNDP	1,025,672	14	-	62	729,038	28,582	12	5	132,660	-	-	106,836	28,556
UNFPA	324,177	-	-	-	112,714	10,085	-	-	57,775	-	-	17,225	101,792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,115,475</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3,515,981</b>	<b>224,749</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>427,413</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138,546</b>	<b>320,957</b>	<b>487,829</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>68.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>8.4</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,256,476	29	1	50	1,721,385	127,688	10	30	99,823	-	47,763	83,253	176,564
PW	1,680	-	-	-	1,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	142,413	-	-	-	92,681	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,500	14,450	29,282
PN	170,191	-	-	-	90,021	7,309	-	-	-	-	-	12,905	54,747
PH	104,152	-	-	-	45,491	2,072	-	-	5,209	-	-	13,800	29,813
WHO--MR	1,231,140	12	1	76	809,373	57,705	13	34	137,398	-	66,332	88,232	72,100
UNDP	915,076	15	-	17	594,129	28,771	13	3	135,250	-	-	120,312	36,614
UNFPA	449,271	-	-	-	164,514	11,875	-	-	74,057	-	25,568	14,975	158,282
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,270,399</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3,519,274</b>	<b>239,920</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>464,713</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>141,163</b>	<b>347,927</b>	<b>557,402</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>8.8</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET PW-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION PG-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY PN-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION WHO-WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS													

## BOLIVIA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973		1974		1975		
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
\$		\$		\$		\$		
351,097	39.7	362,116	40.1	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	306,129	35.1	339,373	36.9
219,063	24.8	192,816	21.2	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	159,358	18.2	191,172	20.7
52,849	6.0	52,577	5.8	0100 GENERAL	29,702	3.4	56,257	6.1
63,457	7.2	56,396	6.0	0200 MALARIA	57,863	6.7	57,782	6.3
36,727	4.1	8,120	.9	0300 SMALLPOX	8,073	.9	6,856	.8
22,123	2.5	23,816	2.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	16,641	1.9	18,817	2.0
3,281	.4	5,451	.6	0500 LEPROSY	3,831	.4	5,717	.6
35	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
38,049	4.3	39,978	4.4	0700 ZODNOSES	36,961	4.2	39,613	4.3
2,288	.3	6,462	.7	0900 OTHER	3,630	.4	3,837	.4
254	*	1,776	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	2,417	.3	2,053	.2
132,034	14.9	169,300	18.9	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	146,771	16.9	148,201	16.2
99,774	11.3	95,069	10.6	2100 GENERAL	84,290	9.7	87,799	9.6
29,485	3.3	70,993	7.9	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	58,868	6.8	56,698	6.2
879	.1	613	.1	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	640	.1	632	.1
699	.1	1,617	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,936	.2	1,968	.2
1,197	.1	1,008	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,037	.1	1,104	.1
461,522	52.1	431,612	48.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	456,221	52.4	478,174	52.1
275,661	31.1	194,272	21.6	A. GENERAL SERVICES	174,455	20.1	211,982	23.2
134,378	15.2	92,443	10.3	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	96,311	11.1	102,495	11.2
41,677	4.7	29,791	3.3	3200 NURSING	36,416	4.2	46,713	5.1
7,403	.8	3,312	.4	3300 LABORATORY	1,818	.2	20,394	2.2
3,604	.4	1,478	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,364	.2	1,637	.2
57,165	6.5	31,574	3.5	3500 STATISTICS	11,700	1.3	11,590	1.3
8,905	1.0	13,901	1.5	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	13,709	1.6	14,470	1.6
22,529	2.5	21,773	2.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	13,137	1.5	14,683	1.6
185,861	21.0	237,340	26.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	281,766	32.3	266,192	28.9
867	.1	10,883	1.2	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	11,750	1.3	11,799	1.3
111,110	12.5	122,634	13.6	4200 NUTRITION	122,032	14.0	118,572	12.9
568	.1	-	-	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	-	-	5,050	.5
4,391	.5	4,148	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	4,550	.5	5,408	.6
2,529	.3	2,341	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	1,847	.2	4,830	.5
18,247	2.1	60,569	6.7	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	64,353	7.4	28,519	3.1
3,684	.4	3,183	.4	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	4,364	.5	6,516	.7
18,391	2.1	21,196	2.4	4800 MEDICAL CARE	32,847	3.8	40,494	4.4
23,283	2.6	9,658	1.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	37,524	4.3	42,395	4.6
2,427	.3	2,169	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,628	.2	1,672	.2
364	*	559	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	871	.1	937	.1
72,790	8.2	106,663	11.8	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	108,245	12.5	101,670	11.0
3,853	.4	3,994	.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	3,199	.4	4,027	.4
39,480	4.5	58,066	6.4	6200 MEDICINE	53,080	6.1	43,396	4.7
6,370	.7	5,917	.7	6300 NURSING	7,715	.9	9,797	1.1
2,811	.3	17,415	1.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	17,097	2.0	18,057	2.0
2,371	.3	8,865	1.0	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	8,846	1.0	9,105	1.0
9,974	1.1	5,463	.6	6600 DENTISTRY	10,568	1.2	8,591	.9
7,931	.9	6,943	.8	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	7,740	.9	8,697	.9
885,409	100.0	900,391	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	870,595	100.0	919,217	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## BOLIVIA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS			SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$				\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	399,833	5	-	8	276,766	27,512	3	10	26,834	-	10,566	32,783	25,372
PW	9,360	-	-	4	7,845	-	-	1	820	-	-	-	695
PG	25,968	-	-	-	12,027	84	-	-	1,530	-	3,590	3,045	5,692
PK	29,656	-	-	-	3,037	1,158	-	-	12,973	-	3,473	6,990	2,025
PN	42,192	-	-	-	16,196	1,269	-	-	1,449	-	3	7,020	16,255
PH	13,299	-	-	-	3,954	143	-	-	489	-	-	5,303	3,410
WHO--WR	201,202	1	-	11	86,764	7,941	9	11	54,234	-	13,677	34,048	4,538
UNDP	160,558	4	-	7	130,415	-	3	2	15,319	-	-	13,848	976
UNFPA	3,341	-	-	2	3,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>885,409</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>540,345</b>	<b>38,107</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>113,648</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,309</b>	<b>103,037</b>	<b>58,963</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>61.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>12.9</b>		<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	390,981	5	-	7	278,037	23,264	2	4	16,848	-	8,353	16,485	47,994
PW	48,409	-	-	16	42,538	140	-	1	1,431	-	-	-	4,300
PG	49,888	-	-	-	13,782	428	-	-	4,053	-	3,779	10,012	17,834
PN	31,517	-	-	-	16,627	1,350	-	-	1,058	-	-	2,382	10,100
PH	36,270	-	-	-	9,622	570	-	-	3,364	-	-	7,919	14,795
WHO--WR	205,662	1	-	24	122,420	8,434	5	10	41,788	-	14,648	15,081	3,291
UNDP	137,160	3	-	13	100,625	3,560	1	1	6,283	-	-	24,783	1,909
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>900,391</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>583,949</b>	<b>37,746</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>74,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,780</b>	<b>76,662</b>	<b>100,429</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>			<b>8.3</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	393,479	5	-	6	302,353	24,307	2	5	19,309	-	7,108	12,554	27,848
PW	7,046	-	-	3	6,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
PG	18,495	-	-	-	7,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	8,855
PN	33,029	-	-	-	17,448	1,418	-	-	1,058	-	-	2,500	10,405
PH	23,957	-	-	-	10,049	648	-	-	3,262	-	-	3,615	6,383
WHO--WR	227,540	1	-	26	136,740	9,041	6	11	48,049	-	22,188	8,546	2,936
UNDP	129,790	1	-	16	83,726	2,019	2	1	18,906	-	-	21,163	3,976
UNFPA	37,299	-	-	-	7,960	500	-	-	11,250	-	4,018	2,420	11,111
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>870,595</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>572,534</b>	<b>37,953</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>101,834</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,314</b>	<b>52,915</b>	<b>72,045</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>65.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>11.7</b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	471,527	6	-	12	365,368	27,612	3	2	20,064	-	5,748	19,160	33,575
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	11,716	-	-	-	7,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	2,930
PN	34,539	-	-	-	18,267	1,484	-	-	1,058	-	-	2,620	11,110
PH	21,188	-	-	-	9,279	422	-	-	2,635	-	-	2,800	6,052
WHO--WR	240,089	1	-	24	142,935	9,748	7	8	50,772	-	19,538	11,277	5,819
UNDP	97,180	-	-	6	57,049	1,674	1	2	17,449	-	-	14,813	6,195
UNFPA	42,558	-	-	-	10,802	640	-	-	12,846	-	3,781	870	13,619
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>919,217</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>612,071</b>	<b>41,580</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>104,824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,067</b>	<b>52,375</b>	<b>79,300</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>11.4</b>		<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## BOLIVIA - DETAIL

## BOLIVIA-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

Communicable diseases in Bolivia continue to be a major problem since they represent about 60% of the general morbidity and 40% of the mortality from all causes. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the solution of problems retarding reduction in morbidity and mortality. In particular, these problems are the training of personnel for epidemiological and laboratory services and the need for intensified promotion of systematic vaccination campaigns against measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and yellow fever.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		46,040	38,600	12,800	39,120
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .3333	PR	-	-	-	1						
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.3333	UNDP	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	24,040	8,600	4,800	39,120
TOTAL		2	1	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	-	28,470
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	1	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,406	2,000	-	2,000
TOTAL		2	1	2	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	-	1,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	1	SEMINAR COSTS		4,357	3,200	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	2	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		10,232	2,000	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		5,045	1,400	2,800	4,650
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	22,000	30,000	8,000	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,000	28,500	7,500	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	500	-

## BOLIVIA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

There are some 1,677,000 people in Bolivia living in areas subject to risk of malaria; 59.6% in the consolidation phase and 40.4% in the attack phase. The National Malaria Eradication Service was reorganized early in 1972; an increase in the funds provided to it produced a wider coverage of the program and reduced the number of known cases from 8,080 in 1971 to 4,275 in 1972. The decrease in the incidence occurred in all of the country except in the area around Tarija, where it was necessary to intensify attack measures.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		52,737	52,463	53,024	54,941
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0334	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		42,580	41,063	42,974	44,741
P-1 SANITARIAN .0335	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		5,448	5,000	5,100	5,200
TOTAL		1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,729	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		480	1,400	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	-	-	GRANTS		500	-	-	-

## BOLIVIA-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Smallpox was an endemic-epidemic disease in Bolivia until 1964, the year in which the most cases were notified, although the country was officially declared free of the disease in 1968. Eradication was accomplished through successive campaigns of mass vaccination which were carried out at the national level. The first campaign was conducted in the period 1957-59; the second, in 1963-68; and the third, in 1969-73.

The purpose of this project is to maintain eradication through national vaccination campaigns. This program forms part of the continental plan for eradication of smallpox.

TOTAL		2	1	1	-	TOTAL		14,085	1,400	1,400	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,975	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	1	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		6,110	1,400	1,400	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BOLIVIA-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Tuberculosis is one of the five leading causes of death in Bolivia, with an infection rate in the age group 5-15 years of 33.3% in rural areas, 23.4% in mining areas, and 44.2% in the Yungas zone of the Department of La Paz. Morbidity has been estimated to be 1.76% in the Altiplano (rural and mining area), 2.25% in the Yungas zone, and 0.64% in Montero, Santa Cruz. The main purposes of this project are to decrease morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis and reduce transmission.

TOTAL		1	1	-	1	TOTAL	PR	11,613	11,300	1,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,255	2,000	-	2,000
TOTAL		1	2	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,283	4,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		2,075	2,800	1,400	1,400

BOLIVIA-0701, ZONOSSES CONTROL

Rabies, brucellosis, and bovine tuberculosis are some of the principal prevalent zoonoses in Bolivia, with epizootic outbreaks causing economic and social problems. Vaccines for the control of some of the zoonoses are produced in the country in the laboratories of the National Institute of Animal Biology and in the National Institute of Health Laboratories, but the quantity is insufficient and the effectiveness is sometimes doubtful, making it necessary to import vaccines at a high cost. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government through the Ministries of Health and of Agriculture in carrying out activities intended to effectively control the principal zoonoses in the country.

TOTAL		2	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	15,374	7,900	1,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,884	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		13,490	4,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

BOLIVIA-0901, TYPHUS

Exanthematic typhus persists endemically in Bolivia in an area of 258,000 km<sup>2</sup> with an approximate population of 2,700,000. More than 4,400 cases have been reported during the last 20 years, the majority of them in the age group 15-19 years. The purposes of this project are to study the prevalence of the disease through serological studies in representative areas; to experiment with strain E vaccine in pilot areas and to make the related evaluation; and to make susceptibility studies on the vector.

TOTAL		624	2,400	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PR	624	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		624	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	2,400	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,400	-	-

BOLIVIA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

There are some 14 agencies in Bolivia which in some form or other carry on health activities. Coordination of these activities has been undertaken through a committee on environmental sanitation made up of representatives of some of the agencies. This project covers water, sewerage, and other aspects of the environmental problem. Only about 30% of the population in areas of 2,000 or more inhabitants have provision for disposition of solid wastes. Water pollution is uncontrolled and air pollution is widespread with no control measures. There are not enough technicians to cover all of the areas of the country; there is a scarcity of economic resources and a lack of coordination of efforts.

The purposes of this project are (1) to improve the sanitary conditions of the environment in both urban and rural areas; (2) to provide adequate environmental sanitation services through coordination of the existing human and material resources; (3) to increase the actual percentage of the population served with water, sewerage, solid waste disposal, and occupational health services; (4) to improve the sanitary production of food; (5) to regulate water quality through a nationwide sanitary code; and (6) to train environmental sanitation personnel through short courses and fellowships.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
-----					-----				
TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0342					SURTOTAL				
PR 1 1 1 1					PR 53,327 53,547 29,787 30,970				
-----					-----				
TOTAL					PERSONNEL-POSTS				
-----					-----				
CONSULTANT MONTHS					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS				
PR 3 - - -					29,101 26,447 27,587 28,670				
CONSULTANT MONTHS					DUTY TRAVEL				
WR - 3 4 4					6,028 - - -				
-----					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
TOTAL					2,228 2,100 2,200 2,300				
-----					-----				
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC					FELLOWSHIPS				
PR 1 - - -					13,640 - - -				
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC					GRANTS				
WR - 1 1 1					- 25,000 - -				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM					SUBTOTAL				
PR 4 - - -					WR - 15,580 16,450 16,450				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM					-----				
WR - 3 2 2					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS				
-----					- 6,000 8,000 8,000				
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
					- 1,000 1,000 1,000				
					FELLOWSHIPS				
					- 8,580 7,450 7,450				

## BOLIVIA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

This project covers the construction, operation, and administration of water and sewerage services in Bolivia. It is hoped to increase the percentages of the population who benefit from these services. At present 77% of the urban and 4% of the rural populations have water supplies, and 24% of the urban and 2% of the rural have sewerage systems. Another 4% of the population have sanitary waste disposal through latrines and septic tanks. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the ministries of health and of urbanization and housing in the improvement and construction of water and sewerage systems.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
CONSULTANT MONTHS					SUBTOTAL				
WR - 2 4 4					PR 5,986 - - -				
-----					-----				
TOTAL					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
-----					-----				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM					FELLOWSHIPS				
PR 4 - - -					1,397 - - -				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM					4,589 - - -				
WR - 2 2 2					-----				
-----					SUBTOTAL				
					WR - 7,300 11,300 11,300				
					-----				
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS				
					- 4,000 8,000 8,000				
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT				
					- 500 500 500				
					FELLOWSHIPS				
					- 2,800 2,800 2,800				

## BOLIVIA-2201, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services to the Corporación de Aguas Potables y Alcantarillado on administrative reform and institution building in order to foster the best utilization of resources and better service for the people of Bolivia.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
CONSULTANT MONTHS					TEMPORARY PERSONNEL				
PW - 7 - -					154 - - -				
-----					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS				
TOTAL					- 17,440 - -				
-----					CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
1 1 - -					- 1,200 - -				
-----					FELLOWSHIPS				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM					820 1,431 - -				
PW 1 1 - -					-----				
-----					-----				

## BOLIVIA-2202, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION (COCHABAMBA)

The purpose of this project is to provide consultant services and operational manuals to the Municipal Water Supply and Sewerage Service of Cochabamba, Bolivia, on the analysis of present standards, systems, and practices, and recommendations for improvement.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
-----					-----				
CONSULTANT MONTHS					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS				
PW 2 4 - -					5,595 9,961 - -				
-----					CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
					393 2,000 - -				

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BOLIVIA-2203, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION (POTOSI)

The Water and Sewer Agency of Potosí, Bolivia, is in the process of utilizing an international loan for improvement and extension of its water system, but its internal organization is deficient in the areas of financial accounting, supplies, rates, and collection systems. The objective of this project is to evaluate the present organizational and financial situation and to develop policies, systems, and procedures in the areas of accounting and budget, supplies, rates, billing and collecting, in conjunction with activities for attracting and training personnel and coordinated in an adequate management system for making decisions, with special emphasis on investment aspects.

TOTAL		2	5	3	-	TOTAL	PW	1,369	11,900	6,731	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	2	5	3	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,369	10,900	6,400	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	1,100	331	-

BOLIVIA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

In spite of the achievements already accomplished and the progress made by the Ministry of Health and other private and public agencies in the health sector in Bolivia, the level of health is still unsatisfactory, as a consequence of insufficient coverage of services and programs, especially in relation to environmental sanitation and the control of communicable diseases.

The objectives of this project are to cooperate with the Government in raising the level of health through (1) reducing the rates of morbidity and mortality from gastrointestinal and communicable diseases and other causes; (2) decreasing morbidity and mortality in mothers, nursing infants, and preschool children; (3) controlling communicable diseases by improving and broadening health services; (4) intensifying activities in the rural sector; (5) organizing the technical and administrative aspects of health services; (6) training of personnel; (7) improving the utilization of hospital beds; (8) training schoolteachers and others who work together in health programs through the schools; (9) preparing inter-sectoral programs of nutrition (agriculture and education); (10) improving vital statistics information; and (11) improving health education.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		121,536	94,197	99,201	100,756
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE .3045	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	45,635	43,633	45,251	47,024
P-3 NURSE 4.0338	WP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		29,620	31,833	33,051	34,224
TOTAL		11	10	10	10	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,154	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		1,687	1,600	1,700	1,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	6	10	10	10	COMMON SERVICES		11,174	10,200	10,500	11,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	3	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	4,170	-	-	-
TOTAL		16	2	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,170	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	7	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	63,981	50,564	53,950	53,732
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	9	1	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		7,612	15,784	17,400	17,782
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		8,034	20,000	20,000	20,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		825	2,500	2,500	2,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		2,000	3,400	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		6,304	3,100	2,600	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		39,206	5,780	7,450	7,450
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	7,750	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,750	-	-	-

BOLIVIA-3102, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Bolivia.

TOTAL		-	1	2	2	TOTAL	WR	-	4,380	6,050	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,380	6,050	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1						

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BOLIVIA-3104, HEALTH SERVICES (COCHABAMBA AND TARIJA)

The high rates of morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases in Cochabamba and Tarija (Bolivia) are the reflection of inadequate environmental sanitation conditions in combination with deficiencies in such areas as food supply, housing, and cultural level. In 1967 the lack of basic sanitary services was very serious, and this condition is only slightly improved. At that time only 0.6% of the rural population had water supplies, and by the end of 1971 this had increased to 1.5%. None of the rural population had adequate waste disposal systems in 1967; 0.9% were served by the end of 1971. The purpose of this project is to improve the sanitary conditions of the environment in both urban and rural populations in order to provide integrated health care, an important factor in the socioeconomic development of the country.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	62,074	5,000	-	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		50,750	4,500	-	-
4.2149						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,500	-	-	-
P-3 NURSE	UNDP	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	-	-
4.2150						FELLOWSHIPS		3,824	-	-	-
TOTAL		3	-	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	3	-	-	-						
TOTAL		1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-						

BOLIVIA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Bolivia in the development of its Instituto Nacional de Laboratorios de Salud. The plan is to organize a central laboratory as a national reference laboratory for specialized analyses as well as the production of some biologicals and drugs. Another function will be to coordinate and supervise the 31 smaller health laboratories of the country.

TOTAL		-	-	-	4	TOTAL	PR	-	-	-	18,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	8,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,400
						GRANTS		-	-	-	4,000

BOLIVIA-3400, HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING

The purpose of this project was to collaborate with the Government of Bolivia in the development of the educational component of maternal and child health, including the formulation of an adequate program of educational activities in health and the in-service training of specialists.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNFPA	3,327	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,327	-	-	-

BOLIVIA-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

There is no national system of health statistics in Bolivia with the capability of providing all the data needed for the adequate analysis of the present health situation or for planning and evaluation of activities that are being carried out in the field of health. The existing statistical systems suffer from severe deficiencies in relation to coverage, quality of the information, and timeliness in presenting it. There are neither information nor statistical procedures for obtaining data for planning in important fields such as human resources, nor is there any information about autonomous and decentralized agencies that are not dependent on the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The purpose of this project is to develop a national system of health statistics which can provide the data necessary for the various users, especially for sectoral planning.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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The Department of Biostatistics of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has been reorganized and its functions expanded. New forms for registration of vital events have been introduced and a multidisciplinary work group has been formed as the first step in establishing a national committee on vital and health statistics. A system of morbidity statistics has been defined and a standard medical record form has been designed, together with standards and procedures for its implementation.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	36,939	70,000	-	-
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.3227	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	19,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,933	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,006	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	2	-	-	-						

#### BOLIVIA-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The actual size of the maternal and child health problem in Bolivia is not known but, utilizing official mortality statistics for the year 1966, infant mortality was 77.2 per 1,000 live births, a figure which may be underestimated by as much as 50%. Children under 15 years of age constitute about 42% of the population. Women of childbearing age (15-45 years) represent approximately 43% of the total female population. The annual birth rate was estimated to be 40 per 1,000 population in 1965. Deaths in children under five years of age constitute 47.9% of total deaths, and 65.5% of these are under one year. The major causes of death in children under five years are diseases of early infancy, respiratory infections, gastrointestinal problems, and communicable diseases.

The purpose of this project is to develop in the country programmed health activities for mothers and children and for family well-being. The objectives are, fundamentally, decreasing mortality in children under 15 years of age, principally in those under five years, and diminishing maternal mortality.

TOTAL		-	3	3	4	TOTAL	PR	-	6,000	8,800	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	3	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	6,000	8,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	2,800	-
TOTAL		-	-	2	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	2	-						

#### BOLIVIA-4200, NUTRITION

Bolivia faces serious nutrition problems, such as a high prevalence of endemic goiter, protein-calorie malnutrition, and nutritional anemias, especially in certain areas, although the real extent and magnitude of each of these is not sufficiently known. Deficiencies in hospital food services and lack of trained personnel to carry out programs of nutrition education at regional and local levels are also problems which require special attention. The School of Nutrition and Dietetics in the University of San Andrés requires technical assistance to develop a sound curriculum according to the professional needs of the country.

The purpose of this project is the improvement of the nutritional status of the population, with special attention to mothers and children, and solution of specific problems which affect the health of the community. Among the principal objectives are (1) participation in the study and formulation of a national food and nutrition policy; (2) broadening of the technical component of nutrition in health services at national, regional, and local levels; (3) organization of nutrition education activities jointly with programs of maternal and child care and supplementary feeding, as part of the regular activities of local health services; (4) technical organization of institutional food services; and (5) development of a good undergraduate nutrition and dietetics program leading to an academic degree.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	27,510	27,022	32,386	29,467
P-3 NUTRITIONIST .3587	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		20,632	20,742	21,736	22,717
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		1,468	1,400	1,500	1,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		75	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,835	500	500	500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,380	4,650	4,650
						COURSE COSTS		2,500	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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BOLIVIA-4201, ENDEMIC GOITER CONTROL PROGRAM IN BOLIVIA

Four towns in Bolivia in the area of high endemicity of goiter are being studied to determine the incidence of goiter in a sample population, and to administer iodized oil orally in two towns and intramuscularly in the other two towns, as a demonstration of its efficacy and as an interim measure until iodized salt is readily available.

TOTAL	PH	-	11,105	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	4,000	-	-
LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		-	7,105	-	-

BOLIVIA-4202, EFFECTS OF IODINE DEFICIENCY AND ITS CORRECTION ON MENTAL PERFORMANCE OF CHILDREN

Iodine deficiency is a major health problem for large parts of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Its most serious consequence is the gross mental retardation of endemic cretinism. Little is known about the effects of iodine deficiency on the "normal" noncretinous population. The purpose of this project is to assess these effects in a Bolivian village with severe iodine deficiency, by examining schoolchildren before and after iodine supplementation, administered in a double-blind fashion. Mental performance is evaluated by the intersensory integration test and by a modified Stanford-Binet method. Anthropometric measurements, nutrition status, and thyroid function are also assessed, to permit correlation with mental performance.

TOTAL	PG	-	6,000	4,694	-
LOCAL COSTS		-	6,009	4,694	-

BOLIVIA-4600, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Bolivia in protecting the mining population from the risk of contracting diseases such as silicosis which are rather widely disseminated in the mines, the principal industry of the country, and to establish programs for the protection of workers in all other industries.

TOTAL		1	13	16	6	TOTAL	UNDP	17,548	59,857	63,356	27,519
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	1	13	16	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,500	37,500	40,000	15,000
TOTAL		2	2	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,889	22,757	11,456	3,819
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	2	1	2	1	FELLOWSHIPS		7,159	4,600	11,900	8,700
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	1	2						

BOLIVIA-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

Present medical care services in Bolivia primarily cover the urban populations, and are provided by approximately 20 different institutions. The Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública is responsible for the care of approximately 43% of the total population. In 1969, 46,263 consultations were provided by the Ministry and 20,194 by the National Social Security Institution. The Ministry has 103 short-stay hospitals, with an average occupation rate of 55%. The Social Security Institution has 30 such hospitals with an average occupancy of 70.4%. The Ministry has seven long-stay hospitals, with an occupation rate of 79.5%; the Social Security Institution has five, with an occupation rate of 82.2%. To cover ambulatory care there are 63 medical posts and hospital-health centers, 23 health centers and polyclinics, and 256 health posts. Medical care services lack personnel, particularly trained auxiliaries. Supplies and equipment are inadequate; there is no national emergency plan; and organization and medical records of hospitals are deficient.

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the government agencies in the adequate organization of medical care services for both ambulatory and hospitalized patients; to coordinate these activities with other agencies; to encourage proper distribution of resources; and to train personnel, particularly for medical care administration.

TOTAL		1	2	1	2	TOTAL	WR	6,445	8,000	9,650	8,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,501	4,000	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		3,944	4,000	3,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	4,650	4,650

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$

## BOLIVIA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

In 1971 the universities in Bolivia were closed, and the National Commission of University Reform was established for the purpose of making an intensive study of the situation and of preparing the plans for a new university whose activities in the preparation of professionals would be more in accord with the needs and the actual situation in the country. In the middle of 1972 the new Fundamental University Law of Bolivia was passed, which encompassed complete reform of the university structure; in it was included the School of Health Sciences to provide training for careers in medicine, dentistry, chemistry and pharmacy, nutrition, and nursing. Teaching activities were initiated in a limited form in October 1972, and the full program will be incorporated by the first semester of 1973.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the universities in restructuring the medical curriculum, in the re-orientation of teaching personnel, and in the inclusion in the medical course of basic concepts of public health, social medicine, and preventive medicine.

TOTAL		1	2	2	1	TOTAL	WR	1,656	14,760	10,650	8,650
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	2	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,656	4,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		-	8,760	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	1	1						

## BOLIVIA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Water supply and environmental health programs in Bolivia do not have sufficient trained staff. Professional training through short local courses is needed to overcome these deficiencies. The purpose of this project is to broaden and improve the training of professional, intermediate, and auxiliary personnel in sanitary engineering. In addition, it is hoped that sanitary engineering as a major area of study will be added to the curricula of the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés in La Paz and the Universidad Técnica in Oruro.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	14,180	13,450	13,450
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,380	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	COURSE COSTS		-	4,800	4,800	4,800

## BOLIVIA-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

The total number of veterinarians teaching in the only school of veterinary medicine in Bolivia is completely inadequate in relation to the cattle production needs during this time of rapidly increasing growth. With the current university reform it will be necessary to restructure the training in accordance with the principles established by the new Fundamental University Law.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Universidad Gabriel René Moreno in Santa Cruz in restructuring the veterinary medicine curriculum and in the organization of basic courses, with emphasis on veterinary public health.

TOTAL		-	2	2	1	TOTAL	WR	171	6,800	6,800	6,650
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		171	-	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	-						

## BOLIVIA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

The universities of Bolivia are being completely restructured, as indicated in Bolivia-6200, Medical Education, above. The purpose of this project is to collaborate in revising the dental curriculum, in the reorientation of teaching personnel, and in the inclusion in the dental training program of basic concepts of public health, social dentistry, and preventive dentistry.



	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		1	2	2	1	TOTAL	WR	8,543	4,000	8,650	6,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	2	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		873	4,000	4,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		7,720	-	4,650	4,650
TOTAL		2	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	-	1	1						

## BOLIVIA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	391,543	384,659	470,616	525,394
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,478	4,385	7,892	9,546
0104 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE IV)	5,331	8,592	9,010	7,591
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	9,131	2	2,820	1,781
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,589	1,931	2,019	1,060
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,896	6,720	6,673	6,856
0304 SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE IV)	11,746	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,363	1,228	3,557	4,131
0404 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE IV)	6,280	7,928	8,108	7,710
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,329	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	1,782	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	538	1,578	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	2,432	2,748	3,031	3,114
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	849	903	-	903
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	1,800	800	1,700
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	35	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	17,941	26,109	27,920	28,616
0704 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	4,730	4,665	5,041	7,097
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	704	-	-
0900 PLAGUE CONTROL	324	900	900	1,200
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	2,730	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
0924 INTERNATIONAL SYMP. CONTROL OF LICE AND LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES	1,340	3,162	-	-
0925 STRENGTH, TYPHUS AND OTHER RICKETT. DIS. SURV. AND DIAG. FACIL.	-	-	-	1,600
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	253	977	1,307	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	799	510	570
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,089	1,908	1,978	2,113
2104 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE IV)	8,319	8,447	11,051	11,611
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,795	16,620	18,129	19,991
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	237	-	12,761	13,529
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,293	3,646	5,071	5,327
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,232	12,665	11,748	13,970
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,174	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,685	24,127
2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	513	613	580	632
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	25	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	341	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,573	1,773	1,890
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,827	3,564	3,589	3,752
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	365	345	261	261
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,510	1,858	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	112	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	2,410	700	1,280	1,280
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,843	3,463	1,457	2,688
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3141 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,500
3142 COORDIN. OF INTEGRATED HEALTH SERV. IN FRONTIER AREAS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3143 STUDY PARTIC. OTHER PUBL. SECTORS DEVELOP. HEALTH SERV. (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,348	1,901	1,985	2,076
3204 NURSING (ZONE IV)	6,723	7,980	8,315	10,869
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-

3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,453	574	1,868	1,929
3215	STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	816	-	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	688	688
3217	DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3219	CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3220	NURSING SERVICES IN RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	6,040
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	640	1,736	-
3225	UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	714	513	513	589
3304	LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	5,190	-	-	-
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	417	1,213	1,305	1,405
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	111	1,586	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	141	986	772	772
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	136	492	592	865
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	554	851	598	932
3504	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE IV)	10,871	10,470	10,661	11,371
3513	INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	13,408	3,979	3,437	3,239
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,836	2,532	2,675	2,840
3604	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	5,069	8,513	11,034	11,630
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,528	4,371	4,557	4,963
3704	HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE IV)	8,348	8,858	-	-
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,060	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	6,593	8,544	8,580	9,720
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	318	217	391	391
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	549	1,782	1,311	1,311
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	-	2,884	-	2,097
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,586	2,001	2,196	2,403
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	69,878	67,286	71,033	73,858
4204	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	10,431	5,668	7,978	8,142
4211	RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	500	500	500
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	662	378	378
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	803	759	745	894
4233	NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	177	1,200	1,600	1,200
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	306	200	300	500
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	448
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	580
4314	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	60	-	-	5,050
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	508	-	-	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	495	924	924	1,320
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,896	3,224	3,626	4,088
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	496	320	240	240
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	1,864	1,850	1,427	1,465
4509	RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	169	171	180	225
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	2,900
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,530	1,578	1,671	1,750
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,154	1,605	2,082	2,181
4715	FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	-	1,985
4716	TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	-	-	-	600
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,031	1,237	1,327	1,420
4804	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE IV)	6,918	7,103	9,317	9,818
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,484	2,589	2,869	3,017
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,513	2,267	2,311	2,357
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,373	14,731
4831	STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	501
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	3,777	6,970	8,104	15,666
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,835	2,688	19,956	22,636
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,624	-	7,214	3,613
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	773	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,427	2,169	1,628	1,672
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4R10)	364	559	871	937
6000	MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	5,746	4,447	4,454	2,534
6100	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,853	3,994	3,199	4,027
6200	EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,628	5,965	9,568	10,757
6204	MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	7,284	6,662	7,115	7,769
6214	FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	986	73	-	-
6216	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,243	2,872	2,727	2,845
6221	LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	12,787	17,181	15,585	3,858
6223	TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,150	1,862	400	-
6226	COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	873	1,197	1,284
6234	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,371	3,634	6,199
6300	NURSING EDUCATION	182	317	474	1,000
6304	NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	2,263	-	-	-
6310	NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	856	2,950	900	900
6317	SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,008	1,028	1,882	1,882
6319	TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,061	1,167	3,724	4,068
6320	POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324	TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632

6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,112	2,221	2,526	2,972
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,200	1,715	2,046	2,105
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,227	1,020	1,487	1,605
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	204	189	252	336
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	254	179	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,643	1,145	980	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	423	928	929	1,089
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## BOLIVIA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	493,866	515,732	399,979	393,823	391,543	384,659	470,616	525,394
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	221,472	216,745	188,898	244,772	178,361	174,236	204,581	226,755
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	8,331	43,932	6,731	-	1,029	4,677	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	6,009	4,694	-	25,968	43,879	13,801	11,716
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	4,170	-	-	-	25,486	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	11,105	-	-	13,299	25,165	23,957	21,188
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	42,192	31,517	33,029	34,539
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	110,255	123,084	128,300	121,532	90,947	82,578	99,240	118,557
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	146,311	114,857	71,356	27,519	14,247	22,303	58,434	69,661
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	3,327	-	-	-	14	504	37,259	42,558

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	885,409	900,391	870,595	919,217
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	399,833	390,981	393,479	471,527
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	9,360	48,409	7,046	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	25,968	49,888	18,495	11,716
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	29,656	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	13,299	36,270	23,957	21,188
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	42,192	31,517	33,029	34,539
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	201,202	205,662	227,540	240,089
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	160,558	137,160	129,790	97,180
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	3,341	504	37,259	42,558



COLOMBIA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
449,894	22.1	562,336	20.9	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	571,502	33.7	436,496	27.3
247,326	12.2	278,472	10.3	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	279,292	16.5	246,849	15.4
12,338	.6	12,254	.5	0100 GENERAL	15,097	.9	19,036	1.2
104,539	5.1	104,380	3.9	0200 MALARIA	109,940	6.5	109,127	6.8
29,558	1.5	11,719	.4	0300 SMALLPOX	11,670	.7	11,856	.7
18,000	.9	16,181	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	12,602	.8	13,185	.8
5,343	.3	9,208	.3	0500 LEPROSY	3,765	.2	6,269	.4
43	*	300	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	300	*	300	*
77,035	3.8	121,525	4.5	0700 ZOOSES	119,412	7.0	82,806	5.2
216	*	600	*	0900 OTHER	2,550	.2	1,837	.1
254	*	2,305	.1	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,956	.2	2,433	.2
202,568	9.9	283,864	10.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	292,210	17.2	189,647	11.9
105,436	5.2	113,944	4.2	2100 GENERAL	108,327	6.4	115,729	7.3
51,301	2.5	126,341	4.7	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	156,359	9.2	45,377	2.8
41,561	2.0	39,556	1.5	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	23,153	1.4	24,073	1.5
698	*	1,616	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.1	1,966	.1
3,572	.2	2,407	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	2,437	.1	2,502	.2
1,407,625	69.0	1,957,111	72.6	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	950,603	56.1	966,319	60.7
362,074	17.8	572,427	21.3	A. GENERAL SERVICES	563,354	33.2	483,456	30.3
207,631	10.2	112,381	4.2	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	115,589	6.8	124,151	7.8
15,247	.8	38,954	1.4	3200 NURSING	33,479	2.0	46,453	2.9
24,460	1.2	58,588	2.2	3300 LABORATORY	59,005	3.5	55,364	3.5
275	*	1,481	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,365	.1	1,638	.1
36,999	1.8	137,924	5.1	3500 STATISTICS	102,206	6.0	38,537	2.4
26,701	1.3	167,237	6.2	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	180,425	10.6	140,308	8.8
50,761	2.5	56,262	2.1	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	71,335	4.2	77,005	4.8
1,045,551	51.2	1,384,684	51.3	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	387,249	22.9	482,863	30.4
11,160	.6	26,879	1.0	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	32,013	1.9	29,775	1.9
139,502	6.8	117,087	4.3	4200 NUTRITION	121,731	7.2	132,580	8.3
903	*	29,693	1.1	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	15,120	.9	26,973	1.7
12,598	.6	14,148	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	13,463	.8	16,661	1.0
8,293	.4	5,444	.2	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	4,438	.3	5,436	.3
698	*	711	*	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
4,695	.2	8,113	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	17,324	1.0	17,468	1.1
37,937	1.9	90,831	3.4	4800 MEDICAL CARE	22,579	1.3	31,256	2.0
821,799	40.3	1,052,840	39.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	119,000	7.0	170,026	10.7
6,379	.3	33,833	1.2	5000 REHABILITATION	32,626	1.9	39,171	2.5
1,587	.1	5,105	.2	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	7,960	.5	12,518	.8
181,152	8.9	176,226	6.5	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	173,199	10.2	190,297	12.0
38,668	1.9	20,760	.8	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	25,222	1.5	21,438	1.3
93,329	4.6	84,378	3.1	6200 MEDICINE	75,464	4.5	75,886	4.8
7,686	.4	13,092	.5	6300 NURSING	15,164	.9	17,243	1.1
15,871	.8	32,278	1.2	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	32,779	1.9	35,555	2.2
6,627	.3	9,076	.3	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	6,696	.4	7,454	.5
8,129	.4	6,913	.2	6600 DENTISTRY	7,352	.4	7,237	.5
10,842	.5	9,729	.4	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	10,522	.6	25,484	1.6
2,038,671	100.0	2,695,673	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,695,304	100.0	1,593,112	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## COLOMBIA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$				\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	672,950	8	1	4	367,407	38,771	11	45	156,087	8,242	44,908	57,535
PW	38,186	1	-	14	31,516	-	-	2	1,150	-	3,262	2,258
PG	58,205	-	-	-	25,848	191	-	-	2,075	6,593	6,637	16,861
PK	826,492	1	-	-	52,485	7,301	1	-	29,969	6,534	15,832	714,371
PN	61,768	-	-	-	23,714	1,856	-	-	2,119	2	10,277	23,800
PH	46,065	-	-	-	13,081	1,022	-	-	714	41	24,116	7,091
PS	799	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	709	-	-
WHO--MR	265,935	2	-	4	141,718	9,850	9	16	63,466	11,581	32,856	6,466
UNDP	68,258	2	-	10	50,281	-	-	1	10,045	-	5,440	2,492
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,038,671</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>706,153</b>	<b>58,991</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>265,625</b>	<b>33,702</b>	<b>143,328</b>	<b>830,872</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>34.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>			<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	622,628	9	1	12	434,089	34,804	6	13	47,482	7,810	28,146	70,297
PW	135,585	3	-	21	125,406	1,140	-	1	1,500	-	5,000	2,539
PG	1,165,851	1	-	3	114,273	10,205	-	-	5,450	54,145	124,948	856,830
PN	46,137	-	-	-	24,343	1,975	-	-	1,548	-	3,484	14,787
PH	64,919	-	-	-	21,638	1,388	-	-	5,556	2,084	18,841	15,412
WHO--MR	225,835	2	-	9	154,536	9,598	1	7	22,858	7,720	16,591	14,532
UNDP	421,384	4	-	46	252,017	5,549	12	5	67,298	-	89,041	7,479
UNFPA	13,334	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	12,828	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,695,673</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,126,601</b>	<b>64,659</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>151,692</b>	<b>71,759</b>	<b>298,879</b>	<b>982,083</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>41.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>			<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	688,267	10	1	17	498,343	38,080	6	12	47,949	8,275	22,721	72,899
PW	115,849	3	-	10	114,315	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	534
PG	72,922	-	-	-	36,128	3,800	-	-	-	800	11,881	20,313
PN	48,350	-	-	-	25,545	2,073	-	-	1,548	-	3,657	15,527
PH	38,061	-	-	-	15,642	1,144	-	-	5,318	-	6,027	9,930
WHO--MR	257,713	3	-	12	182,420	11,422	2	9	27,297	18,827	13,311	4,436
UNDP	353,843	3	-	38	240,611	7,187	8	-	81,779	-	13,375	10,891
UNFPA	120,299	-	-	-	41,666	3,785	-	-	19,900	8,520	6,440	39,988
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,695,304</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,154,670</b>	<b>68,491</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>183,791</b>	<b>36,422</b>	<b>77,412</b>	<b>174,518</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>68.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>			<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	736,266	10	1	15	534,505	40,369	7	11	50,950	8,447	25,706	76,289
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	47,675	-	-	-	29,557	2,700	-	-	-	900	6,005	8,513
PN	50,565	-	-	-	26,745	2,172	-	-	1,548	-	3,834	16,266
PH	30,907	-	-	-	13,479	616	-	-	3,855	-	4,100	8,857
WHO--MR	276,873	3	-	12	198,761	12,711	1	7	22,120	14,347	16,500	12,434
UNDP	279,019	3	-	5	167,677	7,597	9	-	76,045	-	15,972	11,728
UNFPA	171,387	-	-	-	62,740	4,485	-	-	26,144	9,201	5,590	63,227
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,593,112</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,033,884</b>	<b>70,650</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>180,662</b>	<b>32,895</b>	<b>77,707</b>	<b>197,314</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PN-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PH-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PG-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--MR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          MO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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 \$ \$ \$ \$

COLOMBIA - DETAIL

COLOMBIA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

With the advance of the malaria program in Colombia, it has been possible to reduce the area in the attack phase. This provided for the spraying of 267,000 houses twice a year, 133,700 once a year, and 91,000 annual preventive sprayings, utilizing two grams of DDT per square meter. At the beginning of the program in 1958 there were 1.2 million sprayings twice a year. The population exposed to risk has increased from 7.7 million in 1957 to 13.2 million in 1972; 67.2% of the present population live in areas in the consolidation phase and the rest in areas of attack. The number of known cases has increased from 22,402 in 1971 to 30,997 in 1972. The largest increase occurred in areas of colonization which are in the attack phase.

The purpose of this project is to maintain the status in those areas where the epidemiological situation has been favorable, and to eliminate mortality and reduce morbidity in areas where transmission continues despite the application of antimalarial measures. Because there are areas with technical problems, this project includes research into methods of attack and alternative control procedures. The program also carries on other health activities for which additional funds are received.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		4	4	4	4	TOTAL		99,298	94,884	98,528	102,130
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P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0396 .2121	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	90,358	94,884	98,528	102,130
P-2 SANITARIAN .0402	PR	1	1	1	1						
P-1 SANITARIAN .0400 .0405	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		75,683	73,284	76,828	80,230
						DUTY TRAVEL		10,895	10,700	10,300	10,500
TOTAL		2	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		570	10,000	10,000	10,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,110	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	8,940	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		8,940	-	-	-

COLOMBIA-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Colombia in a campaign to eradicate smallpox through vaccination of 80% of the population and the production of lyophilized vaccine.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL		6,918	5,000	5,000	5,000
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FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,928	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		1,990	-	-	-

COLOMBIA-0500, LEPROSY CONTROL

The purpose of this project has been to carry out a study in Colombia on the problems of concomitance of mycobacteria in the hamster; experimental bacteriology of human and murine leprosy, especially the presence of the factor x in the two; experimental transmission of human leprosy to animals; and the diminution of the virulence of M. tuberculosis when inoculated at the same time as M. leprae in the guinea pig.

TOTAL	PR	3,000	3,000	-	-
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GRANTS		3,000	3,000	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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COLOMBIA-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The zoonoses in Colombia constitute a group of diseases which cause serious economic problems in the animal industry and also gravely affect public health. Among these diseases are rabies, foot-and-mouth disease, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, brucellosis, cysticercosis, anthrax, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, streptococcal diseases, and bovine paralytic rabies. These diseases cause obvious losses of food of animal origin, particularly meat and milk; reduce agricultural profits; and raise the cost of health services. The Government, with financial aid from IADB, is making a strong effort to establish an animal health section whose first goal will be to control foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis, which most seriously affect livestock production and development. Cooperative action by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture is required to solve these problems.

The purposes of this project are to strengthen collaboration between the veterinary services of the two ministries and to promote the establishment of unified programs of zoonoses control, especially brucellosis and equine encephalitis.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	12,433	3,400	6,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,537	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		4	1	2	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		416	-	1,200	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		10,480	1,400	2,800	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	3	1	2	-						

COLOMBIA-0701, RABIES CONTROL

Rabies is one of the principal zoonoses of serious public health importance in Colombia. However, only about 41% of the animal cases and 49% of the human cases are laboratory confirmed. About 94% of human exposures are dog-associated. Vaccine production and vaccination campaigns have been intensified in recent years, as have programs for the capture and elimination of stray dogs, but rabies still remains a serious problem. In view of the magnitude of the problem and the various epidemiological, technical, administrative, and socioeconomic factors involved in rabies control, a pilot project was set up in the Cauca Valley to provide an area for study and for training of personnel. An extension of this program to the rest of the country is now under development.

The purpose of this project is total elimination of human rabies cases and a reduction of canine rabies in the shortest possible time.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL	WR	4,967	7,000	5,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	5,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,967	5,000	-	-

COLOMBIA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Colombians, both urban and rural, are facing progressive deterioration of the environment as a consequence of a rapidly growing population, accelerated industrialization, intensive use of fertilizers and insecticides, and constant migratory movements. This project includes, among others, problems of water supply; liquid and solid waste disposal; sanitation of housing, public places and working facilities; food and vector control; water, air, and soil pollution control; and protection against radiation and risks at work. The purpose of the project is to collaborate with various federal and local agencies in Colombia to meet the growing demand for health services and to solve the problems of environmental sanitation.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	55,283	35,198	41,132	47,667
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0410	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,289	29,299	30,932	32,267
TOTAL		-	2	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL		316	500	800	1,000
TOTAL		10	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		25,018	1,400	1,400	1,400
						GRANTS		-	-	-	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	6	1	1	1						



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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COLOMBIA-2102, WATER QUALITY STUDIES

Industrial development and population growth in the area of Colombia served by the Corporación Autónoma Regional, especially the city of Bogotá which discharges its untreated waste water into nearby streams, have produced a rapid increase in pollution of the Bogotá River and its tributaries, which are used for various purposes such as water supply, irrigation, electric power, and recreation.

The Corporación Autónoma Regional was created to promote and guide the socioeconomic development of the region, conserving, defending, coordinating, and administering natural resources to provide better technical utilization and effective development in order to improve the living standards of approximately three million people in the area. To reach these goals the Corporación has imposed on property within its jurisdiction a national tax equivalent to 0.02% of its taxable value. The Corporación, in collaboration with PAHO/WHO, is working on a program of planning, sanitary protection, development, and administration of water resources in the Bogotá River basin.

TOTAL		2	11	-	-	TOTAL	PW	7,661	27,069	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	2	11	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,399	22,069	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,262	5,000	-	-

COLOMBIA-2201, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN PALMIRA

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Colombia and the Empresas Públicas Municipales de Palmira in the study, analysis, and evaluation of the existing administration systems, policies, and practices for the provision of water and sewerage services. Recommendations on changes are being made in the areas of organization, accounting, budgeting, auditing, billing and collection, personnel administration, and supply.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	PW	7,253	4,039	-	-
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,157	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,946	2,539	-	-
TOTAL		2	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,150	1,500	-	-
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FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PW	2	1	-	-						

COLOMBIA-2202, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN COLOMBIA

Responsibility for programs of investment in water supply and sewerage systems in Colombia rests with three groups of agencies, but there is no integration or coordination among these agencies in relation to financial programming and budgeting. The administrative efficiency of these federal agencies and other public entities, with few exceptions, needs much improvement. The financial situation is critical, due to lack of planning, increasing costs and investments, and lack of a national water rates policy; the accounting systems are not operable and statistical information is irregular. In technical areas there are no standards for various levels of development. There is no preventive maintenance, and this causes underutilization of the systems. Water quality is not controlled, and trained personnel are scarce.

The purpose of this project is to assist in strengthening and restructuring the organization, administration, financing, and technical programs of these agencies, on the basis of diagnosis, analysis, and evaluation of structures, plans, programs, and available resources, for the purpose of organizational improvement to better utilize an approved loan of some \$35 million from the World Bank.

TOTAL		1	3	3	-	TOTAL	PW	22,243	100,000	115,534	-
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P-4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .3936	PW	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		6,006	75,000	90,000	-
P-4 PROJECT MANAGER .3885	PW	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		16,227	24,000	24,000	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .4025	PW	-	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,000	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	-	534	-
						COURSE COSTS		10	-	-	-
TOTAL		10	10	10	-						
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	10	10	10	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
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COLOMBIA-2300, <u>Aedes Aegypti</u> ERADICATION									
					-----				
					\$				

Sylvatic yellow fever is endemic in various parts of Colombia, and its virus represents a threat for localities infested with the urban vector of the disease. A program to eradicate Aedes aegypti has been in effect in Colombia. By 1961 the country was free of the mosquito, but there have been several reinfestations in the area bordering Venezuela and in Caribbean ports. A study was made in 1971-72 to determine the current extent of the problem and it showed that the infested area comprised some 94 localities with a total of about 450,000 houses. A program of training and retraining personnel is now under way, with the goal of initiating the attack against the vector in the infested area.

The purpose of this project is to eradicate Aedes aegypti from the entire country; this is to be done by (1) eradicating the mosquito in the infested areas; (2) continuing surveillance in areas vulnerable to reinfestation by the vector; (3) promoting additional activities, such as cleaning up residential properties, with the aid of the communities; (4) studying the remaining localities of the 367 originally positive, as well as other areas which because of their ecology and geographic situation are reinfestation risks; and (5) active vaccination in the area where the sylvatic form of the disease persists.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	37,078	27,105	20,167	21,110
P-2 SANITARIAN .0406	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		17,499	17,605	18,567	19,410
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,480	1,500	1,600	1,700
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		15,859	8,000	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		2,240	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	-	-	-						

#### COLOMBIA-2301, INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL OF DENGUE FEVER

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Colombia in the investigation and control of dengue fever through strengthening laboratory and surveillance services. The exact serotype of dengue virus in the recent outbreak in Colombia was to be identified because of its possible importance in the Caribbean area.

TOTAL	PG	405	9,595	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		405	6,595	-	-
LOCAL COSTS		-	3,000	-	-

#### COLOMBIA-2500, AIR POLLUTION

Since 1967 an air pollution sampling station has been operating in Bogotá, Colombia, as part of the Pan American Network. The Ministry of Public Health, with the assistance of PAHO/WHO and some of the cities, wishes to considerably broaden the program of evaluation of air pollution in the country. Eighteen additional stations will be established in six of the largest cities, based on the criteria of general population and industrial production. This program of evaluation will complement one of control, with the purpose of solving existing problems and preventing the appearance of new ones.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	2,376	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,110	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		266	1,400	1,400	1,400

#### COLOMBIA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The main problem in the health field in Colombia is the insufficient coverage of services provided to the people, either individually or in groups, and results from very limited resources and uneven utilization, need for improvement in the integration of policies between agencies, excessive urban concentration, and low productivity. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the country in increasing health resources and in correcting the inequalities, as a method of increasing coverage, through integration of policies and agencies and increasing productivity.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		6	6	6	6	TOTAL	232,133	172,024	169,825	180,152
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE .0390	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 170,640	118,386	125,944	130,468
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0391	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	74,736	84,686	88,344	92,168
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0392	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,979	-	10,000	10,000
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .2026	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	3,671	3,500	3,600	3,700
P-3 NURSE 4.0393	WR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	8,904	2,400	3,000	3,000
P-3 NURSE 4.0393	UNDP	1	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	51,580	2,800	-	-
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .0395	PR	1	1	1	1	GRANTS	15,000	15,000	10,000	9,600
						COMMON SERVICES	12,270	10,000	11,000	12,000
TOTAL		14	-	5	5	SUBTOTAL	WR 34,111	28,638	43,881	49,884
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	-	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS	24,746	27,638	41,781	47,184
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,882	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	10	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	973	1,000	2,100	2,700
TOTAL		26	2	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	6,510	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP 27,382	25,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	24,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	20,750	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	20	2	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	6,632	-	-	-

## COLOMBIA-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Colombia in improving and expanding the national laboratory services. At the central level various aspects of diagnosis, investigation, production of biologicals, and training of personnel need to be strengthened; and at lower levels a network of health laboratories will be installed.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR -	28,097	29,737	31,320
P-4 LABORATORY ADVISER .3597	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	26,447	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	2,000	2,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	150	150	150

## COLOMBIA-3301, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (CARLOS FINLAY)

The National Institute of Health (Carlos Finlay) in Colombia needs legal authority to act as a central and reference laboratory for the network of health laboratories of the country. It would also be advisable to use its resources to support research on yellow fever and other arboviruses, and to stimulate the production of yellow fever vaccine and its distribution to the countries of the Continent.

The goals of this project include the improvement of the technical and administrative organization of the Institute; strengthening of its reference and research activities; improvement, broadening, and diversification of the production and control of biologicals; and training of personnel for the health laboratory services of the country.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
		-	5	5	3	TOTAL	PR 17,063	27,180	27,450	27,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	5	5	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	10,000	6,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	9,819	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	3	3	2	FELLOWSHIPS	7,274	7,180	7,450	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	1	1	1	GRANTS	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	2	2	1					

## COLOMBIA-3501, REDESIGN OF HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The reorganization of the health information sector and its speedy adjustment to rapidly changing public needs, the redirection of policies, technological innovations, and the national capacity require the readaptation of the present information system centering in the Ministry of Health. Despite all that has been attempted in the past five years, modernization has been fragmentary. At present the information available is incomplete, dispersed, irrelevant, and unreliable. It is excessively difficult to obtain and use, and is therefore never up to date.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

In order to devise a new system for Colombia, a descriptive diagnosis and evaluation of the present system is essential and would be achieved by an ad hoc study group responsible to the decision-making levels of the public sector. The new version would include experimental tests and the practical training of personnel. It is expected that the process will take several years and will require the automation of some parts of the system's component machinery. In the final year of the project the system would have to be evaluated with a view to making appropriate readjustments.

TOTAL		20	21	-	TOTAL	UNDP	-	118,600	83,700	19,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	20	21	-			50,000	57,500	-
TOTAL		-	3	3	3			58,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	3	3	3			11,100	27,300	19,200
								1,500	3,400	-

#### COLOMBIA-3600, ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

At the present time the administrative system in the health sector in Colombia is of minimal efficiency compared to that required to manage resources equivalent to four thousand million Colombian pesos per year. This needs immediate reorganization in line with the Government's desire to redesign the system. Until now the health sector has been characterized by widespread institutional disintegration and a marked directive weakness at the central level, with consequent autonomy of the other levels and an underdeveloped administrative structure.

The purpose of this project is integrated administrative development in accordance with the policies of redesign of the general system. The objectives are analysis, diagnosis and delimitation of the sector; analysis and diagnosis of the different administrative areas (failure detection and critical fields); design of corrective models, their experimental application on a reduced scale, and later evaluation and readjustment; application of the adjusted models on a national scale, surveillance, and support; and organizational restructure.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	UNDP	-	135,500	150,000	106,500
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4.3911 4.3971	UNDP	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-		41,000	57,000	57,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-		57,500	42,500	12,500
						DUTY TRAVEL	-		1,500	3,000	3,000
TOTAL		-	23	17	5	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-		15,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	23	17	5	FELLOWSHIPS	-		18,500	45,500	32,000
TOTAL		-	5	5	4	MISCELLANEOUS	-		2,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	5	5	4						

#### COLOMBIA-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Colombia in the development of its health plans and planning processes. The consultant in this project also cooperates in the development of the planning activities in other countries of Zone IV.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	36,751	38,024
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0912	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-			33,051	34,224
						DUTY TRAVEL	-			3,700	3,800

#### COLOMBIA-4100, SOCIAL SERVICES

The objectives of this project in Colombia are to improve the services for preschool children; to train personnel for child care; to improve the coordination of plans of activities and collaborate with the ministries of education, health, justice, agriculture, and labor in their respective areas; to improve the services for the defense of minors; to continue improving the nutrition programs and school restaurants; and to provide standards for the improvement of administration, control, and evolution of the institutions for children and young people.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
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					PR						
					\$						
TOTAL		-	2	2	?	TOTAL		-	9,780	10,050	10,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	?	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	?	FELLOWSHIPS		-	5,780	6,050	6,050
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1						

## COLOMBIA-4101, CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS

There is insufficient awareness among pediatricians, obstetricians, and nurses of the socioeconomic factors which affect the health of mothers and children in Colombia. Moreover, many of these specialists have not had sufficient administrative preparation, and this lack diminishes their potential contribution to maternal and child health programs.

The purpose of this project is to provide knowledge regarding clinical, public health, and administrative aspects of maternal and child health to pediatricians, obstetricians, pediatric nurses, and other personnel working in institutions related to family welfare, in order to enable them to be efficient collaborators in maternal and child health and family welfare programs. Courses will be offered annually to physicians and nurses, preferably to those in teaching positions or those who are involved in the direction of programs in the maternal and child health field.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
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					WR						
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL		-	4,400	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	-	-
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FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

## COLOMBIA-4200, NUTRITION

The purpose of this project in Colombia is to provide adequately trained personnel for the schools of nutrition and dietetics, as well as to improve opportunities for the preparation and utilization of nutritionist-dietitians in accordance with the needs of the country. Personnel will be trained through fellowships and the organization of seminars and short courses.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
-----					-----						
					PR						
TOTAL		2	2	1	2	TOTAL		23,967	5,780	1,400	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	1	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS		23,967	5,780	1,400	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1						

## COLOMBIA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

A high percentage of the population of Colombia is either circumstantially or occupationally exposed to radiation through medical diagnosis, control, or treatment, or through use in industry, teaching, or research. There are no safe and adequate systems of control, utilization, and operation of sources and equipment. The purpose of this project is to establish and develop a program of radiological protection, oriented to guaranteeing public health and safety in the use of radiation.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
-----					-----						
					WR						
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		4,399	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,499	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		1,900	1,400	1,400	1,400

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

COLOMBIA-4700, FOOD HYGIENE

As carriers of communicable diseases, foods have a dangerous effect on public health, causing serious economic, psychological, social, and health problems. In Colombia relatively limited efforts have been made to determine the background and to improve the situation as it relates to obtaining, expanding, distributing, and selling various foods and to establish programs for their hygienic control. About 83% of the total population of the country do not have food control services. A program for the control of production, transportation, pasteurization, and selling of milk is needed, with provision for the simultaneous training of the related personnel and for the equipment to be used in decreasing those diseases transmitted by milk, which principally affect school-age children. Meat and its derivatives constitute a second problem of major importance which needs to be resolved through preparation of personnel and provision of equipment.

The purpose of this project is to reduce morbidity and mortality caused by infectious diseases carried by foods and to avoid the loss of food supplies because of lack of hygienic control of their production, distribution, management, and consumption.

TOTAL		-	1	3	3	TOTAL	WR	-	3,400	8,800	8,800
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	6,000	6,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		-	1	2	2						
		-----	-----	-----	-----						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	2	2						

COLOMBIA-4801, HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING

There are 749 different hospitals in Colombia at various levels, whose equipment and instrumentation are valued at some 1,400 million Colombian pesos but which do not receive any preventive maintenance, primarily because of lack of qualified personnel and of an organization capable of acting in this area. The private sector does not have the capacity to provide this maintenance, and as a result 95% of the hospitals do not have maintenance programs and many of them have non-operative services.

The purpose of this project is to organize and put into operation a national center for maintenance of hospital equipment, which will act in the double capacity of training and repairing, in order to provide training for personnel, to establish a program of preventive maintenance, and to repair the equipment in use.

TOTAL		-	3	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	1,546	53,864	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	7,500	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	12,100	-	-
TOTAL		1	9	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,546	34,264	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	4	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	5	-	-						

COLOMBIA-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The most recent statistics available (1968) show high levels of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in Colombia, with a death rate from maternal causes of 2.4 per 1,000 live births and a death rate for infants of 75.0 per 1,000 live births. More than 44% of all deaths occur before five years of age. Medical care for these groups needs improvement and resources are inadequately utilized. A national policy on population planning is being studied and the health sector has been assigned the functions of providing family planning information and services.

The purposes of this project are to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, increasing prenatal and postnatal coverage by 10% annually; to provide information and family planning services to those who request them; and to train doctors, nurses, nursing auxiliaries, and rural health workers in the promotion of maternal and child health.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	709,001	970,028	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3377	PG	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	957,200	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3377	PK	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	29,216	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	3	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,500	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	40,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	89,500	-	-
						LOCAL COSTS	-	718,664	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES	-	70,320	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	709,001	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		19,849	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,031	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		5,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		9,995	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		4,798	-	-
						GRANTS		667,328	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	12,828	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	12,828	-

## COLOMBIA-5000, REHABILITATION

It is estimated that there are about one million incapacitated persons in Colombia, including 60,000 amputees and 300,000 paralytics, who need immediate aid with orthopedic appliances. Cooperation in the field of rehabilitation will continue under project Colombia-5001.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	NR	3,956	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	NR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,946	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		1,010	-	-

## COLOMBIA-5001, MEDICAL REHABILITATION

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the teaching facilities of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogotá, or by training psychologists, speech therapists, and occupational therapists. It is also hoped to improve the rehabilitation services at Cali, Cartagena, and Medellín; to organize rehabilitation and remedial medicine services within the hospitals in other large cities; and to set up a prosthetic and orthopedic workshop.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	UNDP	-	31,000	31,000
P-4 REHABILITATION EXPERT 4.3972	UNDP	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,500	28,500	28,500
TOTAL		-	-	-	2	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,000	1,000	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	7,500

## COLOMBIA-6100, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

In Colombia there are not enough personnel to provide proper training or to formulate and evaluate regional and national health plans. The purposes of this project are to strengthen the operating capacity of the School of Public Health with the goal of improving its teaching, advisory, and research activities; to offer courses for public health professionals and auxiliary personnel; to provide advisory services at the regional and central levels of the national health system; and to collaborate with university faculties in the preparation of health personnel.

FUND					FUND					
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
						\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	3	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>	30,009	11,780	16,700	12,050	
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	1	3	3	3	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PR	12,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		6	2	3	2					
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	PR	1	-	-	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		12,000	-	-
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR	2	1	2	1	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	WR	18,009	11,780	16,700
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	PR	1	-	-	-					
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	WR	2	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		7,837	6,000	6,000
						<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		15,172	5,780	10,700
										6,000
										6,050

## COLOMBIA-6201, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The purposes of this project are the training of teaching personnel in Colombia at a rate of five per year over a six-year period; preparation of a continuing education program which will include 60% of the doctors who work in isolated areas; and the distribution of medical journals to those who practice in remote parts of the country.

FUND					FUND					
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
<b>TOTAL</b>	14	2	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	44,465	15,780	16,050	16,050
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	PP	4	1	1	1	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		44,465	5,780	6,050
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	PR	10	1	1	1	<b>GRANTS</b>		-	10,000	10,000
										10,000

## COLOMBIA-6203, CENTER FOR TEACHING PATHOLOGY

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Colombia and the Colombian Association of Schools of Medicine in establishing a program of training and education in the field of pathology for hospital pathologists and professors of pathology in Latin America.

FUND					FUND					
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	2,332	-	-	-
<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>							2,332	-	-	-

## COLOMBIA-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is the establishment in Colombia of an education and research center in maternal and child nursing in which aspects of population dynamics and responsible parenthood are integrated into the curricula for the preparation of nurses in Latin America. Short courses, postbasic and postgraduate, are offered in this center. During 1971-72, 80 nurses from various countries were trained for teaching and service in the area of maternal and child care. Research has been started in relation to health teaching and procedures used in the field of maternal and child health.

FUND					FUND						
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	3	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>		40,620	37,180	27,450	27,450	
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	PR	-	1	1	1	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PR	1,320	7,180	7,450	7,450
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	PR	1	2	2	2	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		1,320	7,180	7,450	7,450
						<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PG	-	10,000	-	-
						<b>COURSE COSTS</b>		-	30,000	-	-
						<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PK	39,300	-	-	-
						<b>GRANTS</b>		39,300	-	-	-
						<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	UNFPA	-	-	20,000	20,000
						<b>COURSE COSTS</b>		-	-	20,000	20,000



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

COLOMBIA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

According to studies by the Department of Human Resources of the Ministry of Health (1971), there were only 100 professionals specialized in sanitary engineering, a number completely inadequate to meet the needs of a population of some 22 million people. About 700 civil engineers work on environmental health projects.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate in the training of an adequate number of sanitary engineering professionals in order to staff environmental sanitation programs in the most efficient way, in accordance with the actual socioeconomic situation in the country. Objectives include improving teaching programs on subjects related to sanitary engineering in the universities; providing specialized sanitary engineering training to 100 professionals; training 400 engineers through short intensive courses (four courses each year); developing applied research programs (one each year); and establishing close collaboration between the universities and the government agencies responsible for environmental sanitation activities. The training and research activities will be oriented to the priorities established by the Government.

TOTAL		1	4	4	4	TOTAL		11,284	27,180	27,350	28,850
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	4	4	4						
TOTAL		1	2	3	3	SUBTOTAL	PR	11,284	16,930	27,350	28,850
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,171	8,000	8,000	8,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		549	5,780	7,450	7,450
						COURSE COSTS		9,564	3,150	11,900	13,400
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	10,250	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		-	10,250	-	-

COLOMBIA-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

A great demand exists in Colombia for veterinarians to direct, plan, and execute national programs for the prevention and control of the principal diseases of human and animal health significance. In addition, wider markets for the exportation of meat and meat byproducts have increased the need for veterinarians in the field of food inspection, in order to guarantee the quality of these products. Colombia has five schools of veterinary medicine and two centers for postgraduate study in this field. Despite efforts on the part of national authorities to produce specialists in fundamental fields, there are still not enough to meet the needs of the country. It will be necessary to revise the curricula of the schools of veterinary medicine in order to adjust them to the actual requirements and to incorporate modern techniques of learning.

The purpose of this project is to improve veterinary medical education in the schools of veterinary medicine; improving the teaching; incorporating into the profession research in human and animal health; and providing closer collaboration between members of the scientific community, including veterinarians and those agencies dedicated to socioeconomic development of rural areas, especially in the field of meat production.

TOTAL		1	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,300	5,000	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		2,300	-	4,650	4,650
						COURSE COSTS		-	5,000	-	-

COLOMBIA-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

There is a great lack of awareness on the part of dentists in Colombia of the importance of preventive oral medicine. The purposes of this project are to provide information to dental professionals on the need and growing importance of preventing dental disease, and to advise dental schools in the development of their programs, in order to provide training through undergraduate and postgraduate courses, and to undertake research in this field.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	6,407	4,800	4,800	4,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		75	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		4	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		6,328	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	2	2	2						

## COLOMBIA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>649,938</b>	<b>715,210</b>	<b>752,530</b>	<b>855,301</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,477	4,382	7,850	9,546
0104 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE IV)	8,886	6,872	7,207	9,490
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,975	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,653	7,566	9,393	5,937
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,588	1,930	2,019	1,060
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,894	6,719	6,670	6,856
0304 SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE IV)	11,746	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	1,535	2,540	3,441
0404 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE IV)	12,561	7,926	6,486	6,168
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,328	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,211	3,564	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	538	3,156	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,737	1,963	2,165	2,224
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	606	645	-	645
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	3,600	1,600	3,400
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	43	300	300	300
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	44,765	65,188	69,731	71,434
0704 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	9,462	9,329	10,081	8,872
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,408	-	-
0719 CENSUS OF PRIMATES	5,404	34,600	28,000	-
0900 PLAGUE CONTROL	216	600	600	800
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,950	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,306	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	2	1,330	850	950
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,907	1,977	2,113
2104 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE IV)	8,317	10,558	11,051	11,611
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,781	16,600	18,109	19,966
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	5,482	6,070	5,071	5,322
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2219 WATER METERS	4,455	119	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,229	12,665	11,746	13,966
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,171	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,677	24,118
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,385	2,856	2,705	2,955
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	106	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	281	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	1,587	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,671	1,882	2,007
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,820	3,560	3,585	3,748
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,060	999	757	757
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,508	1,857	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	2,088	208	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	9,635	2,800	1,600	1,600
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,842	3,463	1,457	2,688
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3141 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,500
3142 COORDIN. OF INTEGRATED HEALTH SERV. IN FRONTIER AREAS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3143 STUDY PARTIC. OTHER PUBL. SECTORS DEVELOP. HEALTH SERV. (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	568	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,983	2,074
3204 NURSING (ZONE IV)	8,405	9,975	10,393	8,695
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,078	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,452	574	1,865	1,926
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	816	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	688	688
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3220 NURSING SERVICES IN RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	6,040
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	677	1,837	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	712	513	513	589
3304 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	5,189	-	-	-

3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	416	1,213	1,305	1,405
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,585	-	773
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	140	989	592	865
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	-	-
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	554	850	597	932
3504 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE IV)	16,305	15,705	15,992	17,055
3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	26,817	7,957	6,873	6,477
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	722	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,897	2,531	2,672	2,838
3604 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	5,068	5,108	5,517	7,753
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,523	4,369	4,554	4,961
3704 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE IV)	16,695	17,717	-	-
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,185	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,358	34,176	30,030	34,020
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	548	1,782	1,311	1,311
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	3,741	4,937	5,888	6,243
4117 STAFFING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES	4,318	-	-	-
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	2,677	5,763	9,725	8,380
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,583	1,999	2,193	2,401
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	102,267	98,477	103,967	108,106
4204 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	3,478	4,534	6,382	6,514
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	500	500	500
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	662	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	3,396	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	3,200	3,291	3,234	3,880
4233 NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	177	1,200	1,600	900
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	306	200	300	500
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,469
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	656
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRIT. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	770	880	1,320
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	1,950	-	1,950
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	60	708	-	5,050
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	506	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	375	750	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	216	24,875	12,500	18,345
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	495	924	924	1,320
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,529	1,949	1,200	1,600
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,893	3,222	3,625	4,086
4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	4,006	2,396	1,287	1,573
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	1,675	3,842	5,623	5,871
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	1,815	804	2,211
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	661	560	400	400
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,980	3,237	2,378	2,441
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	253	247	260	325
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,545	2,628	2,784	2,915
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,150	1,605	2,081	2,181
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	480	3,048	3,572
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,029	1,235	1,325	1,418
4804 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE IV)	6,918	7,102	7,454	7,854
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,481	2,587	2,865	3,014
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,510	2,263	2,307	2,353
4816 PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,862	19,305	-	-
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,591	4,475	1,258	1,387
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,370	14,729
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	501
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	37,729	48,780	56,582	109,449
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31,656	4,032	29,934	33,954
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,626	-	7,234	3,623
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	772	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,423	2,167	1,626	1,671
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	666	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRD-4810)	1,087	1,672	2,609	2,808
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	500	2,289	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRD-4827)	-	1,144	5,351	7,463
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,247
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	8,846	6,847	6,856	15,190
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	8,659	8,980	8,522	9,388
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,626	5,964	6,379	7,168
6204 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	4,371	6,660	7,114	7,768
6208 TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	-	-	1,320

6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	74	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,240	2,870	2,727	2,844
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	21,298	40,079	36,358	23,131
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,149	1,860	600	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	873	1,197	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,371	3,633	4,132
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	181	316	474	1,000
6304 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	2,263	-	-	-
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	855	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,008	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,059	1,165	3,724	4,066
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	3,889	4,086	4,308	5,072
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	4,327	3,376	2,046	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	700	-	700
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,224	1,020	1,486	1,605
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	502	468	624	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	442	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	15,840
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,642	1,144	980	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	843	1,853	1,852	2,173
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## COLOMBIA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,388,733	1,980,463	942,774	737,811	649,938	715,210	752,530	855,301
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	422,210	363,902	410,327	423,010	250,740	258,726	277,940	313,256
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	37,157	131,108	115,534	-	1,029	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	405	996,795	-	-	57,800	169,056	72,922	47,675
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	748,301	-	-	-	78,191	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	46,065	64,919	38,061	30,907
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	61,768	46,137	48,350	50,565
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	799	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	151,732	111,866	132,713	131,601	114,203	113,969	125,000	145,272
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	28,928	363,964	264,200	163,200	39,330	57,420	89,643	115,819
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	12,828	20,000	20,000	13	506	100,299	151,387

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	2,038,671	2,695,673	1,695,304	1,593,112
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	672,950	622,628	688,267	736,266
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	38,186	135,585	115,849	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	58,205	1,165,851	72,922	47,675
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	826,492	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	46,065	64,919	38,061	30,907
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	61,768	46,137	48,350	50,565
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	799	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	265,935	225,835	257,713	276,873
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	68,258	421,384	353,843	279,019
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	13,334	120,299	171,387

## ECUADOR - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
259,383	26.9	463,782	35.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	509,483	36.5	542,539	35.7
166,579	17.3	351,457	26.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	361,854	26.0	418,835	27.6
32,998	3.4	66,743	5.1	0100 GENERAL	42,731	3.1	39,886	2.6
61,974	6.4	53,018	4.0	0200 MALARIA	53,920	3.9	58,426	3.8
26,789	2.8	6,719	.5	0300 SMALLPOX	6,670	.5	6,856	.5
8,577	.9	7,570	.6	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	13,715	1.0	14,038	.9
6,327	.7	6,450	.5	0500 LEPROSY	6,246	.4	5,716	.4
43	*	2,300	.2	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	2,300	.2	2,300	.2
27,467	2.9	204,852	15.6	0700 ZODIANSIS	228,687	16.4	284,543	18.7
2,151	.2	1,500	.1	0900 OTHER	4,230	.3	4,637	.3
253	*	2,305	.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,355	.2	2,433	.2
92,804	9.6	112,325	8.5	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	147,629	10.5	123,704	8.1
55,349	5.7	56,908	4.3	2100 GENERAL	73,904	5.3	74,630	4.9
34,689	3.6	52,185	4.0	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	70,116	5.0	45,376	3.0
872	.1	610	*	2300 AEGYPTI ERADICATION	638	*	631	*
698	.1	1,615	.1	2400 HOUSING	1,934	.1	1,965	.1
1,196	.1	1,007	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,037	.1	1,102	.1
584,122	60.5	694,809	53.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	724,785	51.8	800,289	52.6
263,904	27.3	408,693	31.2	A. GENERAL SERVICES	385,915	27.6	369,607	24.3
150,776	15.6	161,839	12.4	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	166,756	11.9	155,718	10.3
32,478	3.4	31,633	2.4	3200 NURSING	38,100	2.7	45,798	3.0
21,017	2.2	4,709	.4	3300 LABORATORY	5,218	.4	5,393	.4
6,833	.7	32,840	2.5	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,365	.1	1,638	.1
6,815	.7	56,550	4.3	3500 STATISTICS	60,183	4.3	64,530	4.2
21,513	2.2	67,224	5.1	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	66,970	4.8	45,691	3.0
24,472	2.5	53,898	4.1	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	47,323	3.4	50,839	3.3
320,218	33.2	286,116	21.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	338,870	24.2	430,682	28.3
52,204	5.4	50,461	3.9	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	33,708	2.4	29,426	1.9
129,679	13.4	107,144	8.2	4200 NUTRITION	105,944	7.6	111,183	7.3
695	.1	330	*	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	330	*	5,842	.4
3,968	.4	3,284	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3,624	.3	9,956	.7
2,981	.3	3,501	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	4,513	.3	4,036	.3
698	.1	711	*	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	995	.1	999	.1
3,718	.4	3,412	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,672	.4	6,556	.4
15,393	1.6	24,738	1.9	4800 MEDICAL CARE	29,310	2.1	42,565	2.8
108,096	11.2	89,812	6.8	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	152,713	10.9	217,981	14.3
2,423	.3	2,166	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,626	.1	1,670	.1
363	*	557	*	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	435	*	468	*
121,041	12.6	150,956	11.6	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	164,205	11.7	176,279	11.7
4,810	.5	4,988	.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	4,261	.3	5,364	.4
68,126	7.1	61,332	4.7	6200 MEDICINE	55,037	3.9	55,254	3.6
11,676	1.2	32,273	2.5	6300 NURSING	41,393	2.9	45,192	3.0
11,952	1.2	7,696	.6	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	7,950	.6	10,965	.7
6,807	.7	5,065	.4	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	5,046	.4	5,454	.4
9,324	1.0	31,737	2.4	6600 DENTISTRY	41,857	3.0	42,295	2.8
8,346	.9	7,865	.6	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	8,661	.6	11,755	.8
964,546	100.0	1,309,547	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,398,473	100.0	1,519,107	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## ECUADOR - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	*DUTY* TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
1972													
PAHO--PR	297,823	3	-	1	180,473	21,938	1	3	13,849	-	6,026	44,388	31,149
PW	20,564	-	-	13	20,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
PG	34,993	-	-	-	12,276	449	-	-	1,821	-	2,247	7,957	10,243
PK	106,344	-	-	4	30,828	4,355	-	-	21,502	-	5,691	9,079	34,889
PN	42,178	-	-	-	16,195	1,267	-	-	1,446	-	-	7,017	16,253
PH	23,602	-	-	-	3,951	139	-	-	487	-	824	9,744	8,457
WHO--WR	322,343	3	-	16	165,340	12,721	5	18	55,052	-	10,812	28,601	49,817
UNDP	96,677	4	-	1	90,160	-	-	-	1,326	-	-	2,353	2,838
WD	8,683	-	-	7	8,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	11,339	-	-	6	6,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,766	-
TOTAL	964,546	10	-	48	534,741	40,869	6	21	95,483	-	25,600	113,905	153,948
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				55.4	4.2			9.9		2.7	11.8	16.0
1973													
PAHO--PR	328,092	5	-	3	256,246	19,945	-	5	9,511	-	3,246	16,355	22,789
PW	32,677	-	-	10	27,737	140	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	1,800
PG	133,582	-	-	2	56,871	3,859	-	7	14,489	-	7,977	16,982	33,404
PN	31,507	-	-	-	16,625	1,348	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,379	10,098
PH	32,959	-	-	-	9,835	567	-	-	3,361	-	-	7,795	11,401
WHO--WR	336,377	6	-	21	228,388	15,997	3	9	29,501	-	6,643	26,087	29,761
UNDP	353,096	8	-	-	228,653	9,180	-	4	14,080	-	-	87,361	13,822
WD	13,571	-	-	2	13,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	47,686	-	-	9	21,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,820	207
TOTAL	1,309,547	19	-	47	859,585	51,036	3	27	74,999	-	17,866	182,779	123,282
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				65.7	3.9			5.7		1.4	13.9	9.4
1974													
PAHO--PR	384,756	6	-	4	299,926	22,698	-	5	9,514	-	4,605	18,608	29,405
PW	25,379	-	-	8	19,675	-	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	2,704
PG	34,788	-	-	-	22,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,716	7,559
PN	33,019	-	-	-	17,445	1,416	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,497	10,604
PH	24,717	-	-	-	10,268	647	-	-	3,259	-	-	3,663	6,880
WHO--WR	354,818	6	-	17	232,006	17,089	3	10	32,696	-	16,635	26,534	29,858
UNDP	414,498	9	-	6	311,212	15,196	2	-	19,804	-	-	60,064	8,222
UNFPA	126,498	-	-	-	50,822	4,775	-	-	18,050	-	8,534	3,695	40,622
TOTAL	1,398,473	21	-	35	963,867	61,821	5	17	87,380	-	29,774	119,777	135,854
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				68.9	4.4			6.3		2.1	8.6	9.7
1975													
PAHO--PR	423,463	6	-	4	329,110	26,419	-	5	8,992	-	5,436	17,517	35,989
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	29,218	-	-	-	22,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,832	4,444
PN	34,531	-	-	-	18,266	1,483	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,618	11,107
PH	21,175	-	-	-	9,274	421	-	-	2,632	-	-	2,800	6,048
WHO--WR	394,295	6	1	17	260,523	19,143	3	9	33,594	-	14,400	33,032	33,603
UNDP	426,098	11	-	6	292,439	15,411	3	1	31,647	-	-	76,051	10,550
UNFPA	189,907	-	-	-	76,268	5,625	-	-	25,120	-	9,506	4,645	68,743
TOTAL	1,519,107	23	1	27	1,009,242	68,502	6	15	103,042	-	29,342	138,495	170,484
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				66.5	4.5			6.8		1.9	9.1	11.2
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

ECUADOR - DETAIL

ECUADOR-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Communicable diseases constitute the principal health problem in Ecuador. In 1969 48% of deaths were due to infectious and parasitic diseases, and 13% of them could be prevented through vaccination. Levels of protection through immunization are unsatisfactory. Activities of epidemiological surveillance are very scarce, so it is impossible to identify the problems.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate in the organization, execution, and evaluation of programs for control and eradication of communicable diseases, with the goal of decreasing to a significant extent the risk of morbidity and mortality from these diseases, and at the same time to establish related programs of epidemiological surveillance.

TOTAL		1	2	1	1	TOTAL	24,414	52,770	25,833	20,854
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4,2130	UNDP	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	6,914	6,000	10,000	4,000
P-1 SANITARIAN 4,3905	WR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COURSE COSTS	6,914	4,000	4,000	4,000
							-	2,000	6,000	-
						SUBTOTAL	-	16,770	15,833	16,854
						PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	15,770	14,733	15,654
							-	1,000	1,100	1,200
						SUBTOTAL	17,500	30,000	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	17,500	28,500	-	-
							-	1,500	-	-

ECUADOR-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The area of Ecuador that is considered to be malarious is of great economic importance because the major export products are generated there: agricultural products in the western region and petroleum in the east. The malaria eradication campaign was begun in 1957, and the incidence was so reduced that by 1965 only 4,200 cases were registered. Due to financial difficulties, the campaign was almost totally suspended in the period 1966-68, and the incidence increased, with 50,297 cases registered in 1969. With the reapplication of attack measures, a decrease in the incidence was obtained, to 9,171 cases in 1971 and 6,709 in 1972.

The situation has improved greatly in almost every part of the country, except in the Provinces of Esmeraldas and Napo. In the latter, people attracted by the new petroleum industry constructed a large number of houses which exceeded the operating capacity of the campaign. A study is being made in a sample district of the Province of Esmeraldas to determine the factors that are impeding the campaign there. The population subject to risk in the country comprises 3.6 million inhabitants, 58.3% of whom live in areas in the attack phase and the rest in areas of consolidation.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	56,735	48,063	50,024	51,941
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0453	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	26,735	48,063	50,024	51,941
P-1 SANITARIAN .0460	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	14,897	41,063	42,924	44,741
							2,198	3,000	3,100	3,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	9,640	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUBTOTAL	30,000	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	30,000	-	-	-

ECUADOR-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Smallpox was eradicated in Ecuador in 1964; since then no cases have been notified. An immunization program was set up to vaccinate children under five years of age. The purpose of this project was to maintain the country free of smallpox and in this way contribute to the continental plan of eradication through the application of adequate methods and techniques of vaccination; to supervise and evaluate the activities of the program; and to provide vaccines in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the country.

FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	6,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		2,500	-	-
					COURSE COSTS		4,000	-	-

## ECUADOR-0500, LEPROSY CONTROL

The purpose of this project is to set up a control program to decrease the incidence of leprosy in Ecuador, maintain prevalence at the lowest possible limits, prevent invalidism, and correct handicaps. In 1971 there were 1,971 known cases of leprosy, 46% of which were active. It is estimated that there are at least 3,500 cases. The program of control of the disease was reorganized in accordance with the recommendations of the Seminar on Leprosy held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, in 1963. The objectives of the program are the location of 80% of presently unknown cases and the control of their contacts; treatment of 90% of known cases; and control of 90% of known contacts. These services are gradually being incorporated into the general health services.

TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,390	1,000	1,000	-

## ECUADOR-0600, TREPONEMATOSES

The incidence of venereal diseases has increased in Ecuador, especially in the large cities. In one city alone syphilis has reached a rate of 105.4 per 100,000 people, and gonorrhoea a rate of 209.5 per 100,000. The purpose of this project is to reduce the incidence of venereal diseases in general and, in particular, to reduce the syphilis rate by 60% by 1973 through improvement of the technical-administrative structure, treatment and control of cases, location of contacts, hygiene education, and training of personnel. Antivenereal services are gradually being incorporated into the general health services, thereby increasing their coverage.

TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	2,000

## ECUADOR-0701, NATIONAL VETERINARY LABORATORIES

The long-term objectives of this project in Ecuador are the reduction of losses from disease in the livestock industry; production and control of vaccines to combat these diseases; establishment of diagnostic laboratories; and support of diagnostic services in the field. Short-term objectives include, among others, the building of adequate laboratories in Guayaquil and Quito; provision of the necessary personnel and equipment; and the construction of small local laboratories of limited capacity.

TOTAL		1	3	4	6	TOTAL	UNDP	1,676	169,000	191,800	246,600
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3976	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-		71,000	114,000	142,000
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.3977	UNDP	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-		-	15,000	15,000
P-4 PARASITOLOGIST 4.3980	UNDP	-	-	-	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-		4,000	6,000	8,000
P-4 PATHOLOGIST 4.3981	UNDP	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-		70,000	40,000	54,700
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.3978	UNDP	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-		12,400	12,800	22,400
P-4 VIROLOGIST 4.3979	UNDP	-	1	1	1	MISCELLANEOUS	1,676		11,600	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	6	6						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	-	6	6						
TOTAL		-	4	2	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	2	3						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	4	-	1						

## ECUADOR-0900, PLAGUE CONTROL

Plague constitutes an endemic problem in Ecuador. The endemic zones have 1,640,248 inhabitants, 64.7% of whom live in rural areas; in the period 1963-72 there were 1,125 known cases of plague. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Ecuador in the control of plague, with the goal of diminishing the risk of morbidity and mortality from this disease.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	1,571	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,571	-	-	-

#### ECUADOR-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The goal of this project is to improve the environmental conditions in urban and rural zones of Ecuador. The activities include assistance to those agencies charged with providing water and sewerage systems, elimination of solid wastes, water pollution control, and ecological protection. The objectives of the program are to provide, by the end of 1975, water supplies through house connections to at least 75% of the urban and 22% of the rural populations and sewerage systems to 70% of the urban and 11% of the rural populations. At present, 60% of the urban population have water services through house connections, and 55% have sewerage systems. It is necessary to intensify the work in the rural area, where only 7% have water service through house connections and 1% have waste water elimination services. Assistance will also be provided in all other aspects of environmental sanitation, including collection and elimination of solid wastes, control of air pollution, housing and food hygiene, and industrial hygiene and safety.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	28,917	31,080	33,074	34,274
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0451	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,021	26,580	27,474	29,574
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,676	2,000	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,327	1,500	1,600	1,700
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	2,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		8,893	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	1						
TOTAL		5	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	-	-	-						

#### ECUADOR-2101, DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUAYAS RIVER BASIN

This project was initiated in Ecuador in 1963 and is one of the most ambitious development projects in the country. The Guayas River Basin has a population approaching two million people, including the city of Guayaquil. This is an integrated development project, utilizing all existing natural resources in order to obtain energy, irrigation, water supplies, flood control, pollution control, and navigation facilities.

This project seeks to identify the effects produced by the use of water, with special attention to its relationship with health, attempting to optimize the different uses of water. It also provides for cooperation in an effective urban-rural population distribution, in control of epidemiological risks, and in the broadening of medical care coverage.

TOTAL		-	2	2	-	TOTAL	PR	-	2,800	2,800	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	-

#### ECUADOR-2201, SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN GUAYAQUIL

The Sewer Administration in Guayaquil assumed responsibility for carrying out sewerage projects costing a total of \$11 million, partially financed by an IADB loan of \$7 million. The Administration has signed a two-year agreement with PAHO to carry out an analysis of standards, systems, and administrative procedures for the purpose of introducing ways and means to obtain optimum use of resources in areas of basic structure, accounting, budget, audit, public relations, rates, billing, taxes, and design of administrative systems related to loans.

TOTAL		13	10	8	-	TOTAL		19,536	32,400	29,264	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	13	10	8	-	SURTOTAL	PW	19,536	28,200	25,064	-
TOTAL		-	5	5	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		19,536	23,400	19,360	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PW	-	2	2	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	1,800	2,704	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	3,000	3,000	-
						SURTOTAL	WR	-	4,200	4,200	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	4,200	-

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#### ECUADOR-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

Near two-thirds of the population of Ecuador lack medical care services. Life expectancy is 57.7 years; the annual rate of population growth is 3.4%; and infant mortality in 1970 was 76.6 per 1,000 live births. In general, mortality and morbidity are principally due to preventable and communicable diseases, with a growing influence of such factors as environmental conditions of low quality and low levels of nutrition. Health resources are mainly concentrated in urban zones of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and even there the level of health services is inadequate. Productivity is low, the quality is deficient, and there is lack of coordination between them.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Ecuador in the formulation and implementation of a policy of well-being, giving special attention to diminishing rates of mortality and morbidity from preventable diseases, especially in children under five years of age, and to the increased coverage of health services by improvement of the functional structure of the health sector. Activities directed to the organization of the Ministry of Health will be re-oriented, through processes of progressive integration and coordination, with adequate legislation, efficient administration, personnel training, programs of teaching and research, and development of epidemiological services for the control of preventable diseases, as well as nutrition, maternal and child health, medical care, and environmental sanitation.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	3	TOTAL	133,800	109,929	100,933	113,336
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4,0450	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 3,817	-	-	-
P-3 NURSE 4,0452	WR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	3,817	-	-	-
G-5 SECRETARY 4,4161	WR	-	-	-	1	SUBTOTAL	WR 179,983	109,929	100,933	113,336
TOTAL		11	8	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	41,990	43,949	45,883	52,786
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	11	8	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	18,633	16,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		9	5	4	6	DUTY TRAVEL	4,417	4,500	4,700	4,900
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	13,746	12,500	11,500	13,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	9	4	3	5	FELLOWSHIPS	14,416	9,980	8,850	11,650
						COURSE COSTS	14,000	-	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES	22,781	23,000	24,000	25,000

#### ECUADOR-3103, MODERNIZATION OF RURAL LIFE

A large part of the population of Ecuador lives in villages of less than 2,000 inhabitants, with a large dispersed population, which imposes serious limitations on the distribution and availability of services. The level of life in these communities is low; indexes and structure of morbidity and mortality are almost unknown, although it is thought, from available indicators, that these rural zones have rates of morbidity and mortality three times greater than those of urban zones.

The purpose of this project is to organize a program of integrated social and economic development in the rural zones. Health services in this program will include simplified medicine, promotion of maternal and child health, supplementary feeding, immunization, and environmental sanitation.

TOTAL		7	2	-	-	TOTAL	WR 8,683	13,571	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	7	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	8,683	13,571	-	-

#### ECUADOR-3105, CENSUS OF HEALTH RESOURCES

The purpose of this project was to collect and analyze data on physical and human resources in the health sector in Ecuador, to permit the Government to apply the pertinent findings to national health plans. The process was the first step in the development of an information system for evaluation, control, and decision-making.

TOTAL	PR	10,000	-	-	-
GRANTS		10,000	-	-	-

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ECUADOR-3106, STRENGTHENING OF THE HEALTH SECTOR

The purpose of this project is to promote the development of health services in Ecuador, extending them to rural areas and improving their quality through the building up, at the beginning, of the overall infrastructure of the Ministry of Health and then of the whole sector, with particular emphasis on planning and management of health services and the use of statistical and epidemiological information as part of an information system for the health sector.

TOTAL		-	3	5	5	TOTAL	UNDP	-	97,500	160,000	105,000
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.2130	UNDP	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	81,000	142,500	89,500	
P-4 HEALTH PLANNER 4.3489	UNDP	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	7,500	5,500	
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.4077	UNDP	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	15,000	10,000	10,000	
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4.4079	UNDP	-	1	1	1						
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.4078	UNDP	-	1	1	1						

ECUADOR-3301, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Ecuador in the improvement and expansion of the laboratory services provided by the National Institute of Health; in research on problems of public health importance; and in training of personnel. The general objectives of the project are to improve and increase the preparation of biologicals for human use; to control their quality; to give the necessary support to epidemiological surveillance; to extend diagnostic services through a regional organization; to carry out the analysis for the control of physical contamination of the environment; and to control medicaments, food, and beverages.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	13,627	1,400	3,400	3,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		4	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	793	-	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	12,829	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	1	1	1						

ECUADOR-3400, FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION COURSES

Knowledge and practice of health procedures are limited in Ecuador because of the socioeconomic level of the people, the low literacy rate, and the scarcity and poor training of Ministry of Health personnel. There is no national health education policy or work plan. This project will collaborate in the determination of a policy and plan of work; expand the infrastructure of services to all provinces with trained personnel, increasing the amount of equipment available; and obtain agreements with the Ministry of Education for the training of professors and teaching supervisors in order to expand basic knowledge of health problems to children, youth, and families.

TOTAL		6	9	-	-	TOTAL	UNFPA	6,054	31,361	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	6	9	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	6,054	21,361	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	10,000	-	-	-

ECUADOR-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

Health statistics in Ecuador are deficient in coverage, quality, and timeliness and are underutilized. Vital statistics suffer from defects in the organization of the system. Information on hospital discharges is made known to the health sector two years later. Statistics on services do not cover the entire system. There is no control of the obligatory reporting of communicable diseases, nor is information on these diseases distributed at the local level.

The purpose of this project is to reduce deficiencies in all fields of health statistics; to improve the structure of statistical services; and to advocate the establishment of general standards, uniform procedures, and training of personnel.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	21,956	23,422	23,971
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.3039	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	19,456	21,422	21,871	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,600	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,000	500	500	

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ECUADOR-3600, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

A review of the Quadrennial Projections during the last two years has verified the existence of deficiencies in the organization, execution, and evaluation of administrative activities at all health service levels in Ecuador. The purposes of this project are to provide assistance in determining the situation through legislative and organizational analysis; to recommend necessary changes; to promote administrative planning; to establish systems compatible with the statistical and planning needs; to establish standards and procedures; to train personnel; and to promote administrative research for improvement of training in order to satisfy the needs of the country.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	13,550	26,647	26,936	31,517
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		13,027	20,742	21,736	22,717
3680						DUTY TRAVEL		523	500	800	1,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	2,800
						COURSE COSTS		-	6,000	3,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	2						

ECUADOR-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

Health service resources in Ecuador are scarce and poorly distributed, and there are large areas in which they are not provided at all. Various agencies function in the health sector without coordination and without any specific order of priorities. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in developing a process of health planning as part of the economic and social development of the country. In the first phase, the planning activities will be concentrated on legal and functional aspects, the provision of facilities, and the development of human and administrative resources. In the second phase, health activities will be planned, beginning at the local level, with the intention of extending them later on to other levels.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL		2,000	31,400	1,400	2,800
P-4 HEALTH PLANNER	UNDP	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	1,400	1,400	2,800
43489											
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	2,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	2,000	30,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	28,500	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	2	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	-	-

ECUADOR-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The maternal and child population of Ecuador constitutes a large, vulnerable group. Mortality rates for mothers and infants are 23 per 10,000 and 77 per 1,000 live births, respectively, although both of these are understated. Fifty-one per cent of the deaths are in the under five age group. There is a 36.9% prevalence of malnutrition in children under five years, according to a survey by the National Nutrition Department. Hospital deliveries account for less than 22% of the total. Facilities and resources to meet the actual need are scarce and inefficient.

The purpose of this project is to improve health care for mothers and children, diminishing risks for the susceptible population, reducing the present rates of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, and adopting a policy of maternal, infant, and family protection.

TOTAL		-	-	-	-	TOTAL	PK	1,895	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	-	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,895	-	-	-

ECUADOR-4200, NUTRITION

According to available information, 36.9% of the population under five years of age in Ecuador suffer from various degrees of protein-calorie malnutrition. There is a high prevalence of endemic goiter, particularly in the highlands, as well as some vitamin deficiencies. In 1968, the average diet contained 1,920 calories and 56.8 grams of protein per capita/day.

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The objectives of this project are (1) to train personnel to carry out nutrition activities within the general health services; (2) to organize and coordinate nutrition education and supplementary feeding programs; and (3) to promote activities related to nutrition, food production, and the preparation of specialized personnel in nutrition. At present, a multisectoral technical group is responsible for the formulation of a national food and nutrition policy and the implementation of an integrated nutrition and rural development program in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Bolivar, and Los Rios.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	43,184	17,229	19,829	21,155
P-3 NUTRITIONIST 4.3447	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR 15,184	17,229	19,829	21,155
P-3 NUTRITIONIST 4.3447	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	16,229	17,229	18,255
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,294	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,200	1,500
TOTAL		1	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	7,890	-	1,400	1,400
						COURSE COSTS	5,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP 28,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	28,000	-	-	-

#### ECUADOR-4202, GOITER PREVENTION

Preliminary results of a study carried out in 10 provinces of the Andean region and the coast of Ecuador indicate a prevalence of endemic goiter of 27.6 and 11.7%, respectively, among schoolchildren. In some areas of the Sierra this rate is even higher. Dispersed population and communication difficulties create complex problems in the distribution and sale of iodized salt. The purpose of this project is to study the feasibility of using iodized oil in rural areas and to evaluate its effectiveness in the prevention of endemic goiter. The most important results of this research are the prevention of goiter in children of mothers treated with iodized oil and a drastic reduction of the prevalence rate.

TOTAL	PR	2,700	2,700	2,700	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,700	2,700	-
GRANTS		2,700	-	-	-

#### ECUADOR-4203, NUTRITION (PORTOVIEJO)

Based on the high prevalence of protein-calorie malnutrition in childhood, a nutritional recuperation center was established. The project is presently assisting the National Institute of Nutrition in the completion of a nutrition survey that includes assessment of endemic goiter prevalence and trends.

TOTAL	PG	-	8,863	-	-
LOCAL COSTS		-	8,863	-	-

#### ECUADOR-4500, HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION

It is estimated that 1,000 persons in Ecuador are exposed to ionizing radiation as a result of their professional and technical activities in more than 200 centers which provide radiodiagnostic and radiotherapeutic services. Furthermore, about 500,000 patients may receive unnecessary exposure because the existing installations do not have recommended protective devices. In addition, fission products resulting from nuclear weapons testing constitute a source of environmental radiation exposure.

The purpose of this project is to assist with the development of a national radiation protection program for occupationally exposed persons as well as for patients and the general public, including the adoption of necessary legislation, provision of a personnel radiation dosimetry service, operation of a radiation protection laboratory, and training of professional and technical personnel.

TOTAL	PR	-	-	1,000	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,000	-

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ECUADOR-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In Ecuador there are a great number of medical care institutions - public, private, and semiprivate - and their actions overlap in the fields of investment, constructing and equipping hospitals, and program execution. Although by 1972, 62% of the existing beds were integrated under the Ministry of Public Health, this procedure should be expanded to provide more rational use of resources.

This project seeks to collaborate in the restructuring process at all levels of medical care, through defining standards; coordinating all agencies in the areas of investment, project planning, construction, and remodeling, giving priority to teaching and provincial hospitals; setting up hospital-health centers at the canton level and subcenters at the parochial level and providing simplified services to dispersed populations, all in an integrated health system; utilizing the philosophy of progressive patient care; and providing care to all social classes. It also aims to raise the technical level of health personnel; introduce new simplified techniques which will provide broader coverage; and draw up and apply a maintenance policy for buildings and equipment.

TOTAL	-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	8,000	8,000	12,700
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
					COURSE COSTS	-	4,000	4,000	8,700	

ECUADOR-4900, MATERNITY CENTERED FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

In a study of the causes of mortality in Ecuador, it has been determined that one of the principal causes of infant deaths is perinatal disease. The rate of notified maternal mortality was 2.3 per 1,000 live births (1969), and perinatal deaths are estimated to be 45 per 1,000 live births. There is lack of proper care of mothers and newborn infants. The maternal population also has problems associated with multiparity and short spacing between pregnancies, such as unwanted pregnancies, abortions (approximately 12% of gynecological-obstetrical discharges), high maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality rates, and complications of pregnancy and delivery.

The basic purpose of this project is to improve the perinatal health situation through progressive development of operational efficiency of the hospital services available to mothers and the new born, and to extend the availability of family planning services to hospitalized maternity patients. In-service training, through fellowships and local seminars, and applied research on human reproduction are other important components of this project.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	13,613	22,470	29,587	31,670		
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3366	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	29,587	31,670
TOTAL	4	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	27,587	28,670		
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	1	-	-	PG	-	6,600	-		
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	4	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS FELLOWSHIPS	-	400	-		
TOTAL	-	5	-	-	-	-	6,200	-	-		
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	5	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	8,847	-		
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS SEMINAR COSTS	6,347	-	-		
						GRANTS	500	-	-		
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	4,766	15,820		
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,766	15,820	-		

ECUADOR-4901, TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Ecuador in the development and extension of health services through the training of nursing auxiliaries under the Plan de Medicina Rural of the Government.

TOTAL	PK	10,000	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		10,000	-	-	-

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ECUADOR-4909, TEACHING AND INVESTIGATION IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Training in pediatrics and in gynecology and obstetrics constitutes an average of 10.2 and 12.7% respectively of the total clinical teaching hours in the undergraduate curricula of the schools of medicine in Ecuador. At the postgraduate level there are no regular residency courses in these specialties. Possibilities for applied research and teaching in these areas are limited.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to training and research in maternal and child health, revising and broadening the curricula of the schools of medicine, developing medical residency programs, supporting seminars and meetings of university teaching personnel, and stimulating the development of research in maternal and child health and in social and demographic topics as they relate to these groups.

TOTAL	-	1	-	-	TOTAL	20,725	4,800	20,000	20,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	4,800	-
TOTAL	-	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	2,800	-	-
					SUBTOTAL	OK	20,725	-	-
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,024	-	-	-
					GRANTS	16,701	-	-	-
					SUBTOTAL	INPPA	-	-	20,000
					COURSE COSTS	-	-	20,000	20,000

ECUADOR-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

Medical training in Ecuador is provided by five medical schools, one of them private. The training is fundamentally limited to classrooms; it is costly; and it relates particularly to the improvement of health in urban zones. There is little provision for postgraduate courses and continuing education. The Association of Schools of Medicine was created with the purpose of formulating a teaching policy in this discipline for the entire country.

The objective of this project is to work with the Association in achieving this purpose. Collaboration will be provided in improvement of study curricula, internships, and specialized and rural residencies; in the preparation of professors and general doctors in conformity with present and future needs; in the establishment of courses for paramedical specialties; and in the development of programs for continuing education.

TOTAL	1	1	2	2	TOTAL	WR	18,300	16,160	18,700	18,700
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,145	2,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL	3	3	3	3	SEMINAR COSTS	2,000	-	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,105	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	11,050	10,160	10,700	10,700

ECUADOR-6210, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FOR TRAINING

The purpose of this project was to establish a system for the acquisition of teaching equipment for medical schools and governmental agencies in Ecuador in order to support the training of medical personnel for the hospitals and health services of the country.

TOTAL	PR	12,417	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		12,417	-	-	-

ECUADOR-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

There are five schools of nursing in Ecuador which graduate a total of about 40 nurses each year. The Quadrennial Projections indicate that it is necessary to prepare 1,200 nurses in 10 years in order to maintain a ratio of one nurse per 10,000 inhabitants, and to prepare 6,400 nursing auxiliaries during the same period.

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In accordance with the investment goals and extension of medical care coverage included in the Quinquennial Health Plan (1973-77), the demand for professional and auxiliary nursing personnel has increased. Currently there are only 0.9 nurses and 2.3 auxiliaries per 10,000 inhabitants. With the assistance of this project it is planned to increase the production of nursing personnel and to adapt the training programs to the needs of the country, with the goal of providing 2 nurses and 10 auxiliaries per 10,000 people by 1980.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	5,279	26,339	11,608	35,321
P-3 NURSE EDUCATOR .3992	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	-	14,430	21,708	21,421
TOTAL		-	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	13,930	20,708	19,921
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	4	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL	-	500	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	5,279	11,900	11,900	13,900
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	8,000	8,000	8,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,199	1,000	1,000	3,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	3,090	1,400	1,400	1,400

#### ECUADOR-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is the strengthening of sanitary engineering education in the universities of Ecuador. Civil engineers with specialization in sanitary engineering are being trained at the Universities of Quito and Cuenca, and a department of sanitary engineering is being organized in the University of Guayaquil. This project has the purpose of improving the teaching programs in the universities, including the provision of laboratories and libraries; strengthening research in environmental sanitation; training professionals in specific aspects of sanitary engineering through intensive short courses; and preparing technical and auxiliary personnel assigned to environmental sanitation programs.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	8,699	4,000	4,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,954	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,700	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		4,045	2,000	2,000	4,000

#### ECUADOR-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

Improvement of production of protein of animal origin is very important in Ecuador, both to meet the needs of the country and to promote exports to neighboring countries. Trained veterinarians are scarce and training programs are deficient. The purpose of this project is to increase the number of professionals and to improve their quality, providing improved correlation between veterinary medicine education and the socioeconomic programs of the country; to relate more adequately to professionals in animal health and zoonosis control through unification of the program of studies, both for educators and for specialists; and to provide continuing programs of education through courses, seminars, fellowships, and other means of continuing education.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	4,610	3,000	3,000	3,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		4,610	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-						

#### ECUADOR-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

The number of dentists in Ecuador is not sufficient to meet the needs of the country and, in addition, their distribution is uneven. In their professional training, emphasis is placed on corrective aspects of dentistry, and very little attention is given to preventive care. There are no dental auxiliaries.

The purpose of this project is to review the national situation, including a study on the problem of dentistry, possible solutions, and provision of the resources necessary to adequately prepare dental personnel; and to revise and update current programs and teaching methods, giving special attention to public health dentistry, postgraduate training, and the preparation of dental auxiliaries to carry out a broader role.



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	-	1	1	1	TOTAL	7,565	29,585	39,255	39,811
P-4 DENTAL OFFICER .4130	PR	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	6,585	9,411
TOTAL		2	6	6	PERSONNEL-POSTS CITY TRAVEL		-	6,085	9,055
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	6	6			500	800	1,000
TOTAL		1	-	1	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	10,000	15,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		-	10,000	15,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	7,565	13,000	14,400
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,259	12,000	12,000
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,276	1,000	1,000
					FELLOWSHIPS		1,030	-	1,400

ECUADOR - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	476,111	493,579	566,908	695,057
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,476	4,382	7,889	9,544
0104 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE IV)	7,108	8,591	9,009	9,488
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	3,652	3,026	1,878	1,187
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,587	1,929	2,018	3,298
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,892	6,719	6,670	6,856
0304 SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE IV)	9,397	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	1,228	2,032	2,752
0404 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE IV)	3,141	6,342	8,107	7,710
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,326	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,210	-	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	538	-	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	2,431	2,747	3,030	3,113
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	659	-	1,416	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	847	903	-	903
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	1,800	800	1,700
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	43	300	300	300
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOZOSES CENTER	17,902	26,071	27,888	28,572
0704 VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	7,885	7,774	8,399	8,871
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOZOSES	-	1,407	-	-
0900 PLAGUE CONTROL	539	1,500	1,500	2,000
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	2,730	-
0920 CHOLERA	41	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
0925 STRENGTH, TYPHUS AND OTHER RICKETT. DIS. SURV. AND DIAG. FACIL.	-	-	-	1,600
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,305	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	1,330	850	950
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,087	1,907	1,976	2,111
2104 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE IV)	8,317	10,558	11,051	11,611
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,780	16,588	18,103	19,960
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	997	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,288	3,641	5,071	5,322
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,750	1,591	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	8,228	12,661	11,744	13,965
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	54	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,135	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,676	24,118
2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	510	610	578	631
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	23	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDS AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	339	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,571	1,770	1,887
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,018	3,557	3,583	3,747
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	364	343	260	260
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,556	1,893	-	-

3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	9,633	3,500	3,200	3,200
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,839	3,460	1,456	2,687
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3141 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,500
3142 COORDIN. OF INTEGRATED HEALTH SERV. IN FRONTIER AREAS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3143 STUDY PARTIC. OTHER PUBL. SECTORS DEVELOP. HEALTH SERV. (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,346	1,900	1,982	2,074
3204 NURSING (ZONE IV)	6,723	7,979	8,314	8,695
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	690	1,731
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,450	573	1,864	1,925
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	815	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	884	140	687	687
3217 DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3220 NURSING SERVICES IN RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	6,040
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	639	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	711	513	513	589
3304 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	5,189	-	-	-
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	415	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	109	1,584	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	138	988	773	773
3402 HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING	506	-	-	-
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	491	592	865
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	850	597	931
3504 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE IV)	10,870	10,469	10,660	17,055
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	379	-	722	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,895	2,213	2,338	2,482
3604 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	5,068	8,513	9,196	9,692
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,522	4,367	4,553	4,959
3704 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE IV)	5,009	5,315	-	-
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,055	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	9,886	12,816	12,870	14,580
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	1,325	500	900	900
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,816	1,336	1,336
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	3,741	4,937	5,888	6,240
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53,493	43,208	24,312	20,950
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,582	1,997	2,193	2,400
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	69,828	67,247	71,000	73,820
4204 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	10,431	5,668	7,978	8,142
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	661	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,414	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	-	757	744	891
4233 NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	236	1,600	600	1,200
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	304	200	300	500
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,467
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	448
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	121	330	330	792
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	-	-	5,050
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	515	-	-	-
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,968	3,284	3,624	4,085
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	-	-	-	5,871
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	495	480	400	400
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,233	2,774	2,853	2,441
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	253	247	260	325
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,527	1,576	1,670	1,749
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,191	1,636	2,121	2,223
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	200	1,270	1,984
4716 TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS	-	-	-	600
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,028	1,235	1,323	1,417
4804 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE IV)	10,377	10,654	7,453	7,854
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,479	2,586	2,863	3,013
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,509	2,263	2,307	2,353
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,364	14,728
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	500
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	30,178	59,232	68,697	132,893
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	21,104	3,360	24,945	28,295
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,625	-	7,234	3,623

4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,271	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	772	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,423	2,166	1,626	1,670
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	363	557	435	468
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	3,879	3,003	3,007	5,063
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	4,810	4,988	4,261	5,364
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,624	5,959	3,189	3,582
6204 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	8,741	9,991	10,672	11,653
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	74	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,239	2,868	2,724	2,843
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	12,777	17,176	15,582	11,565
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,147	1,860	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	872	1,196	1,283
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,369	1,817	2,065
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	179	315	474	1,000
6304 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	2,263	-	-	-
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	854	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,005	1,026	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,096	1,188	3,795	4,144
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,555	2,684	2,830	3,332
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,197	1,715	2,046	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,247	1,039	1,515	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	512	477	636	848
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	636	451	-
6700 BIostatISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,640	1,144	979	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	842	1,852	1,852	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## ECUADOR - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	488,435	815,968	831,565	824,050	476,111	493,579	566,908	695,057
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	98,454	124,029	173,410	176,860	199,369	204,063	211,346	246,603
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	19,536	28,200	25,064	-	1,028	4,477	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	30,263	15,000	15,000	34,993	103,319	19,788	14,218
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	41,467	-	-	-	64,877	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	23,602	32,959	24,717	21,175
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	42,178	31,507	33,019	34,531
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	230,299	246,224	246,291	260,590	92,044	90,153	108,527	133,705
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	79,176	326,500	351,800	351,600	17,501	26,596	62,698	74,498
WO-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	8,683	13,571	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	10,820	47,181	20,000	20,000	519	505	106,498	169,907

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	964,546	1,309,547	1,398,473	1,519,107
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	297,823	328,092	384,756	423,463
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	20,564	32,677	25,379	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	34,993	133,582	34,788	29,218
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	106,344	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	23,602	32,959	24,717	21,175
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	42,178	31,507	33,019	34,531
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	322,343	336,377	354,818	394,295
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	96,677	353,096	414,498	426,098
WO-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	8,683	13,571	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	11,339	47,686	126,498	189,907



PERU - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
345,808	31.3	452,625	38.7	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	493,884	43.0	440,760	35.7
235,963	21.4	256,831	21.9	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	254,287	22.1	198,203	16.1
15,690	1.4	15,687	1.3	0100 GENERAL	26,098	2.3	33,328	2.7
87,374	7.9	70,243	6.0	0200 MALARIA	68,698	6.0	35,716	2.9
39,313	3.6	9,718	.8	0300 SMALLPOX	6,670	.6	6,856	.6
13,028	1.2	10,739	.9	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	15,337	1.3	15,580	1.3
2,339	.2	2,607	.2	0500 LEPROSY	2,164	.2	2,868	.2
34	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
74,308	6.7	128,129	11.0	0700 ZOOZOSES	116,080	10.1	86,536	7.0
1,770	.2	10,359	.9	0900 OTHER	7,150	.6	10,237	.8
2,107	.2	8,909	.8	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	11,850	1.0	6,842	.6
109,845	9.9	195,794	16.8	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	239,597	20.9	242,557	19.6
74,377	6.7	129,285	11.1	2100 GENERAL	164,280	14.3	166,084	13.4
24,660	2.2	48,142	4.1	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	57,091	5.0	57,733	4.7
865	.1	608	.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	636	.1	631	.1
3,663	.3	8,478	.7	2400 HOUSING	10,151	.9	10,321	.8
6,280	.6	9,281	.8	2500 AIR POLLUTION	7,439	.6	7,788	.6
505,496	45.6	523,577	44.9	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	502,685	43.6	599,629	48.3
226,165	20.4	261,207	22.4	A. GENERAL SERVICES	213,927	18.6	264,642	21.4
118,546	10.7	138,348	11.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	93,286	8.1	105,134	8.5
39,115	3.5	39,661	3.4	3200 NURSING	46,092	4.0	55,069	4.5
7,404	.7	11,320	1.0	3300 LABORATORY	7,231	.6	7,408	.6
269	*	1,477	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.1	1,634	.1
10,179	.9	11,365	1.0	3500 STATISTICS	18,132	1.6	44,381	3.6
13,538	1.2	17,071	1.5	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	13,368	1.2	12,172	1.0
37,114	3.4	41,965	3.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	34,456	3.0	38,844	3.1
279,331	25.2	262,370	22.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	288,758	25.0	334,987	26.9
32,345	2.9	27,912	2.4	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	34,605	3.0	30,324	2.5
151,824	13.7	130,902	11.2	4200 NUTRITION	140,417	12.2	147,587	11.9
907	.1	14,000	1.2	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	3,710	.3	15,280	1.2
7,028	.6	5,756	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	5,454	.5	6,509	.5
5,421	.5	7,967	.7	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	6,784	.6	7,966	.7
3,663	.3	4,231	.4	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	7,222	.6	10,447	.8
5,238	.5	5,265	.5	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	9,119	.8	9,288	.7
41,756	3.8	49,484	4.2	4800 MEDICAL CARE	36,930	3.2	50,808	4.1
27,218	2.5	8,983	.8	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	34,766	3.0	39,728	3.2
2,349	.2	2,768	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.1	1,622	.1
1,582	.1	5,102	.4	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	8,173	.7	15,428	1.2
256,849	23.1	192,617	16.4	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	154,534	13.4	198,574	16.0
44,788	4.0	45,974	3.9	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	34,650	3.0	45,927	3.7
81,363	7.3	90,751	7.8	6200 MEDICINE	59,064	5.1	59,708	4.8
19,621	1.8	6,418	.5	6300 NURSING	25,195	2.2	52,037	4.2
8,528	.8	8,263	.7	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	14,963	1.3	15,111	1.2
8,204	.7	2,739	.2	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	5,545	.5	10,029	.8
83,510	7.5	28,747	2.5	6600 DENTISTRY	4,600	.4	5,984	.5
10,835	1.0	9,725	.8	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	10,517	.9	9,778	.8
1,108,153	100.0	1,168,819	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,151,103	100.0	1,238,963	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PERU - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	500,740	4	-	10	315,186	33,305	5	13	65,687	-	18,347	32,963	35,252
PW	3,669	-	-	2	3,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
PG	54,095	-	-	1	22,341	202	-	-	1,546	-	4,592	7,717	17,697
PK	35,373	-	-	1	3,653	1,155	-	-	15,023	-	7,569	4,141	3,832
PN	61,757	-	-	-	23,714	1,854	-	-	2,117	-	-	10,275	23,797
PH	145,468	-	-	-	12,933	1,020	-	-	9,606	-	371	112,982	8,556
PS	709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709	-	-
WHO--WR	260,489	3	-	7	142,363	12,978	5	2	28,706	-	8,738	47,609	20,095
UNDP	45,841	1	-	-	36,058	-	-	-	1,864	-	-	5,433	2,486
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,108,153</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>559,628</b>	<b>50,514</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>124,549</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,326</b>	<b>221,120</b>	<b>112,016</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>50.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>11.2</b>		<b>3.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	511,308	5	-	4	376,632	29,284	-	3	7,225	-	18,280	60,293	19,594
PW	17,076	-	-	5	15,436	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
PG	130,441	-	-	-	50,218	3,291	-	-	3,720	-	7,301	25,876	40,035
PN	46,129	-	-	-	24,340	1,973	-	-	1,546	-	-	3,484	14,786
PH	108,768	-	-	-	21,286	1,333	-	-	5,312	-	2,084	64,558	14,195
WHO--WR	255,572	2	-	-	128,899	14,014	1	2	12,325	-	5,887	68,472	25,975
UNDP	99,021	1	-	3	79,602	3,048	-	5	7,430	-	-	4,941	4,000
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,168,819</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>696,710</b>	<b>53,083</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,552</b>	<b>227,624</b>	<b>120,292</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>59.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>			<b>3.2</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	556,755	7	-	13	460,205	31,431	-	5	10,043	-	21,895	12,327	20,854
PW	3,645	-	-	1	2,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	930
PG	72,078	-	-	-	34,388	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	11,439	24,751
PN	48,338	-	-	-	25,540	2,070	-	-	1,546	-	-	3,657	15,525
PH	37,300	-	-	-	15,290	1,065	-	-	5,108	-	-	5,757	10,080
WHO--WR	265,325	2	-	15	181,017	15,213	1	5	16,965	-	13,627	20,769	17,734
UNDP	127,541	1	-	2	93,489	4,180	-	4	12,171	-	-	12,234	5,467
UNFPA	40,121	-	-	-	12,266	1,025	-	-	8,575	-	3,514	4,670	10,071
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,151,103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>824,910</b>	<b>56,484</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,036</b>	<b>70,853</b>	<b>105,412</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>71.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>			<b>4.7</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	625,220	7	-	19	492,402	33,288	-	12	19,817	-	28,132	20,870	30,711
PW	420	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	53,804	-	-	-	32,231	1,800	-	-	-	-	600	5,778	13,395
PN	50,556	-	-	-	26,743	2,170	-	-	1,546	-	-	3,833	16,264
PH	30,882	-	-	-	13,459	613	-	-	3,854	-	-	4,100	8,856
WHO--WR	319,883	2	-	23	207,154	16,103	2	10	30,912	-	18,047	27,423	20,244
UNDP	112,779	1	-	-	76,964	4,089	-	-	10,109	-	-	13,476	8,141
UNFPA	45,419	-	-	-	14,704	1,125	-	-	9,947	-	3,080	3,870	12,693
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,238,963</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>864,077</b>	<b>59,188</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>76,185</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,859</b>	<b>79,350</b>	<b>110,304</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>69.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>			<b>6.1</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET          PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PG--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PH--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WD--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## PERU - DETAIL

## PERU-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

In Peru, communicable diseases continue to be the cause of 49% of the general mortality and 69% of all deaths in children under five years of age. The purpose of this project is to control or eradicate these diseases through wise use of available human and technical resources. Special emphasis will be given to restructuring the services at all levels; better training for epidemiological personnel; improvement of the notification network; establishment of an effective system of epidemiological surveillance; and adoption of methods of control and disease eradication.

TOTAL		-	-	2	3	TOTAL	WR	-	-	7,400	12,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	4,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	2,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400

## PERU-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The originally malarious area of Peru includes 5,034,761 inhabitants or 35% of the total population of the country. It was estimated that in June 1972 there were 1,380,000 people in areas which had already entered the maintenance phase, 2,427,000 in areas of consolidation, and 1,228,000 (24.4%) in areas of attack. The malaria service is responsible for those areas which are in the consolidation and attack phases, while epidemiological surveillance of the territory in the maintenance phase is the responsibility of the integrated health services.

Foci in Cañete and Chinchá, in areas in the maintenance phase, have shown changes for the worse, while the situation in areas in the consolidation phase is critical. In addition to foci which have evolved earlier, new ones have appeared in the Andes valleys and in the Río Apurímac valley. In 1972 there were foci in nine regions of the area in consolidation: Zarumilla, Tumbes, Chira, Piura, Lambayeque, Jequetepeque, Marañón, Huarvey/Casma/Culebras, and Apurímac. In 1972, up to October, 282,399 blood samples had been examined, 7,614 of them positive, while in the same period in 1971 there had been 3,737 positive cases based on 286,461 samples. The major deterioration in the epidemiological situation occurred in areas in the consolidation phase, where the number of cases up to October 1972 was 4,548, triple the number registered in 1971 for the same period (1,538).

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	1	TOTAL		79,759	62,394	61,774	33,470
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER -1051	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	65,728	62,394	61,774	33,470
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0571	PR	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		48,172	52,894	55,174	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,770	3,500	3,600	1,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		13,786	6,000	3,000	3,000
						SUBTOTAL	WR	14,031	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		14,031	-	-	-

## PERU-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Smallpox was endemic in Peru, with 21,480 cases reported in the 10-year period 1945-1954. From 1955 to 1962 no cases were reported, due to a systematic vaccination program. In 1963 the disease was imported from Brazil and there were 1,350 cases between then and 1966. Since 1968, the country has been utilizing a program of simultaneous smallpox and BCG vaccination, providing coverage to 35.4% of the population by 1971.

The purpose of this project is to maintain the country free of smallpox through a massive immunization program to be carried out during the six-year period 1969-1974.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	14,326	3,000	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.3193	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		2,411	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		516	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		11,399	3,000	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
 \$ \$ \$ \$

PERU-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Human brucellosis is a serious zoonosis in Peru, particularly in the Departments of Ica and Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao, where 96.9% of the total cases in the country are reported. The incidence of this disease is a consequence of the high infection rate in goats and of factors related to raising them, the repeated use of pastures, and the public consumption of fresh cheese without sanitary control or hygiene. A control program has been instituted, consisting of vaccination of goats with Rev. 1 vaccine provided by PAHO/WHO. A major difficulty in providing adequate levels of coverage is the nomadic type of the goat husbandry which permits grazing from the coast to the sierra, often in inaccessible ravines. Epidemiological surveillance, inspection, and control of the commercial distribution of the cheese and general education of the people are also difficult because of the mobile and inaccessible population.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the incidence of human brucellosis through control of the animal disease in the areas of highest prevalence. PAHO/WHO is collaborating in this program, through training of diagnostic laboratory personnel, increasing the vaccine supply, and providing field and laboratory equipment and consultative services.

TOTAL		-	-	1	-	TOTAL	WR	7,517	8,000	3,700	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,361	8,000	-	1,700	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	2,156	-	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	-						

PERU-0701, RABIES CONTROL

A pilot program of rabies control in Peru was begun in 1970 for the purpose of controlling rabies in Lima and Callao and at the same time to serve as a demonstration project to focus on the problem at the national level. Rabies is endemic in the principal cities, with cyclical epizootics. Except for Lima and Callao, and Arequipa, which has also started a control program with broad coverage, the rest of the country has only sporadic control activity, limited mainly to the elimination of stray dogs without large-scale vaccination. The pilot program includes massive vaccination of dogs; epidemiological surveillance and control of foci; medical attention to exposed persons and clinical observation of biting dogs; laboratory confirmed diagnosis; education measures at all levels; and elimination of unvaccinated stray dogs. A program of maintenance and extension of vaccination to neighboring areas is also progressing.

As a result of this program canine rabies was reduced by 62% in 1971 and by 98% in 1972 compared to 1970. It appears that there may be complete control by 1973. There have been no cases of human rabies during the period of the program. The vaccines produced in the country for both human and canine use are of high quality and the production capacity is adequate to meet present and future national needs. The Ministry of Health authorities have decided to broaden the pilot program to the entire country, with assistance from PAHO/WHO.

The purposes of this project are the decrease and eventual elimination of human rabies cases in the endemic areas; short-term control, with a view to eventual eradication, of canine rabies in the principal urban centers; regionalization of diagnostic laboratories, increasing the coverage of clinical observation of dogs; establishment of epidemiological surveillance units and control of foci; rational application of post-exposure human immunization and improvement of these vaccines, with the goal of increasing safety and effectivity and eliminating risks of post-vaccinal reactions; and improvement of general education on the subject of rabies and its prevention.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	7,194	4,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,939	4,000	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	1,655	-	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-						

PERU-0702, HYDATIDOSIS CONTROL

Hydatidosis constitutes a serious health and economic problem in a large part of the mountainous zones of Peru, especially where sheep are raised. Factors associated with the prevalence include the ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural systems; inadequate supply, inspection, and waste disposal systems; a large number of stray dogs; a high level of illiteracy; and traditional customs that are difficult to change. Laws and methods used in countries which have controlled hydatidosis are not applicable to Peruvian conditions for many of the above reasons, and it is necessary to install methods appropriate to the epidemiological characteristics peculiar to the country.

The organization created by the agrarian reform and the living conditions in the rural communities of the Mantaro Valley are considered particularly suited for the establishment of a pilot control program in the Central Sierra. The purpose of this project is to utilize available resources in the country to establish such a pilot program.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL				
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,000	-	-

PERU-0900, PLAGUE CONTROL

The area endemic for plague in Peru consists of some 320 foci distributed in 40 districts of 16 provinces in the northern region of the country. This ecological niche corresponds to a similar one in Ecuador. As a result of living conditions and the presence of rodents and their parasites, sylvatic plague continues to be present with endemic and epidemic characteristics. In spite of efforts to date, it has not been possible to reduce the risk from this disease.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the risk of disease or death from plague. Objectives include the development in problem areas of an infrastructure capable of early detection of the presence of the disease, with the goal of instituting immediate treatment; strengthening of the technical capacity of the health services to carry out research on the characteristics of transmission; and reduction in the number of rodents and related parasites through appropriate use of rodenticides and insecticides, in order to interrupt transmission.

TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	2
PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	4,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	6,200	2,000	2,000

PERU-1000, CHAGAS' DISEASE

Seventeen of the 23 departments in Peru have been found to be infested with the vector of Chagas' disease. It is estimated that some 2 million people run the risk of contracting this infection. Serological studies carried out in some valleys of the southern coast show an infection index of 10%, which infers that some 80,000 people could be infested. Cases of heart disease and enlarged esophagus and spleen are frequently diagnosed in the affected area. A vector control program was begun in 1965 using various types of insecticide.

The purpose of this program is to decrease or eliminate the risk of Chagas' infection in the population of the endemic area. Objectives include identification of the problem areas and of indices of human infection, vectors, and reservoirs, through serological, clinical, electrocardiographic, and entomological investigations; control of infestation by *Triatoma*, through application in houses of residual-action insecticides; health education oriented to the establishment of a network of voluntary collaboration to detect the presence of the vector in susceptible areas; and research to improve knowledge of the variables which affect the complex mechanism of transmission and prevalence of this disease.

TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	-
PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,265	3,000	2,000	-

PERU-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

There are many problem areas in the field of environmental sanitation in Peru. Since water resources are limited, soil pollution results from the utilization of contaminated water to irrigate the extensive suburbs of the cities, creating health risks to the population. Except for Lima and Arequipa, only 18% of the cities of more than 2,000 inhabitants have garbage collection, and in the larger cities the system for final disposal is incineration. Major problems are the formation of trash heaps on idle land and the lack of sufficient personnel and equipment. Inadequate disposition of wastes from mines and industries is rapidly increasing water pollution. The rapid urbanization of the cities and the development of extensive suburbs without adequate sanitary conditions is producing a deterioration of living conditions in urban areas, while rural housing lends itself to the proliferation of vectors of various communicable diseases. There are many agencies which have responsibility for environmental sanitation, and their activities need to be coordinated. Finally, the requirements for personnel at all levels is increasing as a result of the constantly growing needs in this field.

The purpose of this program is to create a more adequate environment for the people of Peru, through proper coordination and planning among the various agencies involved, and utilizing an overall view of the situation. Basic services will be supplied, and effective control of environmental pollution will be promoted.

TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
SANITARY ENGINEER .0581	PR	1	1	1	1
PERSONNEL-POSTS		23,924	26,447	27,587	28,670
DUTY TRAVEL		2,914	2,800	2,900	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,600
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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PERU-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

In 1972 it was estimated that more than 45% of the urban population in Peru did not have water supplies through house connections, that 35% did not have connections to sewerage systems, and that in rural areas only 35% of the people concentrated in communities of 400 to 2,000 inhabitants had water services. On the other hand, the rapidly increasing population requires an increase in services of some 7% per year in Lima and other large cities just to take care of the population growth, of 4 to 7% in the urban areas of 2,000 or more inhabitants, and of 2% in the rural areas. This situation demands a continuous expansion of the systems for water supply, including treatment and distribution, and sewerage systems to meet the growing needs and to increase the coverage in order to overcome the present deficit in these areas; and the provision of adequate human, financial, physical, administrative, and other resources for these services.

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government in its effort to increase the coverage of urban and rural services, attempting to maintain benefits at a level of 80% of the population in communities of more than 2,000 inhabitants and 50% of those in communities of from 400 to 2,000 people; to improve the infrastructure; and to develop financing systems that will insure an adequate income.

TOTAL		-	-	1	2	TOTAL	WR	1,157	2,000	2,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		1,157	-	-	-

PERU-2202, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN LIMA

Through this project PAHO provided assistance to the Government of Peru in fostering institutional development and reforms of the water and sewerage agency serving the metropolitan area of Lima. Excellent results have been obtained, particularly in improving the economic and financial situation of the agency. The explosive population growth and the incorporation of new satellite communities into the metropolitan area require further work to enable the institution to keep pace with the demand for services.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PW	573	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		573	-	-	-

PERU-2203, WATER AND SEWER ADMINISTRATION IN PERU

The development of plans for water supply services in urban centers in Peru, which has already increased the coverage to 70% of the population, has created the need to provide adequate structures in order to be able to operate, maintain, and administer these systems. This need is urgent in the cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants where population is increasing at an ever-growing rate, which requires that organizations be capable of continually adjusting to the increasing demands. The cities most affected are those on the coast where large numbers of people have settled. This situation presents an administrative problem of great magnitude in providing adequate water supplies in the face of a natural scarcity of water resources in this region.

The purposes of this project are to revise and propose administrative systems and practices in order to upgrade the agencies charged with providing water services; to set up adequate tariff systems to provide sufficient financial resources; and to train engineering and middle-level personnel for the related operations.

TOTAL		1	5	2	-	TOTAL		2,070	16,800	6,730	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	4,200	3,400	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	1	5	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL		-	3	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	1,400	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PW	2,070	12,600	3,330	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,070	11,100	2,400	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	1,500	930	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

PERU-2500, AIR POLLUTION

Recent studies carried out in Lima, Peru, demonstrate that hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and others in motor vehicle exhaust fumes are the chief components of air pollution in Greater Lima. While present levels do not indicate severe pollution, the topography, meteorology, and explosive development of the city of Lima could unleash a problem of great magnitude. There are several fishing communities with a problem of pollution from the waste products in the manufacture of fish meal; of these, Chimbote is the most severely polluted. There are two rural areas (the Ilo Valley and the Mantaro Valley) which are affected by smelting fumes, primarily sulfur gases. The purpose of this project is to control these sources of air pollution in order to prevent a more serious situation than the present one.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	00	-	4,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	4,000	-	-

PERU-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The known general mortality rate in Peru in 1969 was 7.9 per 1,000 inhabitants; if this were corrected to include estimated omissions it would probably be 15.6 per 1,000. The age group under five years accounted for 46% of total deaths. Excluding ill-defined causes and senility, the group of diseases from infectious and parasitic causes was responsible for 56.6% of all deaths and for 76.3% of those in the under five age group. Diseases susceptible to control by vaccination caused 5.1% of the deaths; those related to poor basic sanitation caused 13.7%; tuberculosis caused 5.6%; and diseases related to early infancy caused 3.8% of all deaths. Morbidity figures, as a basis for the demand for medical services, show a total of 145,000 known cases of communicable diseases. Those related to environmental contamination constituted 33.6% of the cases; in second place (excluding influenza) was tuberculosis, with 11.4% of the cases. These were followed by communicable diseases susceptible to control by vaccination, 8.8%, and malaria, 2.2%.

The purposes of this project are to raise the level of individual and group health through improved and accelerated economic and social development of the country; to broaden the coverage of health services, especially in the rural areas, coordinating the activity of the sector with programs of integrated development; to expand preventive services, strengthening activities directed to the mother and child and to the mining, industrial, and farming populations; to improve the administration and coordination within and among the various sectors in such a way as to permit full utilization of resources; to improve social assistance activities, developing a program of support for the family and the community; and to stimulate research in the field of health, utilizing the programs of the National Institute of Health, the School of Public Health, and the universities.

TOTAL		-	1	2	2	TOTAL		89,259	55,013	67,574	92,024
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0295	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	89,259	33,833	53,324	64,324
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .4087	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	31,833	50,324	60,324
TOTAL		4	-	2	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		14,673	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	DO	4	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	2,000	3,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	2	5	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		9,363	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		64,669	-	-	-
TOTAL		18	3	5	9	COMMON SERVICES		554	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PP	5	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	21,180	14,250	27,700
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	4,000	10,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	13	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	14,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	4	6	FELLOWSHIPS		-	7,180	10,250	17,700

PERU-3106, HEALTH SERVICES - NORTHERN REGION

The purpose of this project is to extend the present agreement between the Government of Peru and PAHO/WHO to include the five remaining hospital areas of the Northern Region of the country, with the following objectives: (1) to raise the level of health of the people in order for them to participate actively in the implementation of the Regional Plan for Economic and Social Development; (2) to establish systems of coordination with agencies charged with the preparation of human resources in order to provide improved training of the professional and technical personnel required by the program, and with other sectors, such as education, agriculture, housing, social mobilization, and development, in order to provide joint action and assistance among all sectors; and to develop the health infrastructure of the zone to assure that programs are carried out in accordance with the needs foreseen each year and with the resources committed to them.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.



PERU-3502, DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH STATISTICS FOR RURAL AREAS					PERU-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH					
FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	
						\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL	-	-	2	2	TOTAL	WR	-	-	6,000	8,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	2,000	3,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	1,400

PERU-3502, DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH STATISTICS FOR RURAL AREAS

The ten-year goals for health in the Region include the extension of minimal health services to all the rural population. To plan these services, data will be needed on health problems and the level of health of the large numbers of people they are intended to serve. Methods of obtaining data on the services offered, the problems encountered, and the improvement of health must be developed.

Comparison of the low registered rates of child mortality in rural areas with the much higher rates in urban areas immediately brings forth evidence of the incompleteness of registration in rural populations. The Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood has shown the much higher risk of death in the rural child population included in the study when compared to nearby urban areas. And these rural areas included in the study may well have better health conditions than many others in the same country where problems are more severe.

Many of the studies proposed from time to time, such as the cost-benefit study of rural water supplies, require reliable vital and health statistics to establish the baseline situation and to evaluate changes. The purpose of this project is to develop in rural areas a methodology to collect vital and health statistics.

PERU-4200, NUTRITION				
FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL	-	-	-	1
P-1 STATISTICIAN .4107	PR	-	-	1
TOTAL		-	-	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	2

PERU-4200, NUTRITION

The purpose of this project was to cooperate with the Government of Peru in the extension of maternal and child health services and in their operational efficiency, through investigation and training, in order to reduce mortality and morbidity in mothers and children.

PERU-4200, NUTRITION				
FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL	1	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	1	-	-
TOTAL		6,620	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PR	1,999	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		1,999	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PK	4,621	-	-
PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		621	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		4,000	-	-

PERU-4200, NUTRITION

Protein-calorie malnutrition is as high as 55% in children under five years of age in some regions of Peru, and endemic goiter ranges from 18.5% to 39.9% throughout the country. Studies also indicate low hemoglobin levels in schoolchildren. The average diet provides 2,266 calories and 57.1 grams of protein (21.5 of animal origin). Dietetic studies show that a high percentage of families consume less than 75% of the calories and proteins recommended. There are also operational problems, such as scarcity of specialized personnel in nutrition, inadequate nutrition structure in the health sector, need for technical orientation on food and dietetic services in hospitals, and insufficient production and distribution of iodized salt.

The purpose of this project is to reduce the prevalence of nutrition diseases and to improve the nutrition status of the population through the accomplishment of the following objectives: (1) improvement of medical care for malnourished children; (2) establishment of an effective mother and child nutrition program; (3) increase in specialized personnel; (4) training of auxiliary personnel; (5) technical organization of food and dietetic services in hospitals; and (6) orientation of the public in order to achieve better dietary habits.

FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR 31,486	19,516	21,059	21,775
<b>P-3 NUTRITIONIST</b> 4,3195	WR 1	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>	17,587	18,016	19,459	20,075
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	540	-	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR 1	-	-	-	<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>	1,380	1,500	1,600	1,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	-	-	-	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	4,349	-	-	-
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR 1	-	-	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>	7,630	-	-	-

#### PERU-4202, DEVELOPMENT OF NUTRITION RECUPERATION CENTERS IN THE PERUVIAN HIGHLANDS

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Ministry of Health in developing educational and nutrition recuperation centers for preschool children in the highlands of Peru as an additional public health approach to combat protein-calorie malnutrition. The centers are expected to be a regular service of the maternal and child health program in local health services.

TOTAL				
	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL</b>	517	1,604	-	-
<b>LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS</b>	130	-	-	-
<b>LOCAL COSTS</b>	378	1,604	-	-

#### PERU-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

An estimated 12,000 people in Peru are directly exposed to radiation in occupations involving the use of radiation equipment, principally in hospitals, health centers, and other industrial, research, and teaching installations. In addition, another 15,000 people suffer circumstantial irradiation from working in nearby areas. Approximately eight million inhabitants (60% of the total population of Peru) are exposed to radiation due to medical diagnostic and preventive measures. There is an urgent need to adopt measures which will eliminate all unnecessary exposure of the general population and will reduce occupational exposure to the levels recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection.

The purpose of this program is to establish a national program to include the study and evaluation of risks to the public; development of techniques and procedures to reduce exposure; adoption of corrective measures to control the risk inherent in the use of radiation; training of personnel; and coordination of the work of the agencies involved.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	-	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR 1,614	4,000	2,000	2,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR 1	-	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	1,614	-	2,000	2,000
					<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	-	4,000	-	-

#### PERU-4600, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

It is currently estimated that the rate of disabilities due to accidents in Peru is 76 per 1,000 among workers in the mining industry, 54 per 1,000 in manufacturing, and 48 per 1,000 in civil construction. A high percentage of all the labor force is exposed to the inhalation of inorganic mineral dust. Between 1949 and 1970 there was a prevalence of silicosis of 30% among miners. The purposes of this project are the reduction of the prevalence of industrial diseases and accidents; improvement of environmental working conditions; and increase in productivity.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	1	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR -	500	2,000	5,200
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR -	-	1	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	-	2,000	4,000
					<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	-	500	-	1,200

#### PERU-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The utilization rate of services at the Hospital de Aeronautica in Peru is only 40%, which is very low in relation to its installed capacity of 150 beds and even lower when the total capacity of 300 beds is considered. Its costs of operation are excessive, and there is a need to implement administrative systems and techniques to permit satisfactory functioning, with a view to increasing coverage to other sectors of the community. There is also a need for training personnel and for improving the quality of the services rendered. Other hospitals with teaching activities can receive assistance through the same project.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$

The purposes of this project are to improve utilization of the installed capacity of the Hospital de Aeronáutica; to improve quality of professional services, general administration, and complementary services; to assist in the organization and implementation of a system of progressive patient care in the hospitals covered by the project; to collaborate with the School of Public Health in training doctors and other personnel in the field of hospital administration; to increase utilization in the hospitals of the system of unit managers and assistants; and to carry out a study of the needs in the field of rehabilitation and collaborate in the establishment, development, and implementation of the various centers and services needed by the disabled.

TOTAL		1	-	1	2	TOTAL	PR	1,940	9,000	7,000	4,000
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,940	-	2,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	7,000	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		-	2,000	-	-

PERU-4804, HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING

There is a need in Peru to conserve and increase the capital invested in buildings, equipment, and supplies for health agencies, as one method of improving the quality of medical care and providing broader coverage of the population. The purpose of this project is to improve the quality of medical care provided the population and the development of hospital agencies, through the establishment of a policy of hospital maintenance and assistance in the same area to other institutions in the health sector, provided trained professional and technical personnel are available.

TOTAL		-	-	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	-	6,900	9,800
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,500	3,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	2						

PERU-5101, CANCER CONTROL

The statistics of the cancer registry in metropolitan Lima show that cervical cancer constitutes 34% of all cases of cancer diagnosed. Statistics from the Institute of Neoplastic Diseases indicate a low percentage of survival because of the number of cases with delayed consultation and treatment. In metropolitan Lima there are between 1,500 and 2,000 new patients each year with uterine cancer, but only 10% of them come in when the lesion is in the early stages.

The purposes of this project are to incorporate into medical care routines the taking of cervical-vaginal smears for histological examination; to promote better output and quality of diagnosis through centralization of examinations in adequate laboratories; to train professional personnel and cytotechnicians; and to improve the diagnosis and treatment of a larger number of detected cases.

TOTAL		-	-	1	2	TOTAL	PR	-	-	2,000	5,400
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1						

PERU-6100, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the problems which provides a stumbling block to the accomplishment of national health plans in Peru is the lack of well trained personnel. The purpose of this project is to make studies on the needs of auxiliary personnel in charge of health posts (the smallest executive unit of the Ministry of Health, located in rural areas) and to organize a program of training for these personnel. At the same time, the project will continue to study in pilot areas the problem of supply and demand of human resources in the health field, in order to provide information on the personnel requirements of the Ministry of Health, and development, in accordance with the needs of the country, of plans for training personnel at professional, technical, and auxiliary levels.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		25,172	72,000	12,000	13,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	11,422	2,000	2,000	3,400
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,422	2,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS		10,000	-	-	1,400
						GRANTS		-	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PR	13,750	20,000	10,000	10,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,750	-	-	-
						GRANTS		10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000

#### PERU-6101, INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTION IN HEALTH

An important factor which slows down the changes needed in Peru to adequately prepare professionals both quantitatively and qualitatively in accordance with the current socioeconomic situation in the country is the current lack of coordination between the training agencies and the agencies which use these personnel. This is demonstrated at various levels - between the Ministry of Health and the universities, among the universities, among the various professional careers in the health field, and between the professional colleges and the other agencies involved in problems of education.

On the other hand, there have been some favorable changes in this area: (1) passage of a law which establishes the bases which regulate agreements between the Ministry of Health and the universities in order to properly utilize governmental resources in the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate courses and which creates an Intersectoral Coordination Committee; (2) a demonstrated interest in the directives of the Associations of Academic Programs concerning the various health professions, with the goal of jointly studying and analyzing problems of common interest; (3) the possibility of establishing a Federation of Associations of Academic Programs; and (4) the sponsorship of several seminars and meetings of a multiprofessional character.

The purpose of this project is to promote, encourage, and facilitate the interchange of opinions and interdisciplinary coordination between the various health professions, the Ministry of Health, universities, and professional colleges. The objectives of these seminars are (1) to analyze the problem of work teams and distribution of functions among the various professionals on the basis of available information; (2) to discuss the feasibility of a group joining together professionals in the same areas of subject matter; (3) to interchange information and experiences among the Ministry of Health, the universities, and professional colleges and associations; and (4) to formulate suggestions on policy, strategy, organization, and programming of activities for preparing and training health personnel. The final goal is the formation of a multiprofessional national group trained to adjust the curricula to the needs of the country on the basis of a common conceptual framework.

TOTAL		-	-	1	2	TOTAL	PR	10,000	14,000	12,000	21,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	2	SEMINAR COSTS		10,000	14,000	10,000	15,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	2,800

#### PERU-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The medical education situation in Peru is characterized by the following elements: (1) inadequate and obsolete curricula in relation to the actual needs of the country, and a lack of clearly defined educational objectives which cause discrepancies between the contents of the programs and the functions which the new graduate is expected to perform; (2) a scarcity of professors and insufficient preparation and pedagogical training of the teachers, which results in the utilization of inadequate educational methodology and pedagogical techniques; (3) lack of institutional coordination, manifested at four levels - between the Ministry of Health and the schools of medicine, among the universities, among the various careers in the health professions, and between the professional societies and the medical education agencies; and (4) absence of structured programs leading to the preparation of specialists and to the execution of activities which provide for continual improvement after graduation.

The purposes of this project are to promote curriculum changes with major emphasis on training in preventive and social medicine; to contribute to the preparation of teachers, especially in their pedagogical training; to collaborate with and stimulate the coordination between the agencies which prepare personnel and the agencies which use them, and among the different professions; and to assist and participate in the structuring of postgraduate training in the country.

TOTAL		3	-	1	2	TOTAL	PR	11,593	7,500	4,800	6,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,511	-	2,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,482	3,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	2,800	2,800
						COURSE COSTS		2,600	4,000	-	-



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

PERU-6201, TRAINING PROGRAM FOR INSTRUCTORS IN BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY

This project deals with a grant from the Kellogg Foundation to the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, for the purpose of awarding stipends for training and other local costs, training equipment, and supplies. The objective is to provide assistance to the University through the acquisition of supplies and equipment.

TOTAL	PH	21,183	18,817	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		21,183	18,817	-	-

PERU-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

In accordance with the provisions of the new Educational Reform Law in Peru, the Joint Commission on Nursing has recommended that there be three levels of nursing personnel: (1) Basic level - Nursing auxiliary; (2) Professional education - Nursing program integrated into high school education; and (3) University education - B.S. in nursing. Currently there are 21 centers for training of nursing personnel in the country: 12 university programs of four to five years' duration, and nine schools of nursing with three-year courses. The plans for construction set forth in the National Health Plan for the period 1971-75 indicate a need for increasing the number of professional and auxiliary personnel, estimating a shortage of 4,000 nurses and 11,000 auxiliaries to meet the nursing requirements of the proposed institutions. It will be necessary to adapt the present educational system to the requirements of the new educational law and to review the plans of study at the three levels to conform with the health needs and programs in the country. There are no courses in Peru to provide for the preparation of nurses at the graduate level. It is estimated that there are 200 nurses interested in furthering their education for teaching and administration in courses leading to a degree in nursing.

The purpose of this program is to analyze the system of preparation of nursing personnel and to collaborate in those activities related to the adjustment of the nursing education programs at all levels to the new educational structure in the country.

TOTAL		-	-	1	3	TOTAL	WR	13,230	500	2,000	8,900
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	6,000
TOTAL		3	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	-	1,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		10,230	-	-	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	1	COURSE COSTS		3,000	-	-	-

PERU-6302, TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES

The scarcity in quantity and quality of professional and auxiliary nursing personnel in Peru, added to poor distribution of existing personnel and the traditional practice of nursing care, constitutes a serious barrier to integration of the services and to attaining the health goals of the country. There are at present 3,932 nurses and 10,396 auxiliaries, a high percentage of whom are untrained; these numbers need to be approximately doubled to provide the following minimum manpower resources for the population estimated for 1980: 50 nursing personnel per 100 beds, 15 of whom will be nurses; and 15 nursing personnel per 10,000 inhabitants, 2.2 of whom will be nurses, for community health care. In order to accomplish the changes and proposed actions of the health plan for the country, a plan needs to be developed immediately providing for the preparation of new nursing auxiliaries and the utilization of those already available.

The purposes of this program are to set up a plan of action based on the priority needs of urban and rural programs of health and on the number of auxiliary nursing personnel required; to train at least 70% of the existing nursing auxiliaries in the functions required in the various health services in the country; to train nurses in methodology and new service techniques and in the training of nursing auxiliaries; and to provide work manuals and teaching materials for auxiliaries.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	15,435	33,265
P-3 NURSE .4088	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	14,935	22,465
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	-	1,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	2,800

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

PERU-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The demand for technical personnel in Peru has increased in the last few years as a result of the increasing growth of sanitation programs. As a result there is presently a deficit of sanitary engineers in relation to demand. The new and acute environmental problems and the need for development of improved techniques and for acquiring advanced knowledge for their solution adds to the responsibility of the agencies involved in environmental health. The limited activity in applied research in the sanitary engineering field leads to the utilization of design parameters developed in countries with characteristics different from those in Peru. This results in solutions which make poor utilization of the resources and not in line with the economic conditions in the country.

The objectives of this project are to train professionals in the field of sanitary engineering and to carry out technical research for better understanding of the actual situation and potential of the country.

TOTAL			1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,533	500	6,500	3,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	4,500	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	500	-	-
						COURSE COSTS	2,533	-	-	1,500

PERU-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

The demand for food products of animal origin, the need to improve levels of consumption, the control of zoonoses which affect the production, and the high incidence of diseases with dietary implications, as well as the risks originating from the potential dangers of environmental sanitation as it relates to the animal population, indicate a growing need for professional veterinarians in Peru. The schools of veterinary medicine are exerting efforts to produce the curriculum changes necessary to prepare the professionals needed in the country for reasons of socioeconomic development, for meeting health and nutrition problems, and for carrying out the new philosophy of the Government in relation to agrarian reform and social improvement.

There is a marked academic inequality among the various schools of veterinary medicine; the Association of Academic Programs is improving this situation through in-service workshops, seminars, and the application of knowledge on the psychology of learning. Activities of integration are being carried out between veterinary medicine and other health sciences, which provides an excellent opportunity for future multidisciplinary action. Training of teachers in various specialties is needed, particularly in epidemiology, ecology, biostatistics, planning, and programming in animal health, and in pedagogical techniques.

The purpose of this project is to improve veterinary education in Peruvian universities, raising the quality of education, incorporating research in human and animal health into the profession, and developing closer collaboration between veterinary medicine and other health sciences, with the goal of providing improved preparation and adequate use of human resources.

TOTAL		2	-	1	2	TOTAL	WR	6,008	500	3,500	7,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,360	-	2,000	4,000	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	500	1,500	2,000	
TOTAL					1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	1,400	
						COURSE COSTS	2,648	-	-	-	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	1						

PERU-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

There are presently four academic programs in dentistry in Peru. In accordance with recent legislation, the universities have been reorganized in line with new standards, with a departmental structure as a base. The objectives of this project are to strengthen teaching programs in dentistry, especially in preventive and social aspects; to adjust curricula to critical needs; and to train teaching personnel through such media as courses and seminars.



3130	INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3137	PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139	PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3141	DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,500
3142	COORDIN. OF INTEGRATED HEALTH SERV. IN FRONTIER AREAS (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3143	STUDY PARTIC. OTHER PUBL. SECTORS DEVELOP. HEALTH SERV. (ZONE IV)	-	-	-	1,000
3145	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200	NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3204	NURSING (ZONE IV)	11,767	13,964	14,549	15,215
3210	HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3211	SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,077	-	-	-
3213	SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214	PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	2,454	556	1,885	1,945
3215	STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	816	-	-	-
3216	STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	886	136	687	687
3217	DEFINITION OF ELEMENTS OF NURSING FOR PLANNING	266	-	-	-
3219	CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3220	NURSING SERVICES IN RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	-	-	6,040
3222	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223	SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	676	1,837	-
3225	UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300	LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3304	LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	5,189	-	-	-
3310	CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3316	PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318	MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	108	1,582	-	-
3400	HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410	TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500	HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3504	HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE IV)	16,304	15,704	15,991	11,369
3515	CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516	REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,402	2,213	2,334	2,481
3604	ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)	10,136	11,918	11,034	9,691
3607	MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700	HEALTH PLANNING	5,369	4,246	4,426	4,824
3704	HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE IV)	3,339	3,543	-	-
3709	MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715	PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,354	34,176	30,030	34,020
4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	1,324	1,000	1,800	1,800
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4109	NURSING MIDWIFERY	3,739	4,937	5,886	6,240
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	24,067	20,161	24,312	20,949
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	102,233	98,454	103,934	108,076
4204	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)	10,430	6,802	9,572	9,771
4211	RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	501	501	501
4212	RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225	GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	3,395	-	-	-
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	797	789	775	931
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4242	FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247	SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	656
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	120	550	770	792
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	-	1,950	1,950
4314	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	59	-	-	-
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	513	-	-	-
4317	STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4318	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	215	12,437	-	12,230
4320	SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,013	-	-
4322	DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,965	3,284	3,692	4,162
4410	LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	2,563	1,534	824	1,007
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	659	560	800	400
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,979	3,236	3,804	2,441
4509	RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	169	171	180	225
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	2,900
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	3,050	3,151	3,340	3,496
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4715	FOOD HYGIENE	-	480	3,048	3,570
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4804	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE IV)	10,377	10,654	13,043	13,743
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,478	2,584	2,778	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,267	2,312	2,357
4816	PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,862	19,305	-	-
4826	IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,590	4,475	1,258	1,387
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4831	STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	499

4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	3,769	6,967	8,066	15,629
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,821	2,016	14,967	16,977
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	665	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	1,084	1,671	2,606	2,807
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	498	2,287	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRO-4827)	-	1,144	3,567	4,975
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,246
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	6,514	5,042	5,050	3,795
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	9,616	9,974	10,650	10,727
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	7,619	5,957	4,780	5,375
6204 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	8,740	9,991	10,672	11,653
6208 TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	-	-	1,320
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,001	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,926	2,781	2,901
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	21,283	34,347	31,162	26,984
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,368	2,724	3,098
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	179	316	474	1,001
6304 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE IV)	2,262	-	-	-
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,024	1,879	1,879
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,317
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	2,332	2,448	2,583	3,041
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	2,604
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,196	1,714	2,045	2,104
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	525	-	525
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,244	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	511	477	636	840
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700 BIostatISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	840	1,850	1,849	2,172
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## PERU - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	492,002	455,390	386,530	435,402	616,151	713,429	764,573	803,561
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	245,697	228,316	233,256	280,878	255,043	282,992	323,499	344,342
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	2,643	12,600	3,330	-	1,026	4,476	315	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	3,517	1,604	-	-	50,578	128,837	72,078	53,804
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	4,621	-	-	-	30,752	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	96,057	44,914	-	-	49,411	63,854	37,300	30,882
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	61,757	46,129	48,338	50,556
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	709	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	132,967	126,456	111,744	143,524	127,522	129,116	153,581	176,359
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	6,500	41,500	38,200	11,000	39,341	57,521	89,341	101,779
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	40,121	45,419

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,108,153	1,168,819	1,151,103	1,238,963
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	500,740	511,308	556,755	625,220
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	3,669	17,076	3,645	420
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	54,095	130,441	72,078	53,804
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	35,373	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	145,468	108,768	37,300	30,882
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	61,757	46,129	48,338	50,556
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	709	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	260,489	255,572	265,325	319,883
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	45,841	99,021	127,541	112,779
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	40,121	45,419



## PART III, ZONE V: BRAZIL - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
1,235,646	42.7	1,958,566	46.6	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,713,756	41.1	1,432,810	34.6
863,689	29.9	832,020	19.9	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	869,938	21.0	863,569	20.8
115,401	4.0	119,589	2.9	0100 GENERAL	92,900	2.2	98,893	2.4
276,514	9.5	271,246	6.5	0200 MALARIA	323,686	7.8	333,738	8.0
241,236	8.3	104,059	2.5	0300 SMALLPOX	86,033	2.1	77,295	1.9
47,632	1.7	27,959	.7	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	26,065	.6	30,586	.7
3,991	.1	13,408	.3	0500 LEPROSY	10,505	.3	13,069	.3
43	*	300	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	300	*	300	*
161,672	5.6	232,845	5.5	0700 ZOOZOSES	271,596	6.5	245,439	5.9
10,158	.4	12,700	.3	0900 OTHER	14,650	.4	16,464	.4
7,042	.3	49,922	1.2	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	44,203	1.1	47,785	1.2
371,957	12.8	1,126,538	26.7	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	843,818	20.1	569,241	13.6
214,580	7.4	887,012	21.1	2100 GENERAL	710,151	17.0	504,032	12.1
151,909	5.2	214,900	5.1	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	108,578	2.6	40,051	1.0
3,574	.1	21,502	.5	2300 AEOSES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	21,617	.5	21,590	.5
698	*	1,617	*	2400 HOUSING	1,935	*	1,966	*
1,196	.1	1,507	*	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,537	*	1,602	*
1,184,271	40.7	1,610,043	38.4	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,857,026	44.6	2,146,437	51.3
602,225	20.7	875,068	20.9	A. GENERAL SERVICES	891,876	21.5	939,118	22.5
260,733	9.0	424,463	10.1	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	387,639	9.3	410,262	9.8
19,780	.7	96,033	2.3	3200 NURSING	125,623	3.0	127,819	3.1
21,201	.7	20,726	.5	3300 LABORATORY	20,818	.5	20,994	.5
73,907	2.5	66,140	1.6	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	68,907	1.7	70,009	1.7
127,482	4.4	116,853	2.8	3500 STATISTICS	120,352	2.9	134,630	3.2
65,053	2.2	93,850	2.2	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	102,233	2.5	104,220	2.5
34,069	1.2	57,003	1.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	66,304	1.6	71,184	1.7
582,046	20.0	734,975	17.5	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	965,150	23.1	1,207,319	28.8
104,067	3.6	147,593	3.5	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	156,873	3.8	160,882	3.8
190,431	6.6	205,704	4.9	4200 NUTRITION	225,212	5.4	264,148	6.3
14,911	.5	73,931	1.8	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	73,431	1.8	69,154	1.7
11,765	.4	13,140	.3	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	10,873	.2	12,460	.3
5,458	.2	13,824	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	13,400	.3	18,525	.4
4,324	.1	18,270	.4	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	997	*	999	*
6,225	.2	37,289	.9	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	228,206	5.5	358,817	8.6
87,578	3.0	92,064	2.2	4800 MEDICAL CARE	76,579	1.8	88,609	2.1
130,521	4.5	87,532	2.1	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	124,446	3.0	161,936	3.9
2,425	.1	14,835	.4	5000 REHABILITATION	9,427	.2	9,472	.2
24,341	.8	30,793	.7	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	45,756	1.1	62,317	1.5
482,822	16.6	631,819	15.0	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	597,233	14.3	603,356	14.3
47,093	1.6	71,156	1.7	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	82,512	2.0	83,821	2.0
362,224	12.5	462,444	11.0	6200 MEDICINE	417,301	10.0	378,389	9.0
28,926	1.0	33,765	.8	6300 NURSING	36,159	.9	39,609	.9
28,773	1.0	38,019	.9	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	34,015	.8	35,750	.9
-	-	875	*	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	-	-	21,150	.5
1,119	*	1,603	*	6600 DENTISTRY	1,810	*	1,635	*
14,687	.5	23,957	.6	6700 BIostatISTICS	25,436	.6	43,002	1.0
2,902,739	100.0	4,200,428	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	4,168,015	100.0	4,182,603	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE V: BRAZIL - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.		
	\$				\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO--PR	1,163,538	27	5	16	869,896	75,147	2	9	25,791	14,247	62,824	115,633
PW	96,322	1	-	19	77,483	2,593	-	6	6,780	-	-	9,466
PG	198,561	-	-	-	50,658	701	1	4	10,819	5,512	50,632	80,239
PK	148,928	-	-	-	11,379	2,531	-	-	17,492	4,059	20,016	93,451
PN	88,884	-	-	-	34,125	2,671	-	-	3,048	3	14,788	34,249
PH	110,364	-	-	-	26,754	1,196	-	-	1,027	824	49,333	31,230
PS	3,813	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-	709	-	3,000
WHO--WR	965,253	15	1	46	507,570	41,888	22	49	178,424	22,631	113,339	101,401
UNDP	113,840	4	1	3	74,113	-	1	-	14,209	-	21,359	4,159
WO	13,222	-	-	2	3,626	-	-	-	-	-	9,596	-
UNFPA	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,902,739</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,655,722</b>	<b>126,727</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>257,590</b>	<b>47,985</b>	<b>341,887</b>	<b>472,828</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				57.0	4.4			8.9	1.6	11.8	16.3
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO--PR	1,415,012	26	7	16	1,049,452	78,496	3	12	37,603	70,568	54,330	124,563
PW	178,696	2	-	34	144,096	1,200	-	2	3,000	-	-	30,400
PG	394,826	-	-	4	89,604	6,396	-	5	13,292	16,459	120,796	148,279
PN	66,391	-	-	-	35,030	2,841	-	-	2,227	-	5,014	21,279
PH	132,356	-	-	-	38,111	3,422	-	-	15,268	-	37,530	35,942
WHO--WR	1,153,768	18	1	63	694,605	47,607	22	57	188,931	39,663	116,864	66,098
UNDP	841,316	7	2	47	345,275	11,014	12	16	84,969	-	299,401	100,657
WO	17,559	-	-	6	13,667	-	-	-	-	-	3,892	-
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,200,428</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,410,138</b>	<b>150,976</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>345,290</b>	<b>128,773</b>	<b>637,827</b>	<b>527,424</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				57.4	3.6			8.2	3.1	15.2	12.5
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO--PR	1,595,275	28	7	14	1,212,143	88,928	5	19	58,213	32,453	41,528	162,010
PW	75,045	1	-	23	68,923	500	-	2	3,000	-	-	2,622
PG	167,771	-	-	-	46,488	4,600	-	7	9,800	1,600	65,500	39,783
PN	69,579	-	-	-	34,760	2,984	-	-	2,227	-	5,263	22,345
PH	81,137	-	-	-	30,687	3,524	-	-	12,863	-	15,371	18,692
WHO--WR	1,174,365	18	1	59	751,330	52,989	18	47	157,856	45,621	122,539	44,030
UNDP	861,456	10	3	46	411,149	15,744	6	12	92,463	-	198,607	143,491
UNFPA	143,389	-	-	-	45,837	4,300	-	-	13,450	6,489	27,100	46,213
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,168,015</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2,603,317</b>	<b>173,569</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>349,872</b>	<b>86,163</b>	<b>475,908</b>	<b>479,186</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				62.5	4.2			8.4	2.0	11.4	11.5
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO--PR	1,712,945	30	7	18	1,290,560	99,158	5	35	82,693	36,320	31,819	172,395
PW	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	103,064	-	-	-	44,634	2,700	-	-	900	900	21,336	33,494
PN	72,768	-	-	-	38,489	3,126	-	-	2,227	-	5,518	23,408
PH	44,355	-	-	-	19,274	887	-	-	5,548	-	5,900	12,746
WHO--WR	1,314,719	19	1	80	838,945	58,623	22	47	178,755	49,582	121,335	67,479
UNDP	773,399	10	3	19	387,299	17,129	7	10	51,705	-	171,316	145,950
UNFPA	160,753	-	-	-	60,900	4,800	-	-	17,846	6,460	19,350	51,397
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,182,603</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>2,680,701</b>	<b>186,423</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>338,774</b>	<b>93,262</b>	<b>376,574</b>	<b>506,869</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.1	4.5			8.1	2.2	9.0	12.1
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET          PW--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PG--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PN--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET          PH--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO--MR--REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>												



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

BRAZIL - DETAIL

BRAZIL-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

In Brazil, because of its broad extension across the South American continent encompassing equatorial and subtropical zones, there are various health problems due to the different environmental and sociocultural factors present. The high endemicity of communicable diseases, such as malaria, smallpox, Chagas' disease, plague, tuberculosis, leprosy, schistosomiasis, and the zoonoses, as well as diseases which are not caused by infections or parasites, such as malnutrition and other deficiency diseases and cardiovascular, degenerative, and occupational diseases, requires intensive action through a program of control or eradication and through epidemiological surveillance.

The governmental agencies at the state and federal levels, as well as private organizations, are developing activities in various areas and requesting assistance for the improvement of their programs. Of special importance is the improvement of the system of notification and collection of epidemiologically important data, the provision of facilities for clinical diagnosis, and the establishment of communicable disease laboratories to provide adequate control of outbreaks. One important need is the preparation of professional and technical personnel in the field of epidemiology through local courses and in-service training.

TOTAL			2	2	2	2	TOTAL	58,182	66,238	59,795	64,089
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST	PR	1	1	1	1		SUBTOTAL	52,222	37,655	39,695	41,989
.1085											
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	PR	1	1	1	1						
.3656											
TOTAL		1	2	2	2		PERSONNEL-POSTS	38,667	34,655	36,595	38,789
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-		PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,386	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	3		DUTY TRAVEL	3,215	3,000	3,100	3,200
TOTAL		4	4	4	4		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,575	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WP	1	2	2	2		FELLOWSHIPS	3,379	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	-	-	-		SUBTOTAL	-	9,021	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	9,021	-	-
							SUBTOTAL	5,960	19,560	20,100	22,100
							PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	6,000
							SEMINAR COSTS	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
							SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,500	-	-	-
							FELLOWSHIPS	3,460	11,560	12,100	12,100

BRAZIL-0114, SURVEILLANCE RESEARCH ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES ALONG THE TRANS-AMAZON HIGHWAY

The opening of the Trans-Amazon Highway offers the opportunity to carry out multidisciplinary studies on diseases and their causative agents introduced by the work force and colonists coming from other parts of Brazil, and on local diseases and infectious agents of the Amazon area which may affect the immigrants. These studies include epidemiological investigations on yellow fever and other arboviruses, enteroviruses, rabies, enterobacteria (with particular attention to salmonellosis), leptospirosis, malaria, leishmaniasis, Chagas' disease, helminth infestation (especially schistosomiasis), and febre negra. Investigations will also be made on reservoir hosts among the wild animals and on the role of certain arthropod vectors.

TOTAL			-	47,598	25,000	25,000
SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	75,000	25,000	
GRANTS		-	-	25,000	25,000	
SUBTOTAL	PG	-	22,598	-	-	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	632	-	-	
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	5,829	-	-	
LOCAL COSTS		-	16,137	-	-	
SUBTOTAL	WP	-	25,000	-	-	
GRANTS		-	25,000	-	-	

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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BRAZIL-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The malarious area of Brazil contains 6,912,234 km<sup>2</sup> (81.2% of the country), with 40,670,000 inhabitants (40.6% of the people). By the end of 1959 the antimalaria campaign was being converted to an eradication program; integrated insecticide coverage was begun at the end of 1968. In 1969, 1970, and 1971 the number of sprayings was reduced, but again increased in 1972.

In 1972, 176 towns in the State of São Paulo, with 3.4 million people, passed from the consolidation to the maintenance phase, resulting in a total population distribution as follows: 4,265,000 people (10.5%) in the maintenance phase; 14,017,000 (34.5%) in the consolidation phase, and 22,388,000 (55%) in the attack phase. In the Amazon Region there are operational problems and human ecological factors which interfere with the campaign. There do not seem to be any technical problems to impede the eradication of the disease, and endemic malaria has diminished or disappeared where attack measures have been applied. In 1971, 2,012,625 blood examinations turned up 80,294 cases of malaria (4.0%), and in 1972 there were 75,834 cases based on 2,056,509 examinations (3.7%).

TOTAL		9	8	10	10	TOTAL	236,031	243,727	304,548	316,887	
P-5 CHIEF COUNTRY MALARIA ADV. PR		1	1	1	1						
.0353						SUBTOTAL	PR	200,560	190,927	254,548	266,887
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER PR		4	3	3	3						
.0355 .0356 .0357 .3206											
P-4 PARASITOLOGIST PR		-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		191,638	181,927	237,768	248,087
.0816						DUTY TRAVEL		8,922	9,000	14,000	16,000
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER PR		1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	2,800	2,800
.0359											
P-3 ASSISTANT ENGINEER PP		1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	35,471	52,800	50,000	50,000
.0362											
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST PR		1	1	1	1						
.2184						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		35,129	50,000	50,000	50,000
P-2 LABORATORY ADVISER PR		-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		342	2,800	-	-
.3487											
G-5 SECRETARY PR		1	1	1	1						
.3109											
TOTAL		1	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM PR		-	-	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM WR		1	2	-	-						

BRAZIL-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

Up until 1967, Brazil had the highest degree of endemicity of smallpox in the Americas. Notification was deficient, and during the smallpox campaign it was discovered that only 2.5% of the actual incidence was reported. In 1969 a combination of intensification of massive vaccination operations and the beginning of a surveillance and containment program produced the discovery of a great number of cases which were rapidly brought under control, reaching the lowest levels of incidence by the end of 1970. In 1971 there was an outbreak in Guanabara, but the last case was notified on 19 April 1971. Since then, despite an intensive search, no further residual foci have been discovered.

The objective of this project is to consolidate the present epidemiological situation through an active program of surveillance and of vaccination of children under five years of age, in programs which include the simultaneous administration of other antigens.

TOTAL		3	3	1	1	TOTAL	161,862	55,106	37,429	27,343	
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER WR		1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		56,535	43,106	25,429	24,843
4.2163 4.3040						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,735	-	-	-
P-3 STATISTICIAN WR		1	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		5,868	2,000	2,000	2,500
4.3029						SEMINAR COSTS		50	-	-	-
G-5 SECRETARY WR		1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		27,094	10,000	10,000	-
4.3110						FELLOWSHIPS		3,580	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	GRANTS		15,000	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		50,000	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS WR		2	-	-	-						
TOTAL		1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM WR		1	-	-	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

#### BRAZIL-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Sampling studies on the population of Brazil, through the use of x-ray diagnosis, form the basis for an estimate that 0.5% of the people suffer from tuberculosis, which would mean that there are probably 450,000 cases in the country. Mortality from tuberculosis is estimated at 67 per 100,000 inhabitants. Development of a methodology adapted to the country in general and to the various regions in particular would permit adequate control of the disease.

Objectives of this project are to ascertain the most appropriate methodology to be used in accordance with the conditions of each area and to broaden and extend the facilities for bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis. These will be accomplished through integrated programs in selected areas for study and comparison of control methods; increasing BCG vaccination; and extension of the network of laboratories for bacteriological diagnosis.

TOTAL		2	2	2	3	TOTAL	WR	41,518	11,800	11,800	13,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,839	4,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL		6	2	2	7	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		17,498	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	6	2	2	7	FELLOWSHIPS		15,181	2,800	2,800	2,800
						GRANTS		5,000	-	-	-

#### BRAZIL-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Zoonoses control activities have expanded slowly in Brazil, relying on projects that will provide better information, such as health statistics, federalization of inspection of food products of animal origin, regionalization of laboratories, the animal health planning program in Rio Grande do Sul, and ecological studies related to vampire bat rabies. There are specific programs for rabies and brucellosis in various areas of the country, and these are being gradually extended to all the states. The purpose of this program is to control the principal zoonoses, with emphasis on rabies, providing the technical and administrative structure needed to standardize antirabies treatment, and to extend the program of control and epidemiological research to control of zoonoses and food hygiene.

TOTAL		1	1	3	3	TOTAL		72,143	100,370	132,141	102,578
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.3278 4.3897	WR	1	1	2	2	SUBTOTAL	PG	17,090	39,600	44,720	-
G-5 SECRETARY 4.3110	WR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,857	21,365	34,970	-
TOTAL		3	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		9,223	8,235	9,800	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	55,063	60,770	87,421	102,578
TOTAL		10	10	12	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,624	29,690	54,171	66,128
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PG	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,856	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		6,020	6,100	8,000	8,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	4	5	7	-	SEMINAR COSTS		1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	4	4	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,454	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		9,099	9,980	10,250	10,250
						COURSE COSTS		-	4,000	4,000	5,000

#### BRAZIL-0900, PARASITIC DISEASES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in studies on the clinical features of leishmaniasis in Brazil. The Wellcome Trust (England) is cooperating in the project.

TOTAL	WD	9,596	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		9,596	-	-	-

#### BRAZIL-0901, PLAGUE RESEARCH

It is estimated that the area of Brazil in which plague is endemic comprises some 180,000 km<sup>2</sup> and that the disease constitutes an important problem for public health in the country. Between 1963 and 1972, 1,641 cases were notified. The objective of this project is to cooperate with the Ministry of Health in a research program on the ecology of rodents and other factors which influence the focalization and epizootization of the disease. The results of this program will provide a basis for reorientation of activities for control of the disease.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	
						\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL	-	2	2	3	TOTAL	WR	23A	11,800	11,800	13,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL	-	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	23A	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	-	2,800	2,800	2,800

## BRAZIL-1000, SCHISTOSOMIASIS

The prevalence of schistosomiasis in Brazil, estimated to be 100 million people, continues to increase, according to studies that are being carried out. There also appears to be a pattern of progressive invasion from the zones of high endemicity to territories originally free of the disease. Schistosomiasis affects great masses of people, particularly in the highly endemic areas of the Northeast - Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Sergipe - where the disease presents grave symptoms and the rate of mortality is high. The national authorities recognize the gravity of the problem and are making an effort to study the most effective means of control. Objectives include a study of the epidemiological characteristics of the disease and evaluation of the long- and short-term results of treatment with hycanthone.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		-	2	2	3	TOTAL		5,000	11,800	11,800	13,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	3	SUBTOTAL	PR	3,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	GRANTS		3,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	2,000	11,800	11,800	13,800
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	6,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
						GRANTS		2,000	-	-	-

## BRAZIL-1001, CHAGAS' DISEASE

The presence of triatomines in the interior of houses has been verified in the area from the State of Maranhão to Rio Grande do Sul, penetrating also the States of Goiás and Mato Grosso. Epidemiological studies have uncovered the infection in more than 1,700 villages. Prevalence is estimated at approximately 3 million cases, the majority of them apparently asymptomatic. The severity of the disease varies in the different regions.

The Ministry of Health is undertaking the fight against Chagas' disease in all of the national territory, with the purpose of extending the control program to the entire endemic area. The campaign against the disease in Minas Gerais constitutes part of the national program and has as its objective the short-term control of the disease in order to reduce its impact on health and on economic development.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		-	6	2	3	TOTAL		-	20,800	11,800	13,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	4	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	9,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	9,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	11,800	11,800	13,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	6,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800

## BRAZIL-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purposes of this project are to provide assistance to Brazil in the study and solution of environmental problems such as water supply, collection and disposal of residential and industrial wastes, and control of pollution of water, air, and soil; to encourage and collaborate in studies directed to major improvement in the use of water resources, especially in those river basins where there are problems of water quality control; to participate in carrying out studies and activities such as the collection and disposal of solid wastes, vector control, home and food sanitation, and industrial hygiene; and to train technical personnel at the professional, intermediate, and auxiliary levels.

FUND					FUND						
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975			
-----					-----						
					\$	\$	\$	\$			
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	3	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>	103,182	98,187	101,738	106,967		
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P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER .0366	PP	1	1	1	1	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PP	103,182	73,227	95,738	92,967
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0371	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		74,159	64,027	66,938	70,067
G-5 SECRETARY .0367	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,042	-	6,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		2	6	6	7	DUTY TRAVEL		7,749	7,200	7,300	7,400
-----					-----						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	3	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,117	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	6	3	7	FELLOWSHIPS		15,115	-	13,500	13,500
<b>TOTAL</b>		5	5	5	5	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	WR	-	24,960	6,000	14,000
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PP	1	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	12,000	6,000	14,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	12,960	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	-	3	3						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	-	-						

#### BRAZIL-2103, DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAMS (STATE OF SÃO PAULO)

In recent years the industrial and population growth in the State of São Paulo in Brazil has been unprecedented, particularly in the area of Greater São Paulo, where population growth estimates indicate that there will be 20 million inhabitants by the year 2000. The present population of the State is about 18 million people, and industrial production is more than half of the total for the country, which has a population of 100 million people. The continued deterioration of the environment is affecting the health of the population, causing considerable economic losses, interfering with industrial development, and affecting the economy of the State. According to studies carried out by the Government with the assistance of PAHO, the pollution problem is critical, and measures have been adopted to establish an administrative, legal, and financial framework to provide for urgently needed programs of research and control of air, water, and soil pollution. This requires trained personnel, expert technical assistance, and appropriate equipment in order to accelerate the carrying out of these programs and meet the needs of the State of São Paulo.

The objectives of this project are to collaborate in the establishment of a program of environmental control for the State of São Paulo, utilizing current techniques and developing new ones, including the use of mathematical methods and systems analysis; to improve and extend current programs of control of water and air pollution; to carry out research to identify and evaluate problems related to solid wastes; and to train the technical and administrative personnel needed in the control of environmental pollution.

FUND					FUND					
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975		
-----					-----					
					UNDP	44,066	476,667	253,661	54,220	
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>	30,000	69,120	62,520	41,420	
-----					-----					
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3763	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	8,750	77,500	63,750	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.3764 4.3765	UNDP	2	2	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	3,500	3,000	2,000
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3913	UNDP	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	33,333	16,667	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		3	31	26	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	938	233,418	50,644	-
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	3	31	26	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,378	55,232	48,800	10,800
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	19	6	2	FELLOWSHIPS	-	4,560	8,280	-
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FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	9	3	1	MISCELLANEOUS				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	10	3	1					

#### BRAZIL-2104, ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL IN THE STATE OF GUANABARA

The State of Guanabara in Brazil has a very high population density which is related to its industrial development, and this generates serious problems in the health and sanitation sectors. Pollution of the water bodies increases constantly, interfering with the health and living patterns of the population and at the same time affecting the economy in various ways, such as in a decrease in the flow of tourists because of contamination of the beaches. Guanabara Bay is a good example of this type of situation, having been transformed into a highly contaminated body of water. The presence of about 350,000 vehicles, 8,000 domestic incinerators, and 4,000 industries generates high indices of atmospheric pollution. The production of solid wastes is growing at a rate of 10% per year, currently at a level of 3,000 tons a day. The inadequate systems for collection, transport, and final disposition of these wastes create serious health and esthetic problems.

The purpose of this project is the creation of instruments, including federal legislation, to prevent and control the intensification of water, air, and soil pollution. In order to accomplish this, the development of activities intended to solve the problems caused by the poor quality of water, air, and soil will be accelerated to a pace compatible with the needs of the country.





FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL					PR	-	500	500	500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT						-	500	500	500

## BRAZIL-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

Through this project special attention has been given to the development of a training program in the management of health services in Brazil. These activities will be continued through other projects which concentrate on various sections of Brazil and through the project dealing primarily with administrative methods and practices.

TOTAL		4	-	-	-	TOTAL	70,007	-	-	-
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,3657	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	30,153	-	-
P-4 NURSE 4,3658	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		14,802	-	-
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4,3859	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		2,766	-	-
G-5 SECRETARY 4,3659	PR	1	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		533	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		12,052	-	-
TOTAL						SUBTOTAL	WR	39,854	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		39,854	-	-
TOTAL		23	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	19	-	-	-					

## BRAZIL-3101, HEALTH SERVICES IN STATES AND TERRITORIES

The Northeast Region of Brazil comprises nine states and 29 million people. A large proportion of the population is under 14 years of age, and more than half live in rural areas. The per capita income is low and the illiteracy rate is high. There are high rates of general mortality, infant mortality, and mortality due to communicable diseases. Water supply and sewerage services are extremely limited. Many pre-school children suffer from malnutrition, and a large percentage of the population have no health services. There is a great scarcity of medical personnel and of hospital beds. The structural organization of the health sector shows a multiplicity of systems, lack of coordination and administrative centralization, and local executive disintegration.

The purposes of this project are (1) the technical and administrative restructuring of the central health agencies in the nine states of the Northeast over a six-year period; (2) coordination of the agencies which make up the health sector in these nine states, in a six-year period; (3) organization of a regionalized system for the delivery of health care by each secretary of health; (4) initiation of the health planning process into these secretariats; (5) development of a uniform system of health statistics for the Northeast region, creating proper conditions for the production of the statistics needed, adequate for the purposes of planning and administration of health programs, in a period of six years; (6) incorporation of a nutrition program into the health plans of the region, and implementation of this program within six years; (7) improvement of technical and administrative structures of the agencies which provide the water supply and waste disposal services currently existing in the region, increasing water supply to rural areas in a period of six years; and (8) developing the human resources needed to carry out these programs.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		6	6	6	7	TOTAL	166,794	190,307	210,698	234,406
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,0349	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	60,266	52,584	54,772
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,3906	PP	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		48,955	41,484	43,472
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,3840	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		7,682	7,100	7,300
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4,0348	WR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES		3,629	4,000	4,000
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4,3205	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	106,578	137,723	155,926
P-3 NURSE 4,0372	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		62,025	107,963	121,326
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4,0928	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		26,247	6,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		6,064	6,200	6,500
TOTAL		16	3	4	4	FELLOWSHIPS		9,440	11,540	12,100
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	16	3	4	4	COURSE COSTS		2,531	6,000	8,000
TOTAL		6	4	4	4					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	2	2	2					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	2	2	2					



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

BRAZIL-3104, HEALTH SERVICES - SOUTHEAST REGION (SÃO PAULO)

The Southeast Region of Brazil, comprised of the States of Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, and São Paulo, has 10.36% of the land area of the country and 43% of the population. Mortality from communicable diseases is high in this region. In 1967, 12% of general mortality and 37.7% of infant mortality was due to this cause. Measles is one of the principle causes of death in infancy. Rabies is a grave health problem; 22 human cases were diagnosed in São Paulo in 1971. Malnutrition is also an important health problem. It is considered necessary to strengthen the health infrastructure in order to provide greater efficiency in the use of available resources.

The objectives of this project are to develop the process of administration and planning of health activities throughout the region, within the context of the national health policy and in accordance with the national and state development plans; to promote coordination of the health sector in order to outline an integrated system of health assistance in each of the states of the region; and to improve the infrastructure of the health sector to provide broader coverage, especially in the rural areas, for the purpose of strengthening the basic program of medical care, control of communicable diseases, immunizations, nursing care, statistics, and training of personnel.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	-	69,466	88,510	88,313	
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	77,428	38,239	38,292
2065											
P-3 NURSE	WR	-	1	1	1						
4,4029											
TOTAL		-	5	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	20,428	30,739	30,292	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	5	5	5	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	
TOTAL		-	6	6	6	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	2	2	2	COMMON SERVICES	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	4	4	4	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	42,038	50,271	50,021
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	14,678	21,871	21,121	
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,500	2,000	
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	14,360	14,900	14,900	

BRAZIL-3108, HEALTH SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

In 1971 the rural population of Brazil was estimated to be about half of the total population of the country, and 45% of it was under 15 years of age. Seventy-two per cent of this population lacked water supply services and 95% did not have adequate sewerage systems. Studies on the nutritional status of the inhabitants of the Northeast Region indicate that the average diet contains 1,472 calories and 51.4 grams of protein per day. Health services coverage is insufficient.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the creation of a health infrastructure for the purpose of reducing morbidity and mortality rates through basic sanitation activities, prevention and control of communicable diseases, maternal and child health programs, and health education, as part of a general program of development for the rural population.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	37,154	43,724	43,152	47,455
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		34,604	37,124	36,952	37,155
4,3198						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		545	2,000	2,000	6,000
TOTAL		1	1	1	3	DUTY TRAVEL		1,240	1,300	1,400	1,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	3	FELLOWSHIPS		765	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		1	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	2	2	2						

BRAZIL-3109, HEALTH SERVICES (AMAZON BASIN)

The purpose of this project is to create a health infrastructure in the Amazon Basin area of Brazil which will progressively, in each of the six federal units which comprise the region, establish a health system with regionalized services of integrated medical care and which will, through a surveillance system and the application of protective measures, bring about control of communicable diseases. In addition, it will provide a system for collection and registry of regional statistical information; incorporate a nutrition program; and establish programs of community organization and of improvement of basic sanitation throughout the rural area.

FUND					FUND						
1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975			
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					\$	\$	\$	\$			
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	5	5	5	<b>TOTAL</b>		-	148,037	160,686	157,784
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3907	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	97,491	99,196	96,598
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.4031	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	50,011	54,046	57,048	
P-3 NURSE .3908	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	10,000	14,000	
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.4030	WR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	4,500	4,700	4,900	
G-5 SECRETARY .4032	PR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	15,000	10,000	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	5	5	7	FELLOWSHIPS	-	8,580	8,850	8,850	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	5	5	7	COURSE COSTS	-	6,000	8,000	8,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	4	4	4	COMMON SERVICES	-	3,400	3,600	3,800	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	50,541	61,490	61,186
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	47,041	56,890	56,286	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,500	4,600	4,900	

## BRAZIL-3110, HEALTH SERVICES IN THE SOUTH

The Southern Region of Brazil, comprising the States of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, has serious problems of health and a sectoral infrastructure that is inadequate to meet the development needs of the respective services. The purpose of this project is to provide an adequate institutional infrastructure for the planning and administration of health services. Specific objectives include technical and administrative restructuring of the health secretariats; institutionalization of the planning process; provision of uniform and adequate statistical systems; development of human resources; establishment of mechanisms of coordination; improvement of sanitation systems; provision of water supplies to 80% of the urban population; and control of water pollution.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
5	6	6	6		163,427	241,453	199,429	199,388			
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P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3046	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	65,139	116,901	94,824	96,555
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3388	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	51,163	51,401	62,724	64,055	
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.3414	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	6,217	5,700	5,900	6,100	
P-3 NURSE 4.3415	WR	1	1	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS	-	43,800	8,000	12,000	
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.3519	WR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	946	-	-	
G-4 CLERK .4033	PR	-	1	1	1	COURSE COSTS	2,500	10,000	12,000	8,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	5	2	3	COMMON SERVICES	4,313	6,000	6,200	6,400	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	98,283	124,552	104,605	102,833
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	5	2	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	60,774	69,257	74,605	76,133	
<b>TOTAL</b>		3	10	10	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	4,000	6,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	3	5	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	5,179	5,200	5,500	5,800	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	13	8	4	FELLOWSHIPS	32,330	40,100	20,300	14,900	

## BRAZIL-3200, NURSING SERVICES

Among the problems Brazil faces in the improvement of health services and their extension to suburban and rural areas, the situation regarding nursing is one of the most important. The scarcity of nurses (0.9 per 10,000 population) and their concentration in the large urban centers leaves the major portion of nursing services in the hands of auxiliary personnel, many of whom are not trained to assume these responsibilities. There are presently 84,603 nursing auxiliaries, less than 50% of whom have attended formal courses.

Given the immediate demand for nursing personnel for institutions under construction and new services planned, and in view of the scarcity of existing personnel, its limited production, and industrialization, it is necessary to make an evaluative analysis of the present nursing situation and to search for more adequate technical and economical solutions to the nursing problem.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in the determination of nursing needs, in programming services, and in training in nursing and obstetrics within the context of national health plans.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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BRAZIL-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

Brazil, one of the 10 largest countries in the world in both size and population, is making notable progress in the field of economic and social development. Along with this a program of improvement of economic and population statistics is also developing. However, serious problems with health statistics are encountered in various parts of the country, and data are still inadequate on health conditions and needs, on the availability and utilization of health services, and particularly on the number of births and deaths. Vital statistics are only available for the state capitals, and even some of these are underregistered. Finally, there is a great lack of personnel trained in the field of health statistics.

The purpose of this project is to improve the coverage, availability, and quality of health and vital statistics in the country as a whole, and also in the regions and states; to sponsor courses and training of personnel; to see that health statistics are more widely used in planning, execution, and evaluation of health programs; and to develop closer communication among those who prepare health and vital statistics and those who use them.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	35,603	43,802	38,197	41,132
P-4 STATISTICIAN 4.0369	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,637	31,602	31,097	33,632
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	2,000	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,591	1,600	1,800	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	3,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	800	500	700
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	1	1	LIBRARY ACQUI. & BINDING		16	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,369	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		2	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	2	2	2						

BRAZIL-3502, HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Brazil in setting up a health information system through data processing using electronic computers. A study will be made on the current situation in the country and on the appropriate methodology to use in such a system, and technical advice will be provided on the equipment to be used.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	9,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	4,650
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	COURSE COSTS		-	-	-	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1						

BRAZIL-3600, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

The areas of responsibility at the various levels (federal, state, and municipal) need to be defined in the health agencies in Brazil, since they occasionally duplicate each other's efforts. The changes in jurisdiction between the functions at the federal level and the autonomy of the states sometimes cause administrative difficulties. The great number of administrative agencies produces problems of coordination, supervision, and operation. The lack of flexibility of the administrative systems and services limits the effectiveness of substantive actions.

The basic objectives of this project are to promote the strengthening and development of administrative systems; to provide adequate administrative services for effective support of substantive activities; to develop a system of administrative methods and procedures; and to train administrative personnel at all levels.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	44,247	45,587	46,870
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3859	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	26,447	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	3,000	3,200	3,400
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	COURSE COSTS		-	12,000	12,000	12,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2						

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BRAZIL-3701, PLANNING FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN THE NORTHEAST

The first two Directive Plans of the Superintendencia de Desarrollo del Nordeste (SUDENE) in Brazil did not include any specific health activities. The III Plan defined programs and included specific assistance to the health sector. The IV Plan established as a fundamental objective the inclusion of health in the process of planning in all the states of the Northeast.

The objectives of this project are (1) to extend the process of health planning to all the nine states of the Northeast Region; (2) to create the technical and administrative conditions needed for orderly development; (3) to develop techniques of health planning, extending them to the local level and to public agencies, in order to provide for formulation of sectoral and state plans and a macroregional plan; and (4) to define and apply health strategies and models to national, state, and regional economic and social development plans.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR		18,456	27,429	27,343
P-4 PLANNING OFFICER 4,3450	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	16,956	25,429	24,843
								-	1,500	2,000	2,500

BRAZIL-4101, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Limitations in statistical systems in Brazil make it difficult to appraise the maternal and child health situation. Infants and children under 15 years of age were estimated to constitute about 42% of the total population in 1970. Infant mortality in the various states ranges from 51 to 246 per 1,000 live births and accounts for about 37% of total deaths. Principal causes of death and morbidity in infants and children are communicable diseases, malnutrition, and poor basic sanitation.

The purpose of this project is to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity over a four-year period, through a coordinated system of health care which will provide expanded prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care, with the goal of avoiding physical and emotional risks to the mother and of guaranteeing normal physical and mental development to the child. In addition, the project includes training of specialized personnel at all levels through courses, seminars, and other educational activities.

TOTAL		2	1	1	1	TOTAL		28,586	48,249	57,781	66,937
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 3660	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	-	18,669	27,931	27,787
P-3 NURSE MIDWIFE 4,3661	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		-	17,669	26,431	25,787
								-	1,000	1,500	2,000
TOTAL		2	6	6	6	SUBTOTAL	WR	28,586	29,580	29,850	39,150
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	6	6	6						
TOTAL		-	4	4	6	PERSONNEL-POSTS		23,252	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,764	12,000	12,000	12,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL		2,570	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	8,580	8,850	18,150
						COURSE COSTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000

BRAZIL-4200, NUTRITION

Nutrition studies and research in Brazil indicate that the average daily consumption in the Northeast is 1,472 calories and 51.4 grams of protein; that the average for the whole country is about 2,500 calories and 65 grams of protein; and that in underdeveloped regions these amounts are even lower. There is a high mortality rate of children under five years of age, as well as many nutrition-related problems such as physical and mental deficiency, low resistance to infection, and reduced learning ability. A program of supplementary feeding introduced in recent years reaches only a fraction of the school population. There are many different agencies in the country involved either directly or indirectly in policies and programs related to food and nutrition. Nutrition education and food information for the consumer are not provided in a form that is adequate in quantity or quality to meet the needs of the people.

The Government of Brazil plans to develop an integrated food and nutrition program which would give priority to school-children in the lower grades; to pregnant and nursing mothers and preschool children; and, progressively, to other high-priority social groups. The purpose of this project is to provide assistance in the development of a national food and nutrition policy.



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#### BRAZIL-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

There is concern in Brazil for radiation protection in hospitals and other health establishments, as well as a need for trained personnel to provide supporting services for radiotherapy. The purposes of this project are to assist with the control of ionizing radiation, to study the effects of natural radiation, and to develop a training program for specialists in radiotherapy physics.

TOTAL		1	3	3	1	TOTAL	WR	906	8,400	8,400	8,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		906	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1						

#### BRAZIL-4602, TOXICOLOGY OF PESTICIDES

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Biological Institute of São Paulo in the expansion of pesticide work, in establishing laboratory techniques for the necessary toxicology studies, and in the introduction of appropriate procedures for the safe use of such substances.

FAHO is cooperating with FAO in this project.

TOTAL		2	6	-	-	TOTAL	WR	3,626	17,559	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	6	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,626	13,667	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,892	-	-

#### BRAZIL-4701, PAN AMERICAN DRUG QUALITY INSTITUTE

The people of Latin America are currently spending approximately \$2 billion yearly on drugs, and the consumption in Brazil alone is slightly more than a fourth of this figure. In addition, according to recent figures, the amount spent on medications is increasing in all countries at a rate of 15% or more per year. In spite of the fact that it is still necessary to import some chemical substances and ingredients, the pharmaceutical industry in Latin America has expanded greatly in the last few years and is currently producing more than 90% of the medications used in the area. However, the capacity of the governmental agencies charged with the control of the quality of these drugs, through inspection of the industry and proof of product control, has not developed at an equal rate. The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity of national departments of control in order to provide proper control of the drug industry and to avoid the distribution of products of deficient quality.

TOTAL		-	1	6	6	TOTAL		-	25,000	212,000	342,400
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3957	UNDP	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	-	30,400
P-4 MICROBIOLOGIST 4.3964	UNDP	-	-	1	1						
P-4 PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYST 4.3958 4.3959 4.3960	UNDP	-	-	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	8,000
G-4 CHAUFFEUR 4.3968	UNDP	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	22,400
TOTAL		-	4	8	12	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	-	25,000	212,000	312,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	14,000	86,000	144,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	4	8	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	10,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL		-	-	4	20	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	5,500	7,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	85,000	125,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	16	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	12,000	12,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	4	4	MISCELLANEOUS		-	-	3,500	3,500

#### BRAZIL-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In Brazil there is a high general mortality rate, an infant mortality rate of more than 100 per 1,000 live births, and a life expectancy of 55 years. The most frequent pathological conditions encountered are communicable diseases, tuberculosis, and infant diarrhea, but the major underlying problem is malnutrition, particularly in the states of the Northeast, North, and Amazon regions. There are 3,300 hospitals with 300,000 beds, about half of which are located in large cities. Approximately 90% of these are in public hospitals. There are about 50,000 doctors, 27,000 dentists, 8,000 nurses, 17,000 nursing auxiliaries, and 50,000 attendants. All these figures vary, and there is no study on health manpower to provide exact statistics. Auxiliary and middle-level personnel bear the weight of medical care, while the professionals, generally underpaid, frequently devote only a few hours a day to medical practice and hold various official posts.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

There are no data on the number of administrators in the medical care and health field, but an indicator is the fact that only three of 76 university hospitals train administrators. There are inadequate standards for medical care, and the health infrastructure is not adequate to provide for a population whose average per capita income is less than \$200 a year. A series of projections on the coordination of all health services in the country indicates that the Ministry of Health needs to be restructured, with a firm base in legislation on community health care.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in providing an adequate medical care organization, broadening coverage of health services, improving current capacity, and increasing human resources, in order to bring about a higher quality of medical care.

TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	49,516	57,730	60,193	64,314
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER +2024	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,800	32,650	34,343	36,264
P-3 NURSE +3663	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	6,000
G-5 SECRETARY +3664	PR	1	1	1	1	DUFFY TRAVEL		7,074	2,500	3,000	3,200
						SEMINAR COSTS		25	10,000	10,000	10,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		12,184	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,433	8,580	8,850	8,850
TOTAL		-	2	2	3						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	3						
TOTAL		2	4	4	4						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	3	3	1						

#### BRAZIL-4900, DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The purposes of this project are to continue assistance to the Center for Studies of Population Dynamics at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, in order to carry out research, teaching, and consultation in health and population dynamics and to collaborate in related medical and biological studies programs. The objectives are to provide intensive courses, to lend technical assistance, and to carry out research projects on fertility and demography.

TOTAL		87,118	50,000	30,600	40,000
SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	-	21,000
GRANTS		-	-	-	21,000
SUBTOTAL	PG	-	50,000	-	-
GRANTS		-	50,000	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PK	87,118	-	-	-
GRANTS		87,118	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	30,600	19,000
GRANTS		-	-	30,600	19,000

#### BRAZIL-5001, REHABILITATION TRAINING CENTER (BRASILIA)

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with Brazil in the training of physical therapists and residents in physical medicine and rehabilitation, in postgraduate courses at the Sarah Kubistchek Rehabilitation Center in Brasilia. The project will start with four courses in 1973.

TOTAL		-	6	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	12,000	7,800	7,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	6	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	12,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	-	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	2,800	2,800
						COURSE COSTS		-	-	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	2	2						



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BRAZIL-5101, CANCER CONTROL

Cancer constitutes an important health problem in Brazil, as the incidence of the disease increases with longer life expectancy and with the development of the country. Mortality rates, according to official information for the larger cities, vary between 98.3 and 121.7 per 100,000 people. Care of cancer patients is given at most general hospitals and through the National Cancer Service of the Ministry of Health.

The objectives of this project are to carry out campaigns pointing out the dangers of smoking; to emphasize the importance of industrial carcinogens; to prevent death from the disease through detection and early treatment; and to provide rehabilitation where needed. It also provides for collaboration with the Government of Brazil in establishing technical standards for medical care, prevention, and training in the field of cancer control, and in promoting epidemiological and clinical research throughout the country.

TOTAL		4	3	3	3	TOTAL	21,668	23,180	23,450	31,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	4	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	3	3	SUBTOTAL	21,668	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	3	3					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,195	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	2	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS	740	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	8,203	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS	2,530	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	-	23,180	23,450	31,450
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	7,180	7,450	7,450
						COURSE COSTS	-	10,000	10,000	18,000

BRAZIL-5102, PAN AMERICAN INVESTIGATION CENTER FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

The purpose of this project is to establish in Brazil a Pan American center for research and training in cardiovascular and other chronic diseases. It is planned that such a center would serve other countries in addition to Brazil. Preliminary studies will be carried out to plan the center and to set up the most effective organization.

TOTAL		-	-	2	2	TOTAL	WR	-	-	8,650	11,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	1	1	COURSE COSTS	-	-	-	-	3,000

BRAZIL-6102, DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Brazil in the development of human resources in the health field. This will be accomplished through the provision of advisory services to the institutions in charge of education and training of personnel, including a special emphasis in the schools of medicine and public health. Fellowships will be granted for the direct training of top-level personnel in advanced centers in the country or abroad. A plan for the efficient utilization of existing human resources will be formulated, and future needs for new personnel will be established.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	32,661	56,189	66,531	66,387
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 3665	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	-	18,669	27,931	27,787
TOTAL		4	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	17,869	26,431	25,787
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	3	3	3	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,500	2,000
TOTAL		8	9	9	9	SUBTOTAL	32,661	37,520	38,600	38,600
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	3	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	8,905	6,000	6,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	5	5	5	SEMINAR COSTS	-	7,000	7,000	7,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	23,756	24,520	25,600	25,600

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

BRAZIL-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

The purposes of this project are (1) to collaborate with the School of Medical Sciences of the University of Guanabara in the improvement of its organization, administration, and teaching; (2) to stimulate the process of teaching and learning, utilizing a human relations approach; (3) to improve the quality of teaching, based on revised plans of study and on the use of modern pedagogical techniques; (4) to raise the level of personal teaching and research; (5) to collaborate with the Clinical Hospital of the School of Medical Sciences in improving its administrative, organizational, and teaching systems; and (6) to encourage the integration of social medicine into the curriculum of the School of Medical Sciences.

TOTAL		2	3	3	3	TOTAL	WP	17,140	12,000	12,000	12,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	2	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,140	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		5,960	-	-	-
						GRANTS		6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-						

BRAZIL-6225, STRENGTHENING OF THE BRAZILIAN BIOMEDICAL INFORMATION NETWORK

The fundamental purpose of this project is to improve the biomedical information system in Brazil through the combined efforts of various bodies, centralized in the Regional Library of Medicine (RLM) of the Escola Paulista de Medicina. It also aims at developing a national communications network to exchange information with other Latin American countries. Other objectives include a feasibility study on the establishment of a computerized reference service utilizing the MEDLINE system of the U.S. National Library of Medicine; the creation of an audiovisual unit at RLM to assist medical schools in Brazil; and the training of personnel in the use of the MEDLINE system and in audiovisual techniques.

TOTAL		-	2	2	1	TOTAL	UNDP	-	66,432	88,532	95,036
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	2	2	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	5,000	5,000	2,500
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	-	37,749	57,649	66,652
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	19,083	19,083	19,084
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	-	-	2,400	4,800	4,800
						MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	2,200	2,000	2,000

BRAZIL-6233, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

The purposes of this project are to increase the efficiency of personnel in the preparation of human resources in the field of health through research and development of new educational methods and models; to adapt the characteristics of the learning process to distinct situations in the countries; and subsequently to prepare instructional materials adequate to the needs. This project will deal primarily with Brazil and will gradually be extended to other countries of the Region, providing technical assistance for the improvement of educational methodology, acquisition of equipment, and organization of offices or departments of health sciences education.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PO	-	47,586	51,315	54,122
P-5 MEDICAL EDUCATOR .4012	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	35,586	39,315	41,622
G-6 SECRETARY .4082	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,500
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	3	3						

BRAZIL-6302, TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES

There are 72 courses for nursing auxiliaries in Brazil, with an annual average of 18 graduates per course. There has been a modification of education programs for auxiliaries, shortening the curriculum by one academic year in order to accelerate the training of nursing auxiliaries. The purpose of this project was to cooperate in these educational developments.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	24,870	-	-	-
P-3 NURSE .0377	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		19,165	-	-	-
TOTAL						DUTY TRAVEL		3,885	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		1,770	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	-	-	-						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

BRAZIL-6305, NURSING EDUCATION

In Brazil there are 0.8 nurses and 9.2 nursing auxiliaries per 10,000 population. In order to meet the goal of the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas of increasing the number of nurses to three and auxiliaries to 16.1 per 10,000 inhabitants, 35,240 nurses and 95,958 auxiliaries would need to be prepared. There are 34 schools and 12 technical programs for nurses. The output must be increased 16-fold to meet the demand for nurses. In relation to the courses for auxiliaries, if the present 90 programs reduce their duration to one year, these same courses would need to increase their production six times over. The present reform of the educational system in Brazil, which requires the inclusion of the training of technicians within the secondary portion of the system, has stimulated the multiplication of training programs at that level.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of present teaching programs, principally at the technical level, through training teaching personnel, reformulating curricula, and introducing new educational technology.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	27,849	28,444	29,813
P-3 NURSE	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	24,249	24,744	26,013
4.3661						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	3,600	3,700	3,800

BRAZIL-6400, INSTITUTE OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

With financing by the United Nations Development Program, the Institute of Sanitary Engineering in Brazil has been strengthened and developed according to plan. Training activities continued in 1972.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	19,854	7,370	-	-
P-5 CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISER	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	-	-
4.1073						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	12,565	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	6,541	7,370	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS--SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	1	-	-	MISCELLANEOUS	748	-	-	-	-

BRAZIL-6401, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

There is an extensive water supply program in Brazil, carried out jointly with the National Housing Bank, the state authorities, and the water agencies, aiming to provide water to 80% of the urban population by 1980, with an estimated investment of US\$1,500 million during the decade 1971-80. In addition, important developments have occurred lately in the field of water treatment, which deserve to be widely disseminated among the participating engineers. There is a need to provide additional training to about 60,000 professionals, technicians, auxiliaries, and qualified workers at different levels for this water program in the present decade.

Collaboration will be provided to the universities, training centers, and water agencies in establishing an adequate training program at undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education levels. Grants will be provided to partially finance the cost of short courses.

TOTAL	PR	-	76,000	26,000	26,000
COURSE COSTS	-	-	26,000	26,000	26,000

BRAZIL-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

Brazil has 14 schools of veterinary medicine which are not capable of graduating sufficient numbers of veterinarians to meet the country's present and future needs. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Brazilian Association of Veterinary Medical Education and the schools of veterinary medicine in the improvement of the quantity and quality of veterinarians. The objectives include review and revision of curricula, improved teaching-learning methods, training of professors, and establishment of a center for training and developing animal health assistants.

TOTAL		-	-	-	3	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	20,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	-	6,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS--ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	-	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS--SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	2	COURSE COSTS	-	-	-	-	4,000

## BRAZIL - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>1,157,118</b>	<b>1,192,907</b>	<b>1,172,645</b>	<b>1,208,182</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY				
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	1,478	4,503	8,105	9,804
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	-	1,250	-	-
0114 SURV AND RESEARCH ON INFECTION DISEASE ALONG TRANS-AMAZON HIGHWAY	1,976	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	53,765	-	-	-
	36,514	22,694	14,090	8,904
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	3,969	4,825	5,048	7,947
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	19,374	48,953	48,604	49,952
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,363	4,297	7,113	9,634
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,329	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,422	7,128	3,996	3,996
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	-	4,734	3,156	3,156
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,738	1,963	2,165	2,224
0507 COURSES ON REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	1,647	-	3,540	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	606	645	-	645
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	10,800	4,800	10,200
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	43	300	300	300
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOZOSES CENTER	89,529	130,363	139,455	142,861
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOZOSES	-	2,112	-	-
0900 PLAGUE CONTROL	324	900	900	1,200
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,950	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,464
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	1,679	6,502	8,703	9,885
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	357	5,500	5,500	6,500
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	6	5,320	3,400	3,800
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	2,400	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	600	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,089	1,907	1,977	2,113
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,788	16,611	18,123	19,978
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,761	13,529
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,962	12,141	5,071	5,324
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2219 WATER METERS	4,456	119	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	11,758	18,091	16,779	19,954
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,172	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,090	2,502	2,370	2,590
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	94	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	247	-
2310 COST-BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENTION OF AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	1,390	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,671	1,884	2,007
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,823	3,562	3,587	3,749
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,424	1,342	1,017	1,017
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,510	1,857	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	2,435	243	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	2,410	700	2,400	2,400
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,843	3,463	1,457	2,688
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	569	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,348	1,900	1,985	2,075
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	574	2	3
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	677	1,837	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,266
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	713	513	513	589
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3315 IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER	4,101	-	-	-
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	416	1,213	1,305	1,405
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	140	985	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	592	865
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	594	850	598	932
3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	40,228	11,936	10,310	9,716
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,898	2,532	2,673	2,840
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,524	4,371	4,555	4,961
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,186	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,359	34,176	34,320	38,880
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	443	798	798
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	549	1,782	1,311	1,311
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	29,926	39,506	47,111	49,936
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	-	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53,497	57,613	48,624	41,900

4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,585	2,001	2,195	2,402
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	147,172	141,716	149,618	155,573
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	662	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,698	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	6,398	6,581	6,470	7,759
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	306	200	300	500
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,469
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	944
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	364	1,320	1,320	1,320
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	120	1,950	-	-
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	60	-	4,245	-
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	508	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	750	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	1,485	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	219	37,312	25,000	18,345
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4323 CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	715	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	495	924	924	1,320
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,530	1,950	900	800
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,895	3,224	3,695	4,165
4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	4,007	2,397	1,287	1,573
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	838	1,921	2,811	2,935
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	2,724	1,206	1,667
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	827	800	720	800
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	3,725	4,624	4,280	4,395
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	4,930
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	4,072	4,204	4,454	4,664
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,153	1,605	2,082	2,181
4709 DRUG CONTROL CENTER	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	480	3,048	3,572
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	622	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,079	1,236	1,325	1,419
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,482	2,589	2,866	3,016
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,512	2,265	7,308	2,355
4816 PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,855	19,294	-	-
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	19,184	8,950	2,515	2,774
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,372	14,731
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,094	34,844	40,427	78,188
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	15,831	2,688	19,956	22,636
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,622	-	7,213	3,612
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,425	2,168	1,627	1,672
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	667	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRD-4810)	2,173	4,180	6,521	7,018
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	500	2,289	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRD-4827)	-	1,144	7,135	9,951
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,248
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	56,482	43,714	43,769	30,377
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	14,432	14,967	15,981	17,434
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	57,175	35,764	38,269	41,219
6208 TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	1,360	1,360	-
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	985	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,243	2,872	2,727	2,845
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	212,915	229,008	181,783	134,927
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,437	2,327	500	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	1,091	1,496	1,605
6233 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH	13,847	-	-	-
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	20,217	21,800	23,758
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	182	317	474	1,000
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	856	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,008	1,028	1,882	1,882
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,060	1,166	3,724	4,067
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	8,221	8,637	6,894	8,115
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	875	-	700
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	615	510	744	803
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	504	468	624	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	442	-
6700 BIostatistics EDUCATION	1,756	2,288	4,224	15,840
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	4,513	3,147	2,694	2,799
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	8,418	18,522	18,518	21,733
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	2,630

## BRAZIL - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>1,745,621</b>	<b>3,007,521</b>	<b>2,995,370</b>	<b>2,974,421</b>	<b>1,157,118</b>	<b>1,192,907</b>	<b>1,172,645</b>	<b>1,208,182</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	673,904	940,252	1,097,805	1,199,211	489,634	474,760	497,470	513,734
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	94,851	172,300	74,595	-	1,471	6,396	450	600
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	17,080	130,221	44,720	-	181,481	264,605	123,051	103,064
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	87,118	-	-	-	61,810	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	110,364	132,356	81,137	44,355
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	88,884	66,391	69,579	72,768
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	3,813	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	795,526	980,724	977,957	1,092,954	169,727	173,044	196,408	221,765
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	63,920	766,465	769,693	663,256	49,920	74,851	91,761	110,143
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	13,222	17,559	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	30,600	19,000	14	504	112,789	141,753

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>2,902,739</b>	<b>4,200,428</b>	<b>4,168,015</b>	<b>4,182,603</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	1,163,538	1,415,012	1,595,275	1,712,945
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	96,322	178,696	75,045	600
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	198,561	394,826	167,771	103,064
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	148,928	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	110,364	132,356	81,137	44,355
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	88,884	66,391	69,579	72,768
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	3,813	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	965,253	1,153,768	1,174,365	1,314,719
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	113,840	841,316	861,454	773,399
WD-GRANTS & OTHER FUNDS	13,222	17,559	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	14	504	143,389	160,753

## PART III, ZONE VI - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
928,977	23.4	1,059,109	19.3	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,440,440	26.3	1,368,443	24.9
661,222	16.6	730,506	13.3	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	725,962	13.3	725,335	13.2
79,647	2.0	116,467	2.1	0100 GENERAL	119,770	2.2	132,248	2.4
111,918	2.8	96,971	1.8	0200 MALARIA	76,367	1.4	43,442	.8
70,798	1.8	32,158	.6	0300 SMALLPOX	20,015	.4	20,569	.4
21,203	.5	23,412	.4	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	18,351	.3	24,558	.4
5,201	.1	6,494	.1	0500 LEPROSY	6,808	.1	6,864	.1
155	*	1,080	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	1,080	*	1,080	*
365,414	9.3	436,031	7.9	0700 ZOONOSES	460,237	8.4	474,399	8.7
1,421	*	3,161	.1	0900 OTHER	3,510	.1	4,148	.1
5,465	.1	14,532	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	19,824	.4	18,027	.3
267,755	6.8	328,603	6.0	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	714,478	13.0	643,108	11.7
169,009	4.3	231,440	4.2	2100 GENERAL	379,936	6.9	393,887	7.2
87,683	2.2	84,236	1.5	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	320,109	5.9	234,420	4.3
3,487	.1	2,440	.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	2,553	*	2,527	*
2,791	.1	6,461	.1	2400 HOUSING	7,734	.1	7,864	.1
4,785	.1	4,026	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	4,146	.1	4,410	.1
2,520,337	63.9	3,834,441	69.6	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,416,119	62.3	3,476,817	63.6
1,010,269	25.7	1,541,605	27.9	A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,374,331	25.1	1,344,667	24.6
484,460	12.3	409,178	7.4	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	397,495	7.3	402,418	7.4
33,509	.9	166,946	3.0	3200 NURSING	149,973	2.7	133,223	2.4
45,862	1.2	242,537	4.4	3300 LABORATORY	288,755	5.3	291,772	5.3
1,091	*	5,915	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	5,454	.1	6,544	.1
284,286	7.2	482,179	8.8	3500 STATISTICS	319,933	5.8	309,411	5.7
55,274	1.4	61,912	1.1	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	52,072	1.0	53,858	1.0
105,787	2.7	172,938	3.1	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	160,649	2.9	147,441	2.7
1,510,068	38.2	2,292,836	41.7	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,041,788	37.2	2,132,150	39.0
169,047	4.3	374,696	6.8	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	365,060	6.7	334,160	6.1
357,743	9.1	393,130	7.1	4200 NUTRITION	364,199	6.6	383,594	7.0
31,342	.8	72,322	1.3	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	68,145	1.2	57,666	1.1
35,468	.9	42,621	.8	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	35,965	.7	40,781	.7
15,698	.4	16,208	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	19,141	.3	32,779	.6
49,206	1.2	113,279	2.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	167,358	3.1	66,048	1.2
16,821	.4	16,167	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	27,884	.5	46,543	.9
443,424	11.2	787,131	14.3	4800 MEDICAL CARE	588,686	10.7	619,746	11.3
349,345	8.8	402,361	7.3	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	341,665	6.2	475,040	8.7
23,894	.6	41,752	.8	5000 REHABILITATION	11,212	.2	11,389	.2
18,080	.5	33,169	.6	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	52,473	1.0	64,404	1.2
500,068	12.7	606,689	11.1	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	621,488	11.4	628,561	11.5
58,621	1.5	55,143	1.0	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	58,560	1.1	67,271	1.2
282,810	7.2	342,931	6.2	6200 MEDICINE	307,580	5.6	288,207	5.3
20,671	.5	33,667	.6	6300 NURSING	30,953	.6	39,337	.7
68,789	1.7	69,910	1.3	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	71,643	1.3	84,264	1.5
13,939	.4	20,119	.4	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	29,611	.5	31,837	.6
12,130	.3	14,255	.3	6600 DENTISTRY	19,434	.4	19,698	.4
43,108	1.1	70,664	1.3	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	103,707	1.9	97,947	1.8
3,949,382	100.0	5,500,239	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	5,478,047	100.0	5,473,821	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PART III, ZONE VI - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*--PERSONNEL--*			*--DUTY--*	*--FELLOWSHIPS--*		*--SEMINARS--*		*--SUPPLIES* AND	*--GRANTS* AND		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	EQUIPMENT	OTHER
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,576,953	19	2	30	963,207	83,916	17	37	146,792	-	25,234	144,847	212,957
PH	10,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	9,869
PW	19,984	-	-	-	830	-	-	-	-	2	562	18,143	449
PG	405,155	-	-	1	124,798	814	-	8	15,761	-	11,263	66,167	186,352
PK	293,684	1	-	22	87,182	11,254	1	4	95,829	27	34,072	41,797	23,550
PN	159,083	-	-	-	61,078	4,778	-	-	5,457	-	5	26,466	61,299
PH	197,037	-	-	-	30,802	2,166	-	-	1,837	-	1,030	110,744	50,458
PS	4,076	-	-	-	645	-	-	-	-	-	3,431	-	-
WHO--WR	705,261	4	-	24	231,057	12,278	26	68	279,196	-	35,600	83,299	63,831
UNDP	577,999	9	-	18	334,654	-	3	4	60,738	-	-	164,788	17,819
UNFPA	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,949,382</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,834,304</b>	<b>115,206</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>605,610</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>111,197</b>	<b>656,481</b>	<b>626,584</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>46.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>			<b>15.3</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,827,146	18	2	44	1,304,076	83,282	10	41	113,715	-	42,810	97,079	186,184
PW	8,117	-	-	1	7,957	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	1,042,494	1	-	25	277,670	13,214	-	29	59,728	-	43,851	136,113	511,918
PN	118,829	-	-	-	62,698	5,086	-	-	3,984	-	-	8,975	38,086
PH	242,235	-	-	-	58,170	3,440	-	-	14,787	-	4,166	87,200	74,472
PS	7,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,537
UNFPA	187,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	21	90,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	767,512	4	-	57	384,384	19,545	16	51	165,781	-	28,883	83,894	85,025
UNDP	1,297,349	10	-	96	678,343	20,152	15	29	156,786	-	-	401,892	40,176
UNFPA	2,020	-	-	-	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,500,239</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>2,791,490</b>	<b>144,879</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>604,781</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,710</b>	<b>845,153</b>	<b>994,226</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>50.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>			<b>11.0</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	1,956,976	15	2	42	1,385,531	86,271	12	47	134,645	-	40,694	113,382	196,453
PM	360	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	577,808	-	-	5	124,024	4,200	-	4	5,600	-	800	45,916	397,268
PN	124,530	-	-	-	65,792	5,340	-	-	3,984	-	-	9,422	39,992
PH	105,593	-	-	-	42,912	3,394	-	-	14,943	-	-	17,200	27,144
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	832,947	5	-	52	428,714	22,067	17	58	176,811	-	52,545	67,427	85,383
UNDP	1,376,088	8	-	132	794,383	21,623	6	43	188,762	-	-	308,735	62,585
UNFPA	318,745	-	-	-	137,085	13,085	-	-	60,175	-	25,227	20,890	62,283
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,478,047</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,995,801</b>	<b>155,980</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>672,920</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119,266</b>	<b>612,972</b>	<b>921,108</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>54.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>			<b>12.3</b>		<b>2.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	2,073,911	15	2	53	1,463,207	92,907	17	51	163,791	-	47,419	125,930	180,657
PM	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	524,664	-	-	5	120,993	1,800	-	4	5,600	-	600	31,177	364,494
PN	130,229	-	-	-	68,885	5,592	-	-	3,984	-	-	9,875	41,893
PH	79,920	-	-	-	35,038	1,585	-	-	9,927	-	-	10,559	22,811
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	941,608	5	-	64	483,206	26,733	21	57	202,017	-	75,790	88,604	65,258
UNDP	1,086,570	7	-	65	609,871	21,004	1	43	159,307	-	-	244,230	52,158
UNFPA	451,439	-	-	-	198,028	14,825	-	-	76,331	-	25,932	18,790	117,533
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,473,821</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,996,708</b>	<b>164,446</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>708,957</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149,741</b>	<b>559,165</b>	<b>894,804</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>54.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>			<b>13.0</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PG--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PH--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PK--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



## ARGENTINA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3		1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$		\$		\$	
395,409	24.7	460,537	20.1	504,837	23.0	537,185	25.3
305,959	19.1	341,824	14.9	352,328	16.1	360,269	16.9
34,659	2.2	47,210	2.1	45,490	2.1	47,887	2.3
1,594	.1	2,935	.1	3,891	.2	3,249	.2
30,434	1.9	11,720	.5	6,673	.3	6,857	.3
7,196	.4	11,018	.5	8,658	.4	10,459	.5
3,005	.2	4,408	.2	4,382	.2	4,570	.2
44	*	300	*	300	*	300	*
228,142	14.2	258,320	11.2	272,531	12.4	279,067	13.1
41	*	-	-	1,950	.1	1,037	*
844	.1	5,913	.3	8,453	.4	6,843	.3
89,450	5.6	118,713	5.2	152,509	6.9	176,916	8.4
52,724	3.3	73,768	3.2	87,516	4.0	93,109	4.4
33,948	2.1	41,703	1.8	61,376	2.8	80,101	3.8
882	.1	614	*	642	*	634	*
699	*	1,619	.1	1,936	.1	1,968	.1
1,197	.1	1,009	.1	1,039	*	1,104	.1
1,023,321	63.5	1,615,308	70.1	1,449,997	66.1	1,361,819	64.0
425,271	26.3	653,417	28.5	500,603	22.8	464,838	21.9
140,612	8.7	89,698	3.9	93,994	4.3	93,777	4.4
11,897	.7	55,781	2.4	64,394	2.9	63,823	3.0
3,721	.2	5,950	.3	11,644	.5	12,159	.6
278	*	1,480	.1	1,364	.1	1,637	.1
228,477	14.2	418,967	18.2	251,794	11.5	238,264	11.2
6,334	.4	4,756	.2	2,009	.1	2,133	.1
33,952	2.1	76,785	3.4	75,404	3.4	53,045	2.5
598,050	37.2	961,891	41.6	949,394	43.3	896,981	42.1
62,500	3.9	70,687	3.1	70,272	3.2	65,749	3.1
121,758	7.6	150,227	6.5	109,531	5.0	115,791	5.4
14,144	.9	49,100	2.1	43,000	1.9	36,998	1.7
12,641	.8	9,929	.4	9,618	.4	11,196	.5
7,833	.5	9,995	.4	11,580	.5	17,260	.8
699	*	60,713	2.6	117,998	5.4	44,001	2.1
5,210	.3	5,240	.2	9,085	.4	9,253	.4
284,659	17.7	569,468	24.8	496,222	22.6	488,055	23.0
84,225	5.2	28,031	1.2	77,989	3.6	93,552	4.4
2,430	.2	2,837	.1	1,829	.1	1,673	.1
1,951	.1	5,664	.2	8,830	.4	13,453	.6
189,099	11.8	222,388	9.8	240,556	10.9	226,649	10.7
19,813	1.2	31,173	1.4	31,780	1.4	33,158	1.6
121,509	7.6	121,770	5.3	124,660	5.7	93,333	4.4
4,108	.3	8,418	.4	6,300	.3	9,799	.5
30,702	1.9	32,709	1.4	33,746	1.5	35,315	1.7
4,327	.3	6,526	.3	6,500	.3	11,569	.5
1,731	.1	2,113	.1	2,537	.1	2,405	.1
6,909	.4	19,679	.9	27,085	1.2	41,070	1.9
1,607,829	100.0	2,298,233	100.0	2,195,390	100.0	2,125,653	100.0
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## ARGENTINA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			*--DUTY--* TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEM INARS		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT			PART.	AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	503,172	8	1	6	344,282	25,482	4	10	44,519	-	7,041	31,093	50,755
PW	296	-	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
PG	280,061	-	-	1	77,667	505	-	8	10,387	-	2,723	38,339	150,440
PK	62,935	-	-	1	9,721	1,845	-	-	28,336	27	11,722	5,765	5,546
PN	61,778	-	-	-	23,715	1,858	-	-	2,122	-	3	10,278	23,802
PH	116,743	-	-	-	6,872	210	-	-	715	-	618	72,182	36,146
PS	739	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	709	-	-
WHO--MR	276,865	1	-	5	64,115	4,136	13	29	129,057	-	14,532	28,961	36,064
UNDP	305,226	3	-	10	128,235	-	-	2	19,931	-	-	152,799	4,261
UNFPA	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,607,829</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>654,860</b>	<b>34,036</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>235,067</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37,348</b>	<b>339,417</b>	<b>307,101</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				40.8	2.1			14.6		2.3	21.1	19.1
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	666,563	7	1	14	501,690	29,810	7	15	56,779	-	11,248	34,038	32,998
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	521,390	-	-	5	93,100	3,760	-	4	11,738	-	11,300	38,977	362,515
PK	46,149	-	-	-	24,346	1,977	-	-	1,549	-	-	3,487	14,790
PH	124,469	-	-	-	15,348	1,027	-	-	5,801	-	-	52,708	49,585
WHO--MR	280,786	-	-	30	121,996	5,858	6	26	71,284	-	9,159	44,503	27,986
UNDP	657,091	5	-	50	323,214	9,356	4	18	54,405	-	-	253,628	16,488
UNFPA	506	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,298,233</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,081,232</b>	<b>51,828</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>201,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,707</b>	<b>427,341</b>	<b>504,569</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				47.0	2.3			8.8		1.4	18.6	21.9
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	744,128	7	1	14	561,591	31,567	7	15	57,790	-	12,174	36,423	42,583
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	460,914	-	-	5	75,771	2,300	-	4	5,600	-	800	27,581	348,862
PK	48,363	-	-	-	25,548	2,076	-	-	1,549	-	-	3,660	15,530
PH	43,803	-	-	-	17,312	1,523	-	-	6,365	-	-	7,378	11,225
WHO--MR	290,842	1	-	26	147,451	7,877	6	24	66,823	-	15,257	25,509	27,925
UNDP	526,557	5	-	33	316,588	11,465	4	28	94,576	-	-	87,011	16,917
UNFPA	80,693	-	-	-	30,295	2,850	-	-	17,150	-	6,712	9,340	14,346
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,195,390</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,174,646</b>	<b>59,658</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>249,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,943</b>	<b>198,902</b>	<b>477,388</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				53.5	2.7			11.4		1.6	9.1	21.7
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	762,233	7	1	15	572,581	34,664	8	15	63,904	-	10,228	34,692	46,164
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	454,319	-	-	5	79,088	1,800	-	4	5,600	-	600	22,687	344,544
PK	50,575	-	-	-	26,749	2,174	-	-	1,549	-	-	3,836	16,267
PH	30,901	-	-	-	13,463	618	-	-	3,857	-	-	4,100	8,863
WHO--MR	333,024	1	-	31	170,603	9,572	6	26	71,896	-	13,468	36,917	30,568
UNDP	398,081	5	-	7	244,905	11,114	-	31	87,564	-	-	36,734	17,764
UNFPA	96,400	-	-	-	39,091	3,050	-	-	19,894	-	5,851	6,740	21,774
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,125,653</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,146,600</b>	<b>62,992</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>254,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,147</b>	<b>145,706</b>	<b>485,944</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				54.0	3.0			12.0		1.4	6.8	22.8

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

ARGENTINA - DETAIL

ARGENTINA-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

The Government of Argentina has a program under way to reduce mortality from preventable diseases. In 1971 a vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis was carried out. A similar campaign is under way against measles. These activities are being carried out simultaneously with other measures having the same objectives: (1) reorganization and improved structure of epidemiological services at all levels; (2) preparation of standards for control of such diseases as tuberculosis and venereal diseases; (3) special studies on Chagas' disease, Argentine hemorrhagic fever, and other diseases constituting important national epidemiological problems; and (4) improvements in statistical information and training.

TOTAL		1	3	2	2	TOTAL	WR	21,955	30,200	21,450	21,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,162	6,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		6	3	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	20,000	10,000	10,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		20,793	4,200	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	3	2	2						

ARGENTINA-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The Argentine province of Misiones passed from the attack phase of its malaria eradication program to the consolidation phase in July 1972. As a result, the population of the malarious area, some 2,961,000 people, is now divided into areas of maintenance and consolidation in proportions of 62.8 and 37.2%, respectively. Transmission continues in limited areas in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy, although the number of cases in 1972 (359) was less than the year before (518).

It is necessary to continue the application of antifocal measures, particularly in the areas bordering Bolivia. To implement these actions, both Governments have signed an agreement to facilitate the investigation of cases and the spraying of dwellings with DDT in the areas of mutual epidemiological influence.

TOTAL	PR	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000

ARGENTINA-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

With the exception of an outbreak in 1970 caused by an imported case, no cases of smallpox have been observed in Argentina in recent years and the level of immunity is generally satisfactory due to vaccination programs. PAHO is cooperating in continuing the vaccination program during the period it has recommended, i.e., for three years after the notification of the last case in the Americas.

TOTAL	WR	19,301	5,000	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		19,301	5,000	-	-

ARGENTINA-0700, PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER

The United Nations Development Programme approved a five-year program for the strengthening of the Pan American Zoonoses Center, which is located in Ramos Mejía and Azul. The project expenditures for 1972 were the final costs under this five-year plan. The program of the Center and its continuation are described under inter-country project AMRO-0700.

TOTAL		-	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	39,248	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		30,794	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		8,454	-	-	-

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

ARGENTINA-0701, BOVINE RABIES CONTROL

Bovine paralytic rabies causes severe cattle losses in Latin America each year. Efficacious vaccines have been in short supply. The purpose of this project was to evaluate the various types of antirabies vaccines for use in cattle in Argentina.

TOTAL	PG	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----		14,331	-	-	-
TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		14,331	-	-	-

ARGENTINA-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Argentina in the promotion and execution of activities in the field of environmental sanitation. These programs include basic sanitation services in rural communities; control of the quality of water supplies; improvements in the sanitary condition of rural housing, particularly as it relates to Chagas' disease; disposal of solid wastes in cities of over 20,000 population; control of water, air, and soil pollution; occupational health and safety including protection against radiation; food hygiene; and training of personnel.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	33,560	47,807	46,487	49,670
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .3208	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,551	26,447	27,587	28,670
TOTAL		1	2	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,818	4,000	2,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,435	1,400	1,400	1,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,566	3,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		3	5	5	5	FELLOWSHIPS		5,190	12,960	13,500	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	2	2	2						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	3	3	3	3						

ARGENTINA-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Office of Hydraulic Resources in providing water supplies for urban areas and with the Health Ministry in the planning of water supply services for small communities, as well as in the improvement of administrative structures and training of personnel at all levels. At the end of 1972, 77% of the urban population and 19% of the rural population had adequate water supply services. Currently under way is the construction of 250 new water supply systems that will provide water for about 500,000 of the rural population.

TOTAL		1	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	16,422	77,480	78,919	44,677
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.1055	WR	1	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		6,592	-	15,819	23,977
TOTAL		-	6	3	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	12,000	6,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		145	-	1,000	1,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	6	3	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	5,600
TOTAL		7	5	4	4	FELLOWSHIPS		9,685	9,980	5,600	5,600
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	7	4	4	4						

ARGENTINA-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The Government of Argentina, in its national development plan for the period 1971-75, has emphasized the expansion of health services coverage; the getting under way of an operating system coordinating the three health subsectors; an increase in the return on present investments in installed capacity; and research into the supply and demand for health services, the feasibility of the system of finances, and the predominant health problems of the nation. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in these activities.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975						
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		71,557	77,173	83,551	81,824
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2019	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	27,740	36,833	39,151	37,624
TOTAL		3	8	8	9	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,489	31,833	33,051	34,224
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	3	8	8	8	DUTY TRAVEL		450	500	600	700
TOTAL		10	11	11	11	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,500	2,500	2,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WP	6	3	4	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,801	2,000	3,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	8	7	7	SUBTOTAL	WR	43,817	40,340	44,400	44,400
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,950	16,000	16,000	16,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		38,867	24,340	28,400	28,400

ARGENTINA-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Argentina.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
		16	-	-	-	TOTAL		59,735	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	4	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	37,649	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		37,649	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	4	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	27,086	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		27,086	-	-	-

ARGENTINA-3200, NURSING

This project proposes to improve nursing services in Argentina through (1) establishment of an effective system of coordination of the national level with the other operating levels (provincial and local); (2) development and strengthening of the organization of nursing services at the various levels, with the goal of providing the minimum quality acceptable in care of the individual, the family, and the community; (3) improved utilization of nursing resources in order to provide coherence between the training level and the complexity of functions which they have to perform, making possible the return to nursing of personnel now utilized in unrelated fields; (4) preparation of nursing personnel at all levels in techniques of administration and continued education in nursing care specialties; and (5) determination of levels and the quantity of nursing personnel to be trained in accordance with the needs of the country, and collaboration in the strengthening of existing programs.

TOTAL					TOTAL						
		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	40,467	48,110	45,823
P-3 NURSE .4040	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	13,607	20,210	19,423
TOTAL		-	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	8,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	4	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		-	6	6	6	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	2,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	4	4	4	FELLOWSHIPS		-	14,360	14,900	14,900

ARGENTINA-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the organization and modernization of systems for the production of vital and health statistics in Argentina. Data are processed at the provincial level and, through the use of electronic computers, consolidated at the national level. Statistics on vital events, communicable diseases, and medical care for the public sector are produced. In 1972, collection of data on vaccinations was begun. Also during 1972 the data base was expanded to include information from institutions of the Instituto Nacional de Obras Sociales.

Increasing emphasis is to be given to establishing control of the quality of the data collected; extending the hospital statistics system to the quasi-public sector; producing statistics on morbidity found in outpatient visits; developing more continuous statistics on human and physical resources; and gradually integrating data on other medical care and preventive services into the national system.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					
-----					-----					
					po					
					\$					
TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	6,338	12,180	12,450	12,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,668	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		1	3	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	2,670	7,180	7,450	7,450
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	2	2	2					

#### ARGENTINA-3504, CENTER FOR UTILIZATION OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH PROGRAMS

An agreement entered into by the School of Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires, the Secretariat of State for Public Health, and PAHO, on 19 June 1968, for the conduct of a "program of training, research, and development of the applications of electronic data processing in the health field in the Republic of Argentina," formed the basis for the establishment of the Computer Center of the Faculty of Medicine at the José de San Martín Hospital. This Center, which had been receiving planning assistance under the PAHO/WHO regular program since 1966, was officially inaugurated in April 1970 and currently has a staff of over 60 professional and technical personnel. In mid-1971, the UNDP awarded funds for pre-project activities and in January 1972 approved the full proposal covering a five-year period.

The primary objectives of this project include (1) assisting the Center in the further development and application of health statistics; (2) development and maintenance of a national data bank for health planning, using techniques of multi-variate analyses, system analyses, and operations research; and (3) training health personnel in computer applications in the health field. The project is developing satisfactorily in accordance with its proposed calendar of work. Work is continuing on the proposed data bank, and a more rigorous control system for the Center's projects has been implemented. Six programmed instruction courses in different fields of medicine have been held with the use of the computer and tele-processing techniques. An international course in health information systems, similar to one provided in 1972, is scheduled for this year. This course is open to health personnel from the Region of the Americas.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
					UNDP					
					187,159 388,585 222,942 209,734					
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	60,000	92,500	114,000	104,500
4.3795						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	15,250	15,000	22,500	17,500
P-4 PROGRAMMER ANALYST	UNDP	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	-	5,000	6,000	5,500
4.3796						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	109,565	237,535	20,000	14,000
P-4 SYSTEMS ANALYST	UNDP	1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	2,344	28,500	50,400	50,500
4.3799						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER	UNDP	-	1	1	1	MISCELLANEOUS	-	5,050	5,042	3,734
4.3797										
TOTAL		6	6	4	7					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	6	6	4	7					
TOTAL		1	15	23	29					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	15	23	29					

#### ARGENTINA-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Argentina in evaluating health planning in all sectors in order to arrive at the objectives of the plan for social development, especially as the planning relates to the coordination of operations, administration of human resources, health legislation, and financing of the health sector.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
					UNDP					
					30,000 27,800 -					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	12	6	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	30,000	15,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	12,800	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	2	-					

#### ARGENTINA-4100, SEMINAR ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The purpose of this project was to cooperate in a seminar on programming and evaluation in maternal and child health and their implications in teaching. The seminar was held in Buenos Aires in October 1972 with 15 participants.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
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					PK				
					\$				
TOTAL		1	-	-	TOTAL	7,741	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,175	-	-	-
TOTAL		27	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	2,000	-	-	-
					PARTICIPANTS	4,566	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PK	27	-	-					

## ARGENTINA-4202, APPLIED NUTRITION

The purpose of this project is to utilize existing health services and academic resources in the northwest region of Argentina for the definition of major nutrition problems as a basis for nutrition program planning. Activities to accomplish this objective have been carried out by the Institute of Nutrition in Salta, and the National University of Tucumán. The Association of Medical Schools of Argentina has sponsored three seminars on nutrition teaching for medical students (Tucumán, Mendoza, and Corrientes). Training of a medical nutritionist and two nutritionists-dietitians was carried out at INCAP and CRECENA, and the detailed planning of a nutrition survey to be carried out in 1973 in the northwest region has been completed.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
-----					-----				
					UNDP				
					\$				
TOTAL		3	9	-	TOTAL	7,467	23,533	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	3	9	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	6,500	23,533	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	967	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	1	-	-					

## ARGENTINA-4203, NUTRITION STUDIES

The main purpose of this project is to assist in the standardization of simplified methodology for the assessment of the nutritional status of the population of Argentina. Detailed plans have been completed to carry out a nutrition survey in the northeast and northwest in 1973, including a manual of procedures, forms, and cards for data collection and processing. Subsequently, applied nutrition programs will be developed to control identified nutrition problems, as a combined effort of local health, education and agriculture services.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
-----					-----				
					UNDP				
					\$				
TOTAL		1	9	-	TOTAL	4,695	24,268	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	1	9	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,000	24,268	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	3,695	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	-					

## ARGENTINA-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

The Government of Argentina is incorporating the National Institute of Mental Health into the Division of Medical Care, as well as working on greater coordination between mental health activities and general health services. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the national authorities in the reorganization of psychiatric hospitals, in the establishment of standards of services, in the development of demonstration projects, in the training of personnel, and in research in social psychiatry.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975					FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975				
-----					-----				
					PR				
					\$				
TOTAL		1	-	-	TOTAL	13,210	21,580	21,850	21,850
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3307	PR	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	13,098	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	8,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL	112	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	4	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	8,580	8,850	8,850
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3					

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

ARGENTINA-4400, DENTAL HEALTH

The purpose of this project was to establish programs to assist the Government of Argentina in the implementation of projects for the prevention of dental diseases. In parts of Argentina there exist areas where dental fluorosis has been identified as a problem. The primary focus of this project, therefore, has been to train engineers in the process for the implementation of fluoridation and to reduce excessive quantities of fluorides from the water supplies where it causes dental fluorosis. During 1972 a plant for the removal of excess fluoride from water was shipped to Argentina to establish a program for the removal of both excess arsenic and fluoride from the water supply.

TOTAL	PR	1,507	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,507	-	-	-

ARGENTINA-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

The objective of this project is to collaborate with the Department of Environmental Sanitation of Argentina and with the national, provincial, and regional organizations having responsibilities in this field in the promotion and development of a national radiation protection program, which would include a census of existing radiological equipment, certification of its functioning in conformity with the norms and regulations set forth by the Undersecretary of Public Health, the training of professional and technical personnel, and the provision of individual monitoring services using dosimeters.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	3,108	4,400	6,400	11,050
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,108	3,000	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	6,050
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1						

ARGENTINA-4602, INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HYGIENE

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the economic development of Argentina through the reduction of economic losses due to work accidents and occupational diseases. It is proposed to protect workers from the risks caused by working conditions and the presence of harmful agents in places of work. The objective of this project is to strengthen the organization charged with this responsibility in the Department of Public Health, as well as to improve the services of industrial hygiene in the provinces and municipalities. In this way, the country will take the necessary steps to meet the goals set by the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health for the industrial hygiene field.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	UNDP	-	60,000	117,000	43,000
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.4072	UNDP	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	28,500	28,500	28,500
TOTAL		-	6	8	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	15,000	20,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	6	8	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
TOTAL		-	5	7	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	6,800	50,800	3,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	2	2	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	6,600	15,000	8,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	3	5	2	MISCELLANEOUS		-	1,600	1,200	800

ARGENTINA-4803, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

Since medical care in Latin America represents more than 80% of the cost of health services and uses the greater part of the human and material resources in the health sector, the need for a thorough knowledge of the operation and administration of a system for delivering medical care is greatly emphasized. To solve deficiencies in the technical administration of medical care services and underutilization of available resources, the Latin American Center for Medical Administration was created. Its purpose is to collaborate with the Governments of Argentina and other Latin American countries in carrying out research on the delivery of medical care and administration of health institutions, and to train personnel responsible for the administration of these services. The Center is developing advanced and continuing education programs in medical care and hospital administration and is carrying out research on the utilization of health services, the development of human resources, and the financing of medical care services.





FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

ARGENTINA-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

There are nine schools of medicine in Argentina with about 30,000 students. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in improving instruction through utilization of modern teaching methods, training instructors, and expanding curricula to include the teaching of social and preventive medicine.

TOTAL		1	3	3	3	TOTAL	37,210	28,780	24,400	24,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	3	3					
TOTAL		11	7	6	6	SUBTOTAL	PR 3,950	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	2	1	-	-	GRANTS	3,950	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	9	6	6	6	SUBTOTAL	WR 33,260	28,780	24,400	24,400
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,145	6,000	6,000	6,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,000	5,000	5,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	30,115	12,780	8,400	8,400
						COURSE COSTS	-	5,000	5,000	5,000

ARGENTINA-6201, HEALTH MANPOWER STUDY

The purposes of this project were to make a study of health manpower requirements in Argentina and the means of meeting them, and to collect data to enable the medical education and health personnel training programs to be reoriented. Several seminars were held in 1972 to further the purpose of this project.

TOTAL	WR	14,983	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		14,983	-	-	-

ARGENTINA-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

There is a scarcity of sanitary engineers in Argentina, as well as a lack of uniformity and efficiency in the teaching programs in sanitary engineering. In a seminar held in 1971 on the teaching of sanitary engineering and environmental sciences to undergraduates, the representatives of the schools of engineering and of the national universities reaffirmed the need for a program to improve the teaching of these specialized fields. The objective of this project is to collaborate with the Institute of Sanitary Engineering of the University of Buenos Aires, and the other schools of engineering, in a program for the improvement of the teaching of sanitary engineering at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, and in the development of short courses, seminars, and applied research activities.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR 24,948	26,380	26,650	26,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,963	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		2	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	6,565	6,000	6,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	3,130	4,380	4,650	4,650
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	-	-	-	COURSE COSTS	13,290	12,000	12,000	12,000

ARGENTINA-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

There are five schools of veterinary medicine in Argentina with about 200 graduates annually. Curriculum revision, improvement in facilities, initiation of teacher training in teaching-learning principles and practices, and inclusion of public health in the curriculum are needed in the veterinary medical professional program. A top-quality school of veterinary medicine with full professional capability is needed in the western part of the country. It is estimated that there are 3,000 veterinarians in Argentina and very few of them have had training in public health. There is at present a tendency to separate schools for teaching veterinary medicine from the schools with mixed curricula in agronomy and veterinary medicine.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of teaching through analysis of present plans of study, training of teaching personnel, strengthening of the teaching in public health, and in better planning of curricula in general.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR -	2,800	2,800	2,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	-	2,800	2,800	2,800

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

ARGENTINA-6700, TRAINING OF STATISTICAL PERSONNEL

In 1971 the University of Buenos Aires began the organization of higher-level training in medical records in two stages: (1) a specialized one-year course in hospital records, and (2) a course in health information systems. A prerequisite for admission to the first stage is completion of the technician-level course in health statistics. The first hospital records course was given in 1972 with 17 students and was repeated in 1973. The first course on information systems is planned for 1974. The purpose of the project is to cooperate in these endeavors, including the technician-level courses in health statistics. Students successfully completing the three courses will be awarded a degree in health information systems.

TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	3,119	14,607	21,210	20,423
P-3 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN .3612	PR	1	1	1	1		-	13,607	20,210	19,423
TOTAL		3	-	-	-		707	500	500	500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	-	-	-					

ARGENTINA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	720,838	863,531	976,643	1,012,916
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,519	4,387	7,894	9,548
0106 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE VI)	9,209	11,623	16,146	16,889
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,976	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	5	4	1,881	1,189
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	1,589	1,931	1,010	1,060
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,897	6,720	6,673	6,857
0306 SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE VI)	236	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,364	4,298	5,082	6,883
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,332	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	2,423	3,564	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	1,077	3,156	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	1,738	1,963	2,166	2,225
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	659	-	1,416	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	608	645	-	645
0512 TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN LEPROSY AND RELATED DISEASES	-	1,800	800	1,700
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	44	300	300	300
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	174,559	254,201	271,931	278,567
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	3,519	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	1,950	-
0920 CHOLERA	41	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	840	3,252	4,353	4,943
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	4	2,661	1,700	1,900
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	1,200	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,094	1,908	1,978	2,114
2106 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE VI)	11,030	13,455	14,016	14,662
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,796	16,637	18,146	20,000
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	237	-	12,762	13,530
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	10,968	12,146	5,076	5,329
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,562	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,355	3,623	3,360	3,993
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	54	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,176	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,685	24,127
2226 RESEARCH ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS	557	-	-	-
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	514	614	582	634
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	26	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	342	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,574	1,775	1,891
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,830	3,565	3,591	3,753
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,425	1,344	1,018	1,018
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,510	1,858	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	112	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	708	71	-	-

3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,847	3,465	1,459	2,691
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	536	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,350	1,903	1,986	2,078
3206 NURSING (ZONE VI)	9,465	11,731	10,514	11,072
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	693	1,732
3211 SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING	1,079	-	-	-
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	1	574	4	4
3215 STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING NURSING GROWTH	1	-	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	1	140	1	1
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	788	288
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	678	1,838	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	715	514	514	590
3306 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE VI)	832	1,637	8,524	8,564
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	972	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	673	1,000	1,300	1,600
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	418	1,213	1,306	1,405
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	111	1,586	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	142	988	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	136	492	592	865
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	555	851	598	932
3506 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE VI)	7,223	9,393	8,207	8,670
3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	26,822	7,958	6,874	6,478
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	1,710	1,900	2,009	2,133
3606 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE VI)	4,624	-	-	-
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,529	4,375	4,558	4,964
3706 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE VI)	-	8,234	8,726	9,201
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,060	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,363	34,176	34,320	38,880
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	1,988	1,000	1,801	1,801
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	549	1,783	1,311	1,311
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	18,704	24,692	29,444	31,211
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	40,124	43,212	36,468	31,426
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,588	2,003	2,198	2,405
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	102,311	98,519	104,008	108,139
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	420	500	500	500
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	223	1,557	446
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,698	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	2,563	759	746	894
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	307	200	300	500
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,469
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	656
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	195	880	550	660
4312 COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	12	-	-	1,950
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	508	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	750	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH.	-	-	990	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	219	24,875	12,500	12,230
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	495	924	924	1,320
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,897	1,462	900	1,200
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,897	3,225	3,696	4,167
4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	4,007	2,397	1,287	1,573
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	838	1,921	2,811	2,936
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	828	800	720	720
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	3,728	4,624	4,280	4,395
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	169	171	180	225
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	3,056	3,154	3,362	3,499
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,154	1,606	2,082	2,182
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	480	3,050	3,572
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,031	1,237	1,327	1,420
4806 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE VI)	675	7,141	7,920	8,499
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,486	2,590	2,870	3,017
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,515	2,268	2,312	2,358
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	19,184	8,950	2,515	2,774
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	501
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	9,439	13,941	16,202	31,300
4906 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE VI)	9,486	10,058	15,637	18,684
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31,665	4,032	29,934	33,954
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,626	-	7,216	3,614
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	774	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,430	2,170	1,629	1,673
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	667	-	-

5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	1,451	2,231	3,479	3,744
5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	500	2,289	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRO-4827)	-	1,144	5,351	7,463
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,246
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	23,434	18,138	18,160	3
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	4,813	4,993	5,330	6,708
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	1,913	2,987	3,194	3,586
6206 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE VI)	14,025	17,368	18,112	18,882
6208 TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	1,320	1,320	-
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	986	73	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,243	2,873	2,727	2,846
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	25,564	45,807	62,331	46,265
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,151	1,862	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	874	1,198	1,284
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	1,688	1,818	2,067
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	182	317	475	1,001
6306 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE VI)	-	2,500	-	-
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	856	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,009	1,029	1,883	1,883
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,061	1,167	3,726	4,068
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	5,055	5,315	5,974	7,030
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	4,327	3,376	10,229	8,419
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,227	1,020	1,487	1,605
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	504	468	624	800
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	426	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	15,840
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,646	1,146	982	1,019
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	1,266	2,782	2,781	3,262
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## ARGENTINA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	886,991	1,434,702	1,218,747	1,112,737	720,838	863,531	976,643	1,012,916
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	192,971	280,148	307,686	312,826	310,201	386,415	436,442	449,407
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	296	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	186,192	350,400	350,400	350,400	93,869	170,990	110,514	103,919
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	7,741	-	-	-	55,194	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	68,821	68,488	-	-	47,922	55,981	43,803	30,901
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	61,778	46,149	48,363	50,575
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-
WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET	192,697	181,880	167,919	196,777	84,168	98,906	122,923	136,247
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	238,569	553,786	392,742	252,734	66,657	103,305	133,815	145,347
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	14	506	80,693	96,400

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	1,607,829	2,298,233	2,195,390	2,125,653
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	503,172	666,563	744,128	762,233
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	296	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	280,061	521,390	460,914	454,319
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	62,935	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	116,743	124,469	43,803	30,901
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	61,778	46,149	48,363	50,575
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	739	-	-	-
WHO-MR-REGULAR BUDGET	276,865	280,786	290,842	333,024
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	305,226	657,091	526,557	398,081
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	14	506	80,693	96,400



## CHILE - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973		1974		1975		
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
\$		\$		\$		\$		
120,290	12.7	151,853	10.6	450,200	25.9	352,339	20.8	
68,563	7.2	74,043	5.1	77,227	4.5	89,485	5.2	
6,522	.7	23,457	1.6	28,164	1.6	34,190	2.0	
10,895	1.2	6,719	.5	6,672	.4	6,856	.4	
9,076	1.0	6,473	.5	6,117	.4	7,018	.4	
470	*	522	*	433	*	574	*	
43	*	300	*	300	*	300	*	
39,964	4.2	31,904	2.2	32,305	1.9	37,647	2.2	
1,340	.1	3,161	.2	390	*	1,037	.1	
253	*	1,507	.1	2,846	.2	1,863	.1	
51,727	5.5	77,810	5.5	372,973	21.4	262,854	15.6	
36,823	3.9	61,435	4.3	178,026	10.2	182,748	10.9	
12,136	1.3	13,142	.9	191,337	11.0	76,407	4.5	
874	.1	610	.1	639	*	631	*	
698	.1	1,616	.1	1,934	.1	1,966	.1	
1,196	.1	1,007	.1	1,037	.1	1,102	.1	
649,706	68.1	1,075,942	74.5	1,087,216	62.1	1,128,531	67.4	
257,587	27.0	458,648	31.7	486,463	27.8	513,459	30.6	
145,782	15.3	141,852	9.8	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	129,234	7.4	129,173	7.7
10,811	1.1	15,255	1.1	3200 NURSING	20,461	1.2	41,269	2.5
34,702	3.6	213,449	14.8	3300 LABORATORY	259,207	14.8	259,711	15.5
275	*	1,481	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,366	.1	1,639	.1
24,558	2.6	17,800	1.2	3500 STATISTICS	13,404	.8	13,680	.8
7,521	.8	19,287	1.3	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	16,572	.9	16,738	1.0
33,938	3.6	49,524	3.4	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	46,219	2.6	51,249	3.0
392,119	41.1	617,294	42.8	600 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	600,753	34.3	615,072	36.8
79,323	8.3	256,333	17.8	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	258,974	14.8	233,668	13.9
119,034	12.5	126,629	8.8	4200 NUTRITION	126,645	7.2	130,245	7.8
9,635	1.0	7,655	.5	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	11,645	.7	6,100	.4
11,335	1.2	20,715	1.4	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	12,864	.7	12,925	.8
6,052	.6	4,044	.3	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	3,038	.2	6,061	.4
45,729	4.8	49,246	3.4	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	45,474	2.6	999	.1
4,187	.4	4,108	.3	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	7,459	.4	25,385	1.5
40,820	4.3	43,024	3.0	4800 MEDICAL CARE	30,007	1.7	47,320	2.8
48,789	5.1	51,868	3.6	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	75,875	4.3	119,629	7.1
16,766	1.8	34,709	2.4	5000 REHABILITATION	6,427	.4	6,472	.4
10,449	1.1	18,963	1.3	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	22,345	1.3	26,262	1.6
182,439	19.2	213,877	14.9	600 III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	210,827	12.0	199,699	11.8
22,679	2.4	4,990	.4	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	5,328	.3	9,388	.6
93,918	9.9	128,757	8.9	6200 MEDICINE	96,869	5.5	92,905	5.5
8,305	.9	8,414	.6	6300 NURSING	7,714	.4	9,793	.6
21,025	2.2	20,731	1.4	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	23,077	1.3	28,646	1.7
2,252	.2	6,465	.5	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	6,446	.4	9,255	.5
6,457	.7	5,513	.4	6600 DENTISTRY	8,353	.5	8,837	.5
27,803	2.9	39,007	2.7	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	63,040	3.6	40,875	2.4
952,435	100.0	1,441,672	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,746,243	100.0	1,680,569	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## CHILE - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT					
	\$				\$			\$		\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	475,419	4	1	11	219,297	21,323	8	17	78,704	-	5,127	55,616	95,352
PW	296	-	-	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
PG	73,306	-	-	-	22,183	175	-	-	1,273	-	4,051	21,486	23,938
PK	28,325	-	-	-	14,989	2,986	-	-	1,903	-	2,655	3,456	2,336
PN	42,186	-	-	-	16,195	1,268	-	-	1,448	-	2	7,019	16,254
PH	42,673	-	-	-	11,612	960	-	-	488	-	165	22,613	6,835
PS	3,292	-	-	-	570	-	-	-	-	-	2,722	-	-
WHO--WR	176,598	1	-	5	54,480	2,656	5	19	72,089	-	7,667	20,621	19,085
UNDP	110,327	2	-	2	66,533	-	1	-	29,400	-	-	4,077	10,317
UNFPA	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>952,435</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>406,081</b>	<b>29,368</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>185,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,389</b>	<b>135,088</b>	<b>174,204</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>42.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>			<b>19.5</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	457,842	3	1	13	285,558	17,095	1	17	30,096	-	11,021	24,609	89,463
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	131,396	-	-	-	44,810	4,432	-	-	1,471	-	6,579	25,144	48,960
PN	31,510	-	-	-	16,625	1,349	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,380	10,099
PH	58,174	-	-	-	22,462	1,147	-	-	4,090	-	2,083	17,600	10,792
PS	7,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,537
UNFPA	187,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	21	90,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	236,767	2	-	12	108,452	4,549	6	17	56,973	-	6,632	16,641	43,520
UNDP	329,661	1	-	18	115,424	2,779	5	6	51,520	-	-	141,406	18,532
UNFPA	506	-	-	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,441,672</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>611,869</b>	<b>31,391</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>235,207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,315</b>	<b>257,780</b>	<b>279,110</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>42.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>			<b>16.3</b>		<b>1.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	472,047	2	1	13	295,997	18,201	1	19	34,199	-	8,215	25,137	90,298
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	64,745	-	-	-	16,015	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	11,857	34,973
PN	33,022	-	-	-	17,446	1,416	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,498	10,605
PH	27,535	-	-	-	11,279	873	-	-	3,886	-	-	4,471	7,026
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	259,365	2	-	11	118,924	5,484	6	19	59,246	-	11,446	19,364	44,901
UNDP	639,459	1	-	94	326,818	3,917	1	15	71,244	-	-	200,496	36,984
UNFPA	66,980	-	-	-	38,791	3,910	-	-	3,300	-	2,921	5,520	12,538
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,748,243</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>842,360</b>	<b>35,701</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>260,932</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,582</b>	<b>299,343</b>	<b>287,325</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>48.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>			<b>14.9</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	534,540	3	1	20	346,392	20,523	4	22	51,703	-	12,167	34,539	69,216
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	19,255	-	-	-	7,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,834	7,477
PN	34,534	-	-	-	18,266	1,483	-	-	1,057	-	-	2,619	11,109
PH	21,179	-	-	-	9,278	421	-	-	2,632	-	-	2,800	6,048
UNFPA	185,000	-	-	9	17,000	-	1	20	88,000	-	-	30,000	50,000
WHO--WR	276,952	2	-	10	124,771	6,522	9	16	71,269	-	33,054	21,172	20,164
UNDP	498,675	1	-	58	237,641	4,372	1	12	51,526	-	-	183,784	21,352
UNFPA	110,314	-	-	-	58,203	4,510	-	-	7,500	-	4,331	5,720	30,050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,480,569</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>819,615</b>	<b>37,831</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>273,687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49,552</b>	<b>284,468</b>	<b>215,416</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>48.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>			<b>16.3</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PW-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PG-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PN-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$	\$	\$	\$

## CHILE - DETAIL

## CHILE-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Communicable diseases constitute an important cause of morbidity and mortality in Chile. There has been notable progress in the last five years in the fight against the diseases susceptible to control through vaccination, but there are others such as typhoid fever which have remained stable through the years. In 1971 acute communicable diseases, including intestinal infections, caused 6,264 of a total of 83,240 deaths notified in the country. If tuberculosis is added, the deaths related to this heading total more than 8,500, or 11% of the total in the country, even though tuberculosis has shown a continued decline, especially since 1965. These diseases include measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and infectious hepatitis. Poliomyelitis has diminished notably in relative importance as a result of increased levels of protection from massive vaccination campaigns. Venereal diseases remain stable or show a slight increase.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Chile in maintaining eradication of smallpox, absent from the country for several years; in continuing the reduction in the incidence and mortality from other diseases which are controllable through protective measures; in maintaining the decrease in tuberculosis cases; and in increasing control measures for venereal diseases.

TOTAL		-	3	2	3	TOTAL	PR	-	14,200	12,200	16,200
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	4,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	3	3	3	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	-	2,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	4,200	4,200	4,200

## CHILE-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Despite improvements in recent years, tuberculosis remains a major health problem in Chile. Studies have shown that the index of infection among schoolchildren age seven in Santiago is 16%, and the prevalence of the disease in inhabitants over 15 years old is estimated at 0.5%. In the interior of the country, prevalence is about 1.0%. Deaths from tuberculosis are about 3.5% of all those registered. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the organization of available resources for tuberculosis control, in training personnel, and in the development of operational research.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	3,836	-	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	830	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	2,806	-	-	-	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	2	-	-	-						

## CHILE-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

There are persistent foci of active canine rabies in the provinces of Santiago, O'Higgins, and Malleco in Chile, and the continued presence of bacterial anthrax in endemic form in the province of Nuble. The purpose of this project is the eradication of canine rabies throughout the country, through the application of such measures as massive vaccination of the canine population, capture of stray dogs, installation of a system of epidemiological surveillance, and control of the movement of dogs. At the same time it will provide for control of anthrax through the application of vaccine to cattle and sheep.

TOTAL		4	1	1	2	TOTAL	PR	72,037	4,400	4,400	9,050
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	3	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	6,762	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	15,275	1,400	1,400	1,400	6,050

## CHILE-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the Government of Chile in the planning, promotion, and integrated execution of programs for the improvement of environmental conditions in the country. The activities of the project will include, among others, the preparation of environmental sanitation plans as an integrated part of national health plans; the adoption of a policy for training and retaining the necessary personnel, both professional and auxiliary; collaboration in a new program of water supply in rural areas; the design of a system for the collection and disposal of solid

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

wastes in the metropolitan areas and for the establishment of a national program in this field; the installation of a program designed to eliminate any unnecessary exposure of the general population and of laboratory personnel to radiation above the level recommended by international standards; and collaboration in the training of personnel and in the search for solutions to problems of industrial hygiene.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	20,874	39,339	141,029	143,522	
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.2094	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	20,874	39,339	41,029	43,522
TOTAL		-	1	23	24	PERSONNEL-POSTS		16,662	24,239	26,129	26,922
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	-	22	22	DUTY TRAVEL		376	500	800	1,000
TOTAL		2	4	5	5	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		212	7,000	6,500	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		3,574	5,600	5,600	5,600
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	4	4	4	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	-	-	100,000	100,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	55,000	95,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	40,000	40,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	5,000	5,000

#### CHILE-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

This project provided assistance to the Government of Chile in planning, programming, financing, and executing national programs of water supply and sewer systems. Principal areas of required assistance included strengthening of the administrative infrastructure, financial organization, and legal framework. A national water resources policy is also required, with the specific goal of integrated development of river basins. In the water supply sector, emphasis is needed in connection with the rural population requirements.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	660	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		660	-	-	-

#### CHILE-2201, WATER AND SEWERAGE IN CITIES AFFECTED BY EARTHQUAKES

The object of this project in Chile is to recommend intermediate and long-term solutions to provide water and sewerage services to the cities of Valparaiso, Viña del Mar, and adjacent zones and to the urban populations of the region affected by the earthquake of 1971. Included in the project is a study of the Aconcagua basin, which will comprise a review of existing and anticipated sources of water pollution and water uses and needs, and determine the impact on water quality. The modelling techniques utilized will serve as prototypes for studies of other basins.

TOTAL		-	-	45	14	TOTAL	UNDP	-	-	158,900	41,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	-	45	14	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	112,500	35,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	-	20,900	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	23,500	400
						COURSE COSTS		-	-	1,500	-
						MISCELLANEOUS		-	-	500	5,600

#### CHILE-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The health policy included in the development plans of the Government of Chile includes the following objectives: (1) to extend coverage of health services; (2) to provide equal service to the various socioeconomic groups; (3) to provide these services on a free basis; and (4) to eliminate bureaucracy from the administration. The Government has established the following priority areas in the field of health: (1) maternal and child health; (2) oral health; (3) care of the aged; (4) rehabilitation; (5) environmental health; (6) the fight against accidents; (7) defining a food and nutrition policy; (8) increased production and distribution of pharmaceutical products, biologicals, and health equipment; (9) training of professional personnel; (10) creation of a unified health system; and (11) humanization of care for the mentally ill. This will require change in and perfecting of existing structures; the improvement of technical, accounting, and administrative areas; and the training of needed personnel.

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the Government of Chile in the establishment of fixed standards in its national health policy; to assist in the training of personnel at all levels; to provide assistance in the technical-administrative aspects of health services; to collaborate in the determination of the mechanisms which will be needed to improve planning of sector activities; to cooperate in studies on human resources in the health sector; to collaborate in the budget analysis in this area; and to establish a multisectoral program to provide for socioeconomic development of the Region of Los Lagos, through integrated community development activities.

FUND					FUND					
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975					
-----					-----					
					\$ \$ \$ \$					
TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL	63,235	134,255	127,363	129,791
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE .0944	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 56,471	89,675	95,463	101,891
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3034	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	25,713	33,675	36,163	38,091
G-7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .3292	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,176	12,000	12,000	16,000
TOTAL		1	10	6	8	DUITY TRAVEL	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	6	6	8	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	7,141	5,000	5,000	5,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	4	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	5,000	8,400	8,400
TOTAL		-	12	12	12	COURSE COSTS	-	13,900	13,900	13,900
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	6	6	6	COMMON SERVICES	19,541	17,500	18,000	18,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	2	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR -	26,280	27,900	27,900
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	4	6	6	FELLOWSHIPS	-	26,280	27,900	27,900
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP 6,764	18,300	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	6,764	8,300	-	-

## CHILE-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Chile.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
22 - - - -					62,298 - - - -					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 16,876	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	4	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	16,876	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	5	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR 45,422	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	12	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	45,422	-	-	-

## CHILE-3105, HEALTH MANPOWER STUDIES

After concluding the first stage, covering the period 1968-71, during which a general study was made, this project in Chile was extended to 1974 to permit the development of more intensive studies in specific fields. The purpose of the project is to complete the studies undertaken in order to determine (1) the indices that should be utilized to determine the probable demand for personnel in the field of health services; (2) the relationship between prenatal care and complications during delivery, maternal and prenatal mortality, and the effect of the quantity and quality of the resources utilized in resolving these problems; (3) the type of functions which can be justifiably delegated; (4) the epidemiology of dental damage and the way to focus on the solution to these problems; (5) the functions, training, and availability of pharmaceutical chemists; (6) the activities of nurses and midwives, the indices of investment yield, and the influence of nursing care and other specialized fields on health; and (7) the studies required for the optimal development of human resources.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
7,200 8,000 8,000 -					7,200 - - -					
SUBTOTAL	PR	7,200	-	-	-	GRANTS	7,200	-	-	-
GRANTS		7,200	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR -	8,000	8,000	-
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	8,000	8,000	-	GRANTS	-	8,000	8,000	-
GRANTS		-	8,000	8,000	-					

## CHILE-3200, NURSING SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to collaborate in the identification of nursing needs for health services as well as for teaching institutions; preparation of personnel; formulation of standards; and organization of nursing departments in hospitals and other health agencies. PAHO will cooperate in the identification of nursing needs; the improvement of basic, postbasic, and continuing education programs; and the promotion of research to define and resolve problems in the services and in training.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	-	-	-	1	TOTAL	-	-	-	18,834
P-3 NURSE .4041	PR	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	14,534
TOTAL	-	-	-	2	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	1,000
					FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	2,800

## CHILE-3301, BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The Bacteriological Institute in Chile is responsible for the sanitary control of foods and medicaments; the diagnosis of contagious diseases; the production of vaccines and sera; and the investigation of public health problems. The purpose of this project is the modernization of the laboratory facilities, as well as the methods and procedures for diagnosis, production, and control of biologicals. The quantity and variety of biological agents will be increased with the goal of providing adequate vaccines for the communicable disease programs; the facilities for the control of foods and medicaments will be expanded and modernized; and there will be applied investigation in the field of public health.

TOTAL		2	1	1	1	TOTAL	UNDP	30,988	207,500	250,000	250,000
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3846	UNDP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	30,000	28,500	28,500	28,500	28,500
P-5 VIROLOGIST 4.3766	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	25,000	67,500	55,000	55,000
TOTAL		-	10	27	22	DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	10	27	22	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	126,300	116,850	128,250	128,250
TOTAL		-	6	15	12	FELLOWSHIPS	-	13,200	32,550	30,550	30,550
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	6	15	12	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	-	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,200
						MISCELLANEOUS	988	11,000	1,000	4,000	4,000

## CHILE-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The purpose of this project is to provide training to multidisciplinary groups of professional personnel in Chile in the biological and social aspects of human reproduction and child development and in the administration of maternal and child health programs. Research is also carried out in maternal and child health, with emphasis on child growth and development and the analysis of perinatal risk. Training is provided to both national and international participants.

TOTAL		7	1	1	-	TOTAL		28,301	8,000	8,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	28,301	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,427	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,473	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,501	-	-	-
						GRANTS		15,900	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	8,000	8,000	6,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	-
						GRANTS		-	6,000	6,000	6,000

## CHILE-4101, EXPANSION OF THE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to reduce, within a period of four years, maternal mortality by 50% and infant mortality by 40% in selected areas of Chile where these rates are now highest. Simultaneously, activities will be increased in family welfare and in education in human reproduction and human development. During 1972, diagnosis of the situation was completed in the 25 areas which are to be incorporated in the program, and training of personnel was begun. In 1973, 10 areas will be included in the program. These areas encompass 25% of the maternal and child population of the country. Fifteen hundred individuals will receive training in maternal and child health, including human reproduction and development. Social and epidemiological research will be carried out in order to permit evaluation of the program and its impact on community practices and attitudes.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

CHILE-4201, TRAINING IN NUTRITION AND HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The objective of this project is to train pre- and post-doctoral fellows in Chile in basic and applied research, as well as in public health aspects of nutrition. Two types of training programs will be offered to professionals from Latin America. In the one-year program the candidates will participate in the standard Master Program of the Institute of Human Nutrition, Columbia University, New York, for eight months, followed by four months of field experience in educational institutions and national health services in Chile. The two-year post-doctoral program will comprise one year of studies at Columbia University and another year at the University of Chile, or any other suitable institution in Latin America. The training will include laboratory, clinical, and public health aspects of nutrition.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	6,387	7,000	6,000	5,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,387	-	-	-
						GRANTS		4,000	7,000	6,000	5,000

CHILE-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

Chile has approximately 3.6 hospital beds for each 1,000 inhabitants, but only 0.6 of these are reserved for the care of mental patients. These beds are all in psychiatric hospitals, whose limited installations and scarce human resources prevent the application of treatment in accordance with modern standards. In recent years psychiatric services have begun to be integrated into general hospitals as part of their health programs. In 1966 a mental health unit was established in the northern area of Santiago in order to develop a mental health program in the community; to demonstrate modern techniques of mental health care, prevention, and rehabilitation, centered directly on work in the community; to train personnel in the hopes of meeting the initial needs of a national program; and to instigate research studies.

The purpose of this project is to develop techniques of community mental health in the northern health area of Santiago for the purpose of later applying them to the rest of the country, and of developing epidemiological studies in mental health.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL		8,727	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
						GRANTS		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	3,727	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,727	-	-	-

CHILE-4401, CENTER FOR ORAL PATHOLOGY

There is an acute shortage of oral pathologists in Latin America. Consequently, there are few faculties of dentistry that can provide a high standard of training in this area and few places where good quality diagnostic services in this field are available.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Department of Oral Pathology of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Chile, in developing a reference center in oral pathology which would systematically collect, catalog, and index clinical pathological conditions existing in Latin American countries and serve as a training center for oral pathologists and technical personnel from countries in Latin America.

TOTAL	PS	-	7,537	-	-
GRANTS		-	7,537	-	-

CHILE-4500, RADIATION PROTECTION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Chile in a program of protection against radiation for an estimated 3,600 persons in 500 establishments having radiation sources. Emphasis is given to training activities.

TOTAL	WD	2,158	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,158	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

CHILE-4601, INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Institute of Occupational Health and Air Pollution in Chile trains personnel, carries out research, advises the Government and private organizations on subjects within its competence, and assists in matters relating to labor legislation. It has estimated that 6.8 million work-days are lost in the country annually through occupational accidents and diseases. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Institute in training personnel in the solution of problems of industrial hygiene and occupational health.

<b>TOTAL</b>		1	-	-	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR	6,080	-	-	-
		-----						-----			
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,821	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		4,259	-	-	-

CHILE-4700, FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Chile in the development of its food and drug control services.

<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	-	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	-	-	-	17,300
		-----						-----			
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	-	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	9,300
		-----						-----			
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	2						

CHILE-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In 1970, the National Health Service of Chile had 33,611 hospital beds, about 90% of the total beds in the country; in addition, there were 711 clinics for ambulatory care integrated within the hospital system. To maintain a high bed occupation rate (78%) and to increase as much as possible the efficiency of hospitals by decreasing the length of stay, a sustained effort in the area of maintenance is necessary.

The purposes of this project are to determine the present state of maintenance of buildings, installations, and hospital equipment, and to establish a system designed to provide hospital maintenance, which will include the various aspects of the organizational structure of the services, as well as coordination and supervision of activities at all levels.

<b>TOTAL</b>		2	-	-	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	11,017	-	-	6,800
		-----						-----			
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,427	-	-	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		7,590	-	-	2,800
<b>TOTAL</b>		2	-	-	2			-----			
		-----									
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	-	-	2						

CHILE-4801, HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE

The increase in hospital activities requires costly maintenance of equipment and apparatus in the health establishments. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Chile in the practical training of maintenance personnel and the compilation of manuals and guides.

<b>TOTAL</b>		-	2	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	-	9,600	9,600	11,450
		-----						-----			
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	5,600	5,600	7,450
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	4	4	4			-----			
		-----									
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	4	4	2						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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CHILE-4901, TRAINING AND RESEARCH IN DEMOGRAPHY

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Chile in the promotion of interdisciplinary study and research of the relationship of population dynamics to public health, in the integration of these two fields, and in the preparation of program plans. Special courses in support of these objectives are being provided at the University of Chile.

TOTAL	PR	15,000	-	-	-
LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		15,000	-	-	-

CHILE-5000, REHABILITATION

The problem of rehabilitation in Chile is a serious one. Studies on the subject have indicated that mental defects affect 1.2% of the population in Gran Santiago; that there are 2,500 children affected by blindness or near-blindness; and that there are 14,000 people, including 8,000 infants, who are deaf or have diminished hearing. The importance of the rehabilitation problem can also be inferred from the fact that there are 300,000 industrial accidents each year and that accidents constitute the sixth highest cause of death.

The purpose of this project is to provide specialists in the rehabilitation of deaf-mutes through university-level courses, with the purpose of gradually overcoming the nationwide deficiency of this type of professional. It is also proposed to broaden the field of this project to include rehabilitation of the blind and the physically handicapped.

TOTAL		2	5	1	1	TOTAL	14,341	31,875	4,800	4,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	250	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	2	4	-	-					
TOTAL		-	4	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		250	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	3	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	3,400	4,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	2	2					
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	2,800
						SUBTOTAL	UNDP	14,091	28,475	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,500	10,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		83	2,425	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		8,508	16,050	-

CHILE-5100, CHRONIC DISEASES

During the last ten years, and especially during the last five, modifications in the patterns of mortality have been noted in Chile, due to demographic variations, the prevention and early treatment of communicable diseases, and changes in the socioeconomic situation. Circulatory diseases, for example, have increased from 10.8% in 1965 to 15.2% in 1970. In general, there has been a noticeable increase in chronic diseases. Cardiovascular diseases have moved from the fourth to the second most common cause of death, and malignant tumors from sixth to third. PAHO has collaborated with the Government since 1965 in establishing a program of control of uterine cancer, and the School of Medicine of the University of Chile has set up a cytology department to assist this program. The last ten years has seen a pronounced increase in the use of radiation for medical purposes - research, diagnosis, and treatment. This has created a growing demand for properly trained personnel.

The purposes of this project are (1) to collaborate with the Government in the organization of a program to combat chronic diseases and accidents which might be prevented, through medical care and rehabilitation; (2) to develop a program of control of uterine cancer through early detection in the susceptible female population and its extension to other large concentrations of people in the country; and (3) to assist in the clinical use of radioisotopes and in protection against radiation.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	13,300	15,300	15,300
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,500	3,500	3,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	2,800	2,800	2,800
						GRANTS		-	7,000	7,000	7,000



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

CHILE-5101, CANCER

Malignant tumors are the second cause of death in Chile (11.8%). PAHO has been collaborating with the Government since 1965 in the establishment of a control program for cervical uterine cancer, and the School of Medicine of the University of Chile organized a department of cytology to assist in this program. The purposes of this project are to detect pre-malignant lesions and early cancer of the cervix uteri, to strengthen the periodic control of detected cases, and to develop an in-service training program for medical and paramedical personnel in the practice of cytology.

TOTAL	PR	8,500	-	-	-
GRANTS		8,500	-	-	-

CHILE-6100, SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

This project helped to strengthen the teaching in the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the Medical School of the University of Chile.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WP	17,866	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		607	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		17,259	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	-	-	-						

CHILE-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

Information is lacking on the existing relationships between health and population dynamics in Chile. There is also a lack of the personnel needed to carry on research and training in this field. One of the basic problems in the proper performance of health services is the quantitative and qualitative lack of human resources. Despite increases in the number of students accepted in the medical schools of the country, there are not enough being graduated to meet the present needs, which will continue to increase, according to current projections. In addition, large sectors of the population with low incomes receive inferior quality medical care; this is most obvious in rural areas. The growing demand for an increase in the quality and quantity of medical care is related not only to the increasing population growth but also to the health policy and the socioeconomic development planned by the Government.

The purposes of this project include (1) training, research, and extension of activities in the field of health and population dynamics at the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the University of Chile, contributing to the integration of these and related disciplines into economic development and social change; (2) strengthening of training in the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine of the University of Chile, broadening of methods of training for national and foreign students in public health, and collaboration in undergraduate and postgraduate training and research; (3) collaboration with the Government in increasing the number of professional medical personnel and in strengthening the teaching at the schools of medicine, integrating the concepts of preventive and social medicine into clinical medicine studies; and (4) revision and improvement of the training programs, extending the system to rural areas, training and improving instructors and researchers, and studying the problems related to the teaching of health sciences.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL		55,749	77,847	47,200	43,150
P-4 VIROLOGIST .4080	PR	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	55,749	52,647	26,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	7	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	26,447	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	7	5	5	DUTY TRAVEL		-	200	-	-
TOTAL		10	8	8	11	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		21,020	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		34,729	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	3	GRANTS		-	5,000	5,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	7	-	-	-	COURSE COSTS		-	20,000	20,000	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	8	8	8	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	25,200	21,200	37,150
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	14,000	10,000	10,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	11,200	11,200	25,150

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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#### CHILE-6201, TRAINING IN THE MEDICAL USE OF RADIOISOTOPES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government and the University of Chile in training in the medical use of radioisotopes.

TOTAL	PR	2,640	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,640	-	-	-

#### CHILE-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Chile in the organization and development of programs for the specialization of nurses at the advanced level in different nursing areas. The targets are to prepare 62 nurse educators (50% of the present teaching staff) and 230 nurses from the health service (10% of the nurses now in service). The interchange of these nurses between the health services and the educational programs will be promoted in order to improve the quality of the services and of the educational experiences.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	4,200	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,065	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		135	-	-	-

#### CHILE-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

There is a scarcity of sanitary engineers in Chile. Two universities prepare civil engineers and only one of these, the University of Chile, offers a course on sanitary engineering operations. National environmental programs have increased, and requirements for qualified personnel in this field need immediate attention.

The purposes of this project include the preparation of professionals, particularly in sanitary engineering, and other professionals, in the techniques of environmental sanitation, in the number and quality needed in the country; the provision of programs for high- and intermediate-level technicians; training of auxiliary personnel of agencies in the field of sanitary engineering; and the establishment of a research program in areas of interest to sanitary engineers.

TOTAL		1	-	1	1	TOTAL	WR	16,217	15,400	17,400	21,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,068	-	2,000	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	4,250
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,291	6,000	6,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400
						COURSE COSTS		6,858	8,000	8,000	8,000

#### CHILE-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

In Chile there are two schools of veterinary medicine, one at the University of Chile and the other at the Universidad Austral de Valdivia. Training in preventive medicine and public health is being improved in these schools. The country has initiated plans for the control and eradication of some of the zoonoses, such as foot-and-mouth disease, canine rabies, and anthrax. The first of these is a national program and the others are limited to zones of persistent foci. The Ministries of Health and Agriculture have jointly begun a national program for the control of brucellosis.

The universities, with the cooperation of PAHO/WHO, have established the following objectives for this project: (1) improvement of training by the schools of veterinary medicine in the country, focusing particularly on preventive medicine and public health; (2) conducting research programs; (3) improving the quality of teaching methods; and (4) study of the problems of animal health which affect human health.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	52	4,400	4,400	6,800
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	1,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		52	1,000	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	2	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	2,800

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

## CHILE-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

Epidemiological studies carried on in Chile indicate that 98% of the people suffer from dental lesions, with an average of 10.8 caries per person. There is one dentist for each 2,838 inhabitants. The purposes of this project are to improve the dental training at the University of Chile, Catholic University of Chile, and the University of Concepción; to integrate into the total program of studies aspects related to protection, promotion, and improvement of dental health; to promote services of dental health education and improve the practice of the profession in hospitals and in private offices, with closer bonds between the Government and the dental colleges of Chile.

TOTAL		2	1	1	1	TOTAL	HR	4,728	3,400	5,800	6,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	HR	2	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,728	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	2	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	1,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	HR	-	1	2	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	2,800	1,400

## CHILE - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	469,185	574,240	654,807	672,511
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,478	4,383	7,891	9,546
0106 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE VI)	1,069	3,874	8,073	8,444
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,975	-	-	-
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,895	6,719	6,672	6,856
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	2,362	1,535	2,541	3,442
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,329	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,211	1,782	1,998	1,998
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	538	3,156	1,578	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	348	393	433	445
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	122	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	63	300	300	300
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	17,927	26,096	27,905	28,597
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,408	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
0924 INTERNATIONAL SYMP. CONTROL OF LICE AND LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES	1,340	3,161	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	252	975	1,306	1,483
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	532	340	380
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,089	1,907	1,977	2,113
2106 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE VII)	7,879	9,610	10,011	10,473
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,783	16,606	18,111	19,968
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,520
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	998	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	5,482	6,072	5,071	5,324
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,717	1,560	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,355	3,621	3,357	3,993
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	208	1,560	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,171	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,677	24,118
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	511	610	579	631
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	23	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	340	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,572	1,772	1,889
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,820	3,560	3,585	3,748
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,060	999	757	757
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,509	1,897	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	4,818	1,400	1,600	1,600
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,842	3,463	1,457	2,688
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,600	2,600
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,348	1,900	1,983	2,074
3206 NURSING (ZONE VI)	9,463	11,729	12,266	12,918
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	692	1,732
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	574	1,865	1,926

3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	140	688	688
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	640	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,208
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	712	513	513	589
3306 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE VI)	832	1,637	6,089	6,117
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	672	1,000	1,300	1,600
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	416	1,213	1,305	1,405
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	111	1,586	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	140	989	774	774
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	135	492	592	845
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	554	850	597	932
3506 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE VI)	9,630	12,524	8,207	8,670
3513 INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD	13,572	4,026	3,478	3,278
3515 CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS	422	400	400	800
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	722	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,897	2,531	2,672	2,838
3606 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE VI)	4,624	-	-	-
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,856	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,523	4,369	4,554	4,961
3706 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE VI)	-	10,979	11,635	12,268
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,057	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	26,358	34,176	30,030	34,020
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	317	217	391	391
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	549	1,782	1,311	1,311
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	3,741	4,939	5,891	6,244
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,248	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	10,704	8,643	9,726	8,381
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,584	2,000	2,194	2,401
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	69,854	67,260	71,007	73,834
4211 RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION	419	500	500	500
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4213 IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	662	378	378
4221 SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,697	-	-	-
4230 NUTRITION TRAINING	2,560	4,936	4,852	5,819
4238 NUTRITION RESEARCH	306	200	300	500
4240 SEMINAR ON MALNUTRITION AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT	2,583	-	-	-
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	709	-	-	-
4247 SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,469
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	448
4249 OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTH. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	560
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	122	550	660	792
4314 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	60	-	4,245	-
4315 STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	507	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	375	750	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4318 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM	219	-	-	-
4320 SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,015	-	-
4322 DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4323 CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	715	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	495	924	924	1,320
4407 DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,264	975	600	800
4409 FLUORIDATION	3,893	3,224	3,626	4,086
4410 LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	4,007	2,397	1,787	1,573
4411 HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY	1,676	3,842	5,623	2,935
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	1,816	804	2,211
4500 HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	661	560	400	400
4507 RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	2,980	3,237	2,378	2,442
4509 RADIATION SURVEILLANCE	253	247	260	325
4515 COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	2,900
4618 MANGANESE POISONING	38,951	48,535	44,478	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	2,036	2,103	2,227	2,332
4708 FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,151	1,605	2,081	2,181
4715 FOOD HYGIENE	-	400	2,540	3,572
4717 SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	611	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	1,029	1,235	1,325	1,419
4806 MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE VI)	337	3,570	5,280	5,665
4813 HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,481	2,587	2,865	3,015
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,263	2,307	2,353
4816 PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,853	18,294	-	-
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,592	4,475	1,258	1,387
4829 HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,372	14,730
4831 STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	501
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	18,867	41,812	48,504	93,823
4906 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE VI)	9,485	10,056	15,637	18,683
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1	-	-	-
4910 RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,627	-	7,234	3,623
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,274	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	772	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	2,425	2,167	1,627	1,672
5010 STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS	-	667	-	-
5100 CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	1,449	2,230	3,478	3,743

5108 SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA	500	2,289	-	-
5109 CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRO-4827)	-	1,144	3,567	4,975
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,244
6000 MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	5,588	4,324	4,329	6,330
6100 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	4,813	4,990	5,328	9,388
6200 EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	1,910	1,493	6,379	7,170
6206 MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE VII)	2,338	2,895	3,019	3,147
6208 TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	1,320	1,320	1,360
6214 FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,002	74	-	-
6216 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,242	2,872	7,727	2,844
6221 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	21,299	34,354	31,165	26,987
6223 TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,150	1,861	400	-
6226 COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	873	1,197	1,284
6234 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	844	3,633	4,133
6300 NURSING EDUCATION	182	316	474	1,000
6306 NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE VI)	-	2,500	-	-
6310 NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	856	2,950	900	900
6317 SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,008	1,027	1,881	1,881
6319 TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,059	1,166	3,724	4,066
6320 POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	455	735	-
6324 TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	631
6325 EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,315
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	4,110	4,319	4,556	5,363
6414 STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	7,200	1,715	2,046	2,105
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600 DENTAL EDUCATION	1,225	1,020	1,487	1,605
6608 TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	504	468	624	832
6611 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	625	462	-
6700 BIostatistics EDUCATION	21,951	28,600	57,800	15,840
6707 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,642	1,145	980	1,018
6708 TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	4,210	9,262	9,260	10,867
6712 CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	13,150

## CHILE - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	483,250	867,432	1,093,436	1,008,058	469,185	574,240	654,807	672,511
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	303,024	243,849	218,000	258,295	172,395	213,993	254,047	276,245
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	296	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	73,306	131,396	64,745	19,255
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	28,325	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	42,673	58,174	27,535	21,179
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	42,186	31,510	33,022	34,534
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	7,537	-	-	3,292	-	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	187,000	185,000	185,000	-	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	124,656	174,771	181,536	173,763	51,942	61,996	77,829	103,189
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	59,570	254,275	508,900	391,000	54,757	75,386	130,559	107,675
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	13	506	66,980	110,314

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	952,435	1,441,672	1,748,243	1,680,569
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	475,419	457,842	472,047	534,540
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	296	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	73,306	131,396	64,745	19,255
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	28,325	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	42,673	58,174	27,535	21,179
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	42,186	31,510	33,022	34,534
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	3,292	7,537	-	-
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	187,000	185,000	185,000
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	176,598	236,767	259,365	276,952
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	110,327	329,661	639,459	498,675
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	13	506	66,980	110,314



## PARAGUAY - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
256,921	36.8	261,147	30.1	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	268,025	33.9	246,130	27.7
207,004	29.7	203,841	23.5	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	189,894	24.0	159,419	17.9
25,262	3.6	24,400	2.8	0100 GENERAL	24,758	3.1	26,786	3.0
110,324	15.8	94,036	10.9	0200 MALARIA	72,476	9.1	40,193	4.5
19,510	2.8	8,719	1.0	0300 SMALLPOX	6,670	.9	6,856	.8
1,861	.3	1,841	.2	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	3,576	.5	3,440	.4
936	.1	1,043	.1	0500 LEPROSY	865	.1	1,147	.1
34	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
48,657	7.0	70,609	8.2	0700 ZOOSESSES	75,704	9.6	76,299	8.6
-	-	-	-	0900 OTHER	780	.1	1,037	.1
420	.1	2,953	.3	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	4,825	.6	3,421	.4
49,917	7.1	57,306	6.6	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	78,131	9.9	86,711	9.8
35,828	5.1	43,348	5.0	2100 GENERAL	42,080	5.3	47,632	5.4
11,330	1.6	10,732	1.2	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	32,448	4.1	35,381	4.0
866	.1	608	.1	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	636	.1	631	.1
697	.1	1,613	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.3	1,965	.2
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
387,250	55.2	529,882	61.4	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	454,535	57.2	550,476	62.1
138,690	19.8	159,501	18.5	A. GENERAL SERVICES	173,230	21.8	183,167	20.6
81,347	11.6	83,710	9.7	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	93,522	11.8	97,088	10.9
5,401	.8	8,582	1.0	3200 NURSING	12,744	1.6	14,246	1.6
3,720	.5	10,869	1.3	3300 LABORATORY	8,002	1.0	8,501	1.0
269	*	1,477	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.2	1,634	.2
21,419	3.1	32,487	3.8	3500 STATISTICS	37,561	4.7	39,717	4.5
12,526	1.8	5,469	.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	2,670	.3	2,836	.3
14,008	2.0	16,907	1.9	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	17,369	2.2	19,145	2.1
248,560	35.4	370,381	42.9	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	281,305	35.4	367,309	41.5
13,549	1.9	21,368	2.5	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	13,748	1.7	14,250	1.6
80,707	11.5	81,379	9.4	4200 NUTRITION	91,464	11.5	98,259	11.1
5,081	.7	7,220	.8	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	8,620	1.1	7,664	.9
4,465	.6	4,222	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	4,630	.6	5,502	.6
1,362	.2	1,627	.2	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	1,746	.2	3,711	.4
697	.1	710	.1	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	993	.1	15,649	1.8
3,713	.5	3,410	.4	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,670	.7	5,953	.7
7,498	1.1	19,020	2.2	4800 MEDICAL CARE	34,290	4.3	41,211	4.6
128,779	18.4	228,766	26.5	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	110,863	14.0	166,685	18.8
2,349	.3	2,103	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.2	1,622	.2
360	.1	556	.1	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	7,703	1.0	6,803	.8
56,024	8.0	73,082	8.5	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	70,539	8.9	91,088	10.2
3,845	.6	3,987	.5	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	4,259	.5	5,363	.6
26,944	3.8	39,648	4.6	6200 MEDICINE	32,059	4.1	46,162	5.2
4,129	.6	8,418	1.0	6300 NURSING	7,760	1.0	9,873	1.1
9,249	1.3	4,826	.5	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	4,979	.6	6,645	.7
5,164	.7	5,064	.6	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	8,091	1.0	8,559	1.0
2,495	.4	5,150	.6	6600 DENTISTRY	6,600	.8	6,484	.7
4,198	.6	5,989	.7	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	6,791	.9	8,002	.9
700,195	100.0	864,111	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	793,099	100.0	887,694	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## PARAGUAY - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	326,025	5	-	9	243,832	21,867	1	4	7,562	-	6,842	27,034	18,908
PM	10,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	9,869
PW	292	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
PG	26,396	-	-	-	12,697	90	-	-	2,004	-	2,239	3,542	5,824
PK	121,309	-	-	16	40,757	3,440	-	3	31,871	-	12,464	28,349	4,428
PN	36,146	-	-	-	13,881	1,084	-	-	1,238	-	-	4,013	13,930
PH	12,950	-	-	-	3,242	116	-	-	416	-	165	5,309	3,702
WHO--WR	114,399	1	-	10	57,639	2,981	4	5	28,245	-	6,594	14,610	4,330
UNDP	52,567	1	-	-	43,238	-	1	-	4,533	-	-	3,464	1,332
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,195</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>415,504</b>	<b>29,578</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>75,849</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28,304</b>	<b>88,551</b>	<b>62,409</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>59.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>			<b>10.8</b>		<b>4.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	382,998	6	-	8	302,191	21,207	-	4	8,625	-	13,347	21,693	15,935
PW	1,279	-	-	-	1,239	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	257,525	1	-	17	107,156	3,986	-	20	33,216	-	18,636	44,819	49,712
PN	26,998	-	-	-	14,248	1,154	-	-	904	-	-	2,038	8,654
PH	22,682	-	-	-	8,316	454	-	-	2,740	-	-	4,484	6,688
WHO--WR	110,233	1	-	7	73,197	4,839	1	4	13,561	-	7,657	6,039	4,940
UNDP	61,892	1	-	-	51,103	2,329	-	-	3,431	-	-	2,925	2,104
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>864,111</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>557,747</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>62,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,640</b>	<b>81,998</b>	<b>88,240</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>64.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>			<b>7.2</b>		<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	395,014	4	-	10	297,138	20,557	-	6	11,213	-	15,344	28,013	22,749
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	24,416	-	-	-	16,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509	5,788
PN	28,294	-	-	-	14,950	1,212	-	-	904	-	-	2,141	9,087
PH	20,350	-	-	-	8,692	510	-	-	2,672	-	-	2,994	5,482
WHO--WR	126,162	1	-	5	72,318	4,514	2	8	25,067	-	14,207	5,512	4,544
UNDP	97,894	1	-	-	70,990	3,281	-	-	8,971	-	-	10,435	4,217
UNFPA	100,879	-	-	-	45,524	4,330	-	-	19,900	-	8,449	2,690	19,986
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>793,099</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>525,821</b>	<b>34,404</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>68,727</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>54,294</b>	<b>71,853</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>66.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>			<b>8.7</b>		<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	398,605	3	-	13	289,338	20,257	1	8	18,187	-	18,213	29,694	22,916
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	24,288	-	-	-	16,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,829	5,478
PN	29,591	-	-	-	15,654	1,270	-	-	904	-	-	2,243	9,520
PH	18,178	-	-	-	7,984	359	-	-	2,254	-	-	2,400	5,181
WHO--WR	152,786	1	-	11	91,482	5,545	2	9	26,622	-	14,355	9,615	5,167
UNDP	107,479	1	-	-	75,964	3,389	-	-	10,109	-	-	11,676	6,341
UNFPA	156,647	-	-	-	69,475	5,070	-	-	26,144	-	9,200	3,590	43,168
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>887,694</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>566,998</b>	<b>35,890</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>84,220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,768</b>	<b>61,047</b>	<b>97,771</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>63.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>			<b>9.5</b>		<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PN-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WHO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													



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PARAGUAY - DETAIL

PARAGUAY-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable diseases, principally gastroenteritis and respiratory diseases, are the leading causes of death and morbidity (36% of registered deaths) in Paraguay. The objective of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of notifications and registrations of communicable diseases and in the development in a pilot area of a program of control of the most common of these diseases which will be applicable to the rest of the country. From the operational point of view the program will encompass immunization of 90% of the total population against smallpox, 80% of those under four years of age against DPT, 90% of those under one year against tuberculosis, and 80% of those under three years against measles.

TOTAL		1	1	2	2	TOTAL	PR	14,580	7,400	8,800	8,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS		110	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		14,059	4,000	4,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		401	1,400	2,800	2,800

PARAGUAY-0200, MALARIA ERADICATION

The high rates of mortality and morbidity caused by malaria in Paraguay indicate a serious obstacle to socioeconomic development in the country, especially since the disease principally affects the rural areas and the major productive activities in the country are agricultural. Some 2.3 million people (83.3% of the total population of the country) live in originally malarious areas. During 1972 these areas were classified in the attack phase of the program, although improvement of the epidemiological situation has permitted a considerable decrease in operations. It is estimated that in 1973 an area of 300,000 km<sup>2</sup>, including 1.1 million people and corresponding to nine of the 16 areas into which the country is divided, will pass to the consolidation phase. From an epidemic peak of 50,304 cases in 1967, the number has decreased to 10,307 in 1970, 423 in 1971, and 94 in 1972.

TOTAL		3	3	2	1	TOTAL	PR	78,003	77,110	63,674	35,170
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0557	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		69,520	67,510	55,174	28,670
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0558	PR	1	1	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		6,040	5,600	4,500	2,500
P-1 SANITARIAN .0561	PR	1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,443	4,000	4,000	4,000

PARAGUAY-0201, ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF MALARIA ERADICATION

This project provided assistance to the Government of Paraguay in carrying out a study to measure the impact of malaria on economic activity in a group of selected families in an area of high malaria incidence.

TOTAL	PR	10,099	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		9,869	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		230	-	-	-

PARAGUAY-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the elimination of smallpox from Paraguay in a period of five years through the immunization of 90% of the population, and the maintenance of this level of immunity. The program will be conducted through the health centers and posts of the Ministry of Health.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	8,618	2,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,968	2,000	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,650	-	-	-

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PARAGUAY-0700, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

The incidence and prevalence of bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, rabies, and other zoonoses in Paraguay are unknown. The purpose of this project is to diminish the zoonoses by collaboration in the organization of a coordinated program to conduct surveys to determine the prevalence of the diseases and establish pilot programs throughout the country.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
		-	-	1	1			3,920	3,400	5,400	4,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		2	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		685	2,000	2,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		3,235	1,400	1,400	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	1	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	1	1						

PARAGUAY-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Diseases associated with unhealthy environmental conditions are the principal causes of morbidity and mortality in Paraguay; these include diarrheal enteritis, intestinal parasites, typhoid and paratyphoid. In 1971, a total of 17% of the people of the country had water supply services, and 0.6% had sewerage services. There were eight cities that had solid wastes collection services, varying in coverage from 5% to 60% of the related population groups; there was no provision for final disposal of solid wastes. Thirteen per cent of the houses in Asunción and 62% of those in the rest of the country were classified as unhealthy. Professional and technical personnel are extremely scarce, with only one sanitary engineer for about 94,000 inhabitants and one sanitary inspector for each 36,000 inhabitants.

The purpose of this program is to improve environmental sanitation conditions through intensification of sanitation programs, emphasizing their importance in the economic and social development of the country. This project will coordinate all the environmental health activities in the country, utilizing the available resources more efficiently. It will also include assistance to agencies which work in this field.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
		1	1	-	-			21,424	23,205	7,400	10,800
P-2 WELL DRILLER .3682	PR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		19,096	17,605	-	-
TOTAL		-	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		161	700	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	1	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		822	2,000	2,000	2,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		1,345	1,400	1,400	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	1	1	2						

PARAGUAY-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

This project provided assistance to the Government of Paraguay in decreasing the morbidity and mortality from water-borne diseases through the construction of new water supply systems and the expansion of existing ones. Investigation into ground and surface water sources for potable supplies and stimulation of financial assistance from both internal and external sources were included. Raising the level of production of local materials for construction of water supply and sewage collection systems should benefit the country.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	PR	1972	1973	1974	1975
		1	-	-	-			2,065	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,065	-	-	-

PARAGUAY-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The level of health in Paraguay is conditioned by a series of factors inherent in the environment, in the socioeconomic situation, and in cultural and nutritional factors that determine a high incidence and prevalence of communicable diseases. The general mortality rate has remained fairly constant during the last ten years, between 12.6 and 9.3 per 1,000 inhabitants (only about one-half the deaths are registered with the Ministry of Public Health). Infant mortality has varied between 80 and 108 per 1,000 live births during the same decade.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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The public health sector has five institutions. There is a plan for the period 1970-74 which gives emphasis to improvements in institutional coverage of the population, currently estimated to be about 65% covered. From an operational point of view, the country is divided into six health regions with about 233 health centers and health posts.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the strengthening of the health infrastructure to cover 80% of the population, especially that of the rural area. In addition, the national plan for 1971-75 includes a program against communicable diseases; supervision of maternal and child care services; control of some chronic diseases; development and extension of health and welfare services; training of personnel; strengthening of the administrative services of the Ministry of Health and other institutions; improvement in vital statistics; and a program of research.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		44,881	54,500	55,250	57,450
P-5 PAHO/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.0563	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	6,567	8,000	8,200	8,400
TOTAL		5	4	2	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT COMMON SERVICES		883	2,000	2,000	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	5	4	2	3			5,684	6,000	6,200	6,400
TOTAL		1	4	7	7	SUBTOTAL	WR	5,645	16,580	17,050	19,050
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,645	8,000	4,000	6,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	8,580	13,050	13,050
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	6	6	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	32,669	30,000	30,000	30,000
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	28,500	28,500	28,500
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						FELLOWSHIPS		2,669	-	-	-

#### PARAGUAY-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Paraguay.

TOTAL		7	-	-	-	TOTAL		19,657	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		19,657	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	4	-	-	-						

#### PARAGUAY-3103, HEALTH SERVICES IN DEVELOPING AREAS

Health care in Paraguay is provided by six main health agencies, each of them through a network of sanitary posts, health centers, and hospitals located for the most part in the urban centers of the country. Each agency acts in isolation from the others, with very little coordination among them. Most of the medical care resources are concentrated in Asunción and in some other urban areas, but the 40% of the population in the rural sector has practically no medical attention. The Government of Paraguay has begun to develop the rural areas through several comprehensive regional programs centered around the settling of the population in agricultural colonies as a means to improve the overall socioeconomic condition of the country. This development will bring with it the need for additional health care. The extent of health programs in rural areas is not well known because of lack of statistical information, but there are high incidence rates from gastroenteritis, intestinal parasites, bronchial and pulmonary diseases, and maternal and child health problems.

The purpose of this project is to set up a network of rural health services throughout the country, through a regionalized system of health care which would reach 80% of the rural population through conventional services and the other 20% through mobile units.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL		6,849	16,981	26,649	26,505
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3871	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		65	16,681	26,649	24,005
TOTAL		4	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,784	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	4	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	1,000	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,000	1,000

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PARAGUAY-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The system of health statistics in Paraguay is inadequate, with serious deficiencies in the coverage, accuracy, and quality of the information. Vital and morbidity statistics, as well as those related to the delivery of services and the use of health resources, depend partially on the Ministry of Public Health. These statistics cover only 52% of the total population of the country. Statistical personnel at all levels are insufficient in number and inadequately trained; this points up the need for continuing education in this field, as well as the requirement for adequate equipment, material, and transportation in order to improve the operational capacity of the services.

The purpose of this program is to improve the quality and coverage of vital and health statistics, establishing standards for periodical evaluation. With the collaboration of PAHO/WHO, courses at all levels, technical seminars, fellowships, consultants, and supplies will be provided.

<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	16,876	26,942	28,036	30,117
<b>P-3 STATISTICIAN</b>	PR	1	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		13,707	20,742	21,736	22,717
.0566						<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		-	7,000	2,000	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	1	1	<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		1,966	1,800	1,900	2,000
						<b>SEMINAR COSTS</b>		-	1,400	1,400	1,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR	-	1	1	1	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		1,203	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	-	1	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		-	-	-	1,400
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	PR	-	-	-	1						

PARAGUAY-3600, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Through this project assistance was provided to the Government of Paraguay in reorganization of the administrative department of the Ministry of Health; promotion of the adoption of rules and procedures to strengthen the administration; and introduction of modifications to perfect the administrative structures and procedures. This project is being combined with Paraguay-4800.

<b>TOTAL</b>		1	-	-	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR	4,926	-	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		1,012	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	-	-	-	<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		3,914	-	-	-
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR	1	-	-	-						
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	WR	-	-	-	-						

PARAGUAY-4200, NUTRITION

Although Paraguay is a major food-producing country, it faces a range of primary and secondary nutrition problems related mainly to protein-calorie malnutrition (28.7% of children under five years of age suffer from severe and advanced PCM), anemia, endemic goiter, and vitamin A deficiency. Food intake is inadequate, especially in low socioeconomic groups, although food availability is around 2,350 calories and 65.5 grams of protein per capita/day.

The purpose of this project is to improve the nutritional status of the population, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, with the overall goal of eradicating malnutrition. Specific objectives include (1) promotion of food production and its adequate distribution and consumption; (2) training of medical and paramedical personnel in applied nutrition; (3) in-service training of personnel in health services; and (4) strengthening of intersectoral coordination, leading to the formulation and implementation of a national food and nutrition policy followed by programs for the control of endemic goiter and protein-calorie malnutrition, anemia, and other nutritional deficiencies.

<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>		18,240	19,964	26,240	25,864
<b>P-3 NUTRITIONIST</b>	WR	1	1	1	1	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	PR	440	-	-	-
4.3683						<b>LOCAL COSTS</b>		440	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	-	-	-	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	WR	17,800	19,964	26,240	25,864
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		16,504	16,564	18,190	18,614
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	1	2	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		464	-	-	-
						<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		808	1,000	1,000	1,200
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR	-	-	1	1	<b>SEMINAR COSTS</b>		-	1,000	1,000	-
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	WR	-	1	1	1	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		24	-	-	-
						<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		-	1,400	6,050	6,050

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PARAGUAY-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

The real incidence and prevalence of mental illnesses are unknown in Paraguay, but, by way of illustration of the problem, in 1971 there were 4,200 consultations (760 first visits) in the mental health clinic of the Ministry of Health. In the same year, mental disorders were the cause for hospitalization of 5.5% of patients discharged. In the public sector, out-patient services are provided through three clinics, and there are about 620 hospital beds assigned to mental disorders.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate in the formulation of a mental health policy and structuring of an organizational unit to implement it in coordination with the general health services of the country. It is also planned to promote the upgrading of the psychiatric hospital, where conditions need to be improved.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		4,568	7,000	8,400	7,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	2	2						
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	1,200	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		1,200	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	3,368	7,000	8,400	7,400
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,368	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	1,000	1,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	2,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400

PARAGUAY-4600, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

It is estimated that in Paraguay 90% of the industries present potentially serious dangers to the health and safety of the workers. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Ministry of Public Health in the improvement of the evaluation and control of occupational hazards through a survey of representative industries, review and revision of existing legislation, training personnel, and structuring a minimum program of prevention and control of risks.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	-	11,650
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	2	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PP	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	1,600
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	6,050

PARAGUAY-4601, ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Paraguay in developing its program of accident prevention.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	-	3,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	1,000

PARAGUAY-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

In Paraguay medical care services are provided through five institutions which cover the public subsector. There are 2.1 hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants; utilization varies according to the region but, in general, is deficient. Average patient stays in hospitals range from 8.0 to 12.5 days, and there are 3.6 hospital discharges per 100 population. Population coverage is poor, since the Instituto de Previsión Social covers only about 10% of the economically active population. The health services of the Armed Forces provide for an additional 2%, and the remaining 88% are left to the care of the Ministry of Health, which is not equipped to absorb this broad responsibility. Other hospital and ambulatory services belonging to the Social Welfare and to the University provide medical care for small, statistically insignificant groups. In summary, health care delivery is highly deficient. This is aggravated by a low productivity of available resources.

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The immediate objectives of this project are to assist national health authorities in the improvement of the administrative organization at the central level, with special emphasis on hospital centers to serve as the basis for a regional system of hospitals and other health facilities. The project is also intended to organize and promote the training of health personnel to staff the services at both the clinical and administrative levels.

TOTAL		1	2	7	2	TOTAL	PP	2,174	9,400	10,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	7	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,803	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	1	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		266	2,000	4,000	2,000
		-	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		105	7,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	-	-

#### PARAGUAY-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

Paraguay has a birth rate estimated at 42.1 per 1,000 inhabitants; a fertility rate of 190 per 1,000 women in the age group 15-45; a maternal mortality rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births (1970); and an infant mortality rate of 94.1 per 1,000 live births. The mortality rate for the newborn is 41.3 per 1,000. These rates demonstrate the elevated risk of morbidity and mortality among the maternal-infant group, which is intimately related to the high percentage of births without medical care.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in improving the health status of mothers and children through timely and adequate medical care and improved coverage throughout the country.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL		59,591	165,900	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4001	PG	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	165,900	-	-
TOTAL		16	17	-	-	PERSONNEL-COSTS		-	27,016	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	17	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	34,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	16	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	-	-
TOTAL		3	20	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	11,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	20	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	22,950	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PK	3	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	27,585	-	-
		-	-	-	-	LOCAL COSTS		-	31,949	-	-
		-	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	59,591	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		22,493	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		5,749	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		24,244	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		6,005	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		1,110	-	-	-

#### PARAGUAY-5101, CHRONIC DISEASES - CANCER

Recent vital statistics from a registration area covering about 52% of Paraguay show that malignant tumors are the fourth cause of death, representing some 7.9% of all deaths with medical certification (about 39% of the total).

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government in determining the incidence, prevalence, and mortality from neoplasms in a sample area with an urban-rural population of about 620,000, to permit planning, administration, and evaluation of a program for the prevention and control of cancer to be applied in the whole country.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	6,400	5,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	1,000	1,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400
		-	-	-	-	COURSE COSTS		-	-	2,000	1,000

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#### PARAGUAY-6200, MEDICAL EDUCATION

There is only one medical school in Paraguay, which graduates an average of 45 students each year. The ratio of doctors to inhabitants in the country is 1:1,936; this condition is aggravated by the high percentage who practice in the capital city, which results in a rate of 22.7 doctors per 10,000 people there and a rate of 1.8 per 10,000 people in the rest of the country. In addition, there is a high rate of emigration of doctors out of the country. The teaching philosophy in the medical school is not in accord with the actual situation in the country, and this problem is especially critical in the field of public health.

The purpose of this project is the strengthening of medical teaching, with special emphasis on the training of doctors and medical students, with the goal of providing a corps of professionals who will undertake and resolve the various problems in the health sector. Objectives include the improvement of training in basic sciences; the strengthening of training in preventive and social medicine; the preparation of teaching personnel; the improvement of knowledge of public health on the part of graduates and of personnel of the Ministry of Public Health and other health agencies; and the establishment of bases for the formulation and operation of a plan of rural internship for all doctors prior to receiving their degrees, in such a form as to provide adequate utilization of their services in rural areas.

TOTAL		2	2	7	2	TOTAL	OP	6,964	7,000	7,400	7,000
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,103	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	1,000	2,000
TOTAL		1	-	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		1,668	-	1,400	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	1	-	1	-	GRANTS		1,193	-	-	-

#### PARAGUAY-6201, DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Various studies, including the Quadrennial Projections made in collaboration with PAHO/WHO, indicate the scarcity of health personnel in Paraguay. In 1971 there were, for each 10,000 people, the following personnel: 4.5 doctors, 0.8 dentists, 0.1 nutritionists, 1.4 nurses, 2.4 midwives, 0.1 sanitary engineers, 0.3 sanitary inspectors, 6.8 nursing auxiliaries, 0.3 statisticians, 0.4 laboratory technicians, 0.1 health educators, and 0.7 veterinarians. This situation is aggravated by an excessive concentration of professionals in the capital, to the detriment of the rural areas. The number of professionals graduated each year is completely inadequate to meet the growing needs of health programs, and a considerable emigration of professionals adds to the severity of the problem.

There is no well-defined policy of planning to provide the professionals which the country needs, either in quantity or in quality. The institutions who hire the graduates do not participate in the decisions regarding the type of personnel to be prepared. There is no definitive study nor any permanent registry of the human resources existing in the country, and there are no permanent programs of continuing education for health professionals. An Office of Human Resources has recently been created in the Ministry of Public Health, and it is important that it be adequately structured and staffed with sufficient well-trained people in specific fields.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the integrated development of human resources in Paraguay, in accordance with the actual needs of the country. This will be done through (1) carrying out a study of human resources in order to determine the present personnel situation in the country; (2) formulating a national plan for the preparation of the personnel needed, based on the above study; (3) strengthening the training of technical and auxiliary personnel; (4) contributing to the improvement of plans and methods to be used in preparing health professionals, including the possibility of creating a school of health sciences to cover medicine, dentistry, biochemistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, social services, and technical careers; (5) collaborating in the formulation of a national policy to provide for adequate utilization of the personnel prepared at all levels; and (6) contributing to the establishment of the Office of Human Resources within the Ministry of Public Health.

TOTAL		-	-	-	5	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	15,700
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	10,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	2,700
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	2,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	1,400
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	-	1						

#### PARAGUAY-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

In 1971 there were eight sanitary engineers in Paraguay for a population of 2,457,000 inhabitants. In addition there were 18 civil engineers working in the sanitary engineering field, which provided one engineer for each 136,500 people. On the other hand, the knowledge of sanitary engineering of these personnel is not up to date. Although there is a course in the School of Physical and Mathematical Sciences entitled "Urban and Rural Sanitation," its scope is not related to the magnitude of the problems in the country. These factors contribute to a rather precarious environmental health situation.

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the teaching of sanitary engineering, with special emphasis on training of professors, students, technicians, and auxiliaries, with the purpose of providing suitable professionals to resolve the problems of the environment as they relate to the health sector. Objectives include the strengthening of sanitary engineering subjects of the civil engineering curriculum through the training of professors; improvement of laboratory and library facilities; organization of a series of courses for professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel on environmental subjects; and promotion of applied research.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	7,775	3,000	3,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		898	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,877	-	-	1,000
						COURSE COSTS		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### PARAGUAY-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

There is one school of veterinary medicine in Paraguay, which graduates an average of 27 students each year. In 1971 there were 284 veterinarians in the country, providing a proportion of one for each 8,651 inhabitants, a relatively high figure. However, the underutilization of these professionals is also high, with only 39% working in the public sector and 61% in the private. The most important factor in the situation is the lack of application of modern technology to the cattle-raising industry and to the public health problems of the country.

In 1972 an agreement was signed by the Ministry of Public Health, the National University of Asunción, and PAHO/WHO, with the purpose of improving veterinary medicine education and broadening its academic and professional field, especially in the social and veterinary public health aspects, in accordance with the socioeconomic needs of the country. Objectives include improvement of the basic professional education of veterinarians in aspects of public health, strengthening of the teaching function, broadening of the programs of study to include social problems, and giving special emphasis to preventive medicine and public health.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,967	3,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,236	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		731	1,000	2,000	2,000

#### PARAGUAY-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

An analysis of dental care in Paraguay points up the lack of adequately trained professional and auxiliary personnel, as well as their irregular distribution. Sample studies carried out on various groups give evidence of high incidence and prevalence of dental caries in the country. In 1971 there were 0.8 dentists per 10,000 inhabitants in Paraguay, which showed considerable improvement over former years (i.e., 1:6,100 in 1967). However, the problem is aggravated by a high concentration of these professionals in Asunción. There is only one dental school in the country, and it lacks adequate physical facilities, equipment, and supplies for the teaching program.

The purpose of this project is to improve the dental training in the country, orienting it to the preparation of general dentists with major emphasis on clinical work, preventive dentistry, and a social view of the profession. Objectives include revision of the present curriculum, upgrading of the capability of the teaching personnel, and preparation of professional and auxiliary personnel in accordance with the actual needs of the country.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	740	3,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		740	-	1,000	1,800
						COURSE COSTS		-	1,000	1,000	1,000



## PARAGUAY - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>365,278</b>	<b>434,229</b>	<b>528,450</b>	<b>618,438</b>
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0106 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE VII)	9,208	11,622	8,072	8,444
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0200 MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES	18,255	12,102	3,756	2,374
0218 PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS	3,967	4,824	5,046	2,649
0300 SMALLPOX ERADICATION	10,892	6,719	6,670	6,856
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	1,841	-	3,440
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	-	-	1,998	-
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	537	-	1,578	-
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	694	785	865	889
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	742	258	-	258
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	34	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	44,733	65,156	69,704	71,399
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,453	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	780	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	419	1,624	2,175	2,471
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	1	1,329	850	950
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	600	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2106 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE VII)	6,304	7,688	8,009	8,379
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,494	13,246
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	3,285	3,637	5,070	5,318
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,348	3,616	3,353	3,987
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	20,667	24,107
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	507	608	576	631
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	21	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORN DISEASES	338	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,804	3,544	3,571	3,735
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	363	342	259	259
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,552	1,891	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3135 DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS	2,408	700	1,920	1,920
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3206 NURSING (ZONE VI)	4,056	5,027	7,009	7,381
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	288	288	288
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	676	1,837	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	728	576	526	604
3306 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE VI)	832	6,549	4,871	4,893
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	672	1,000	1,300	1,600
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	108	1,582	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3506 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE VII)	3,611	4,696	8,206	8,669
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	723	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	2,977	2,529	2,670	2,836
3606 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE VII)	4,623	-	-	-
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,369	4,246	4,426	4,824
3706 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE VII)	-	4,117	4,363	4,601
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,052	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	6,587	8,544	8,580	9,720

4100	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4108	CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4109	NURSING MIDWIFERY	3,739	4,937	5,888	6,240
4118	STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-
4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	10,697	14,400	4,863	6,285
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	59,830	57,612	60,828	63,247
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	799	789	775	931
4233	NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS	-	-	600	2,400
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4247	SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS	-	-	-	1,466
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	384
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	-	220	220	264
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	513	-	-	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,965	3,284	3,692	4,162
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	246	240	320	400
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	1,116	1,387	1,426	2,441
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	870
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,525	1,576	1,669	1,747
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4715	FOOD HYGIENE	-	200	1,270	1,984
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4806	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE VI)	337	3,570	10,561	11,332
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,478	2,584	2,778	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,267	2,312	2,357
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4831	STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	500
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	22,630	48,778	56,559	109,426
4906	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE VI)	9,482	10,056	15,637	18,683
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31,650	4,032	29,934	33,954
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	360	556	1,303	1,403
6000	MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	462	358	358	630
6100	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,845	3,987	4,259	5,363
6200	EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	1,905	5,957	3,186	3,582
6206	MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE VI)	4,675	5,789	6,037	6,294
6214	FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS	1,001	73	-	-
6216	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,926	2,781	2,901
6221	LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	8,507	11,447	10,386	7,708
6223	TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226	COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	3,368	1,816	2,065
6300	NURSING EDUCATION	179	316	474	1,001
6306	NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE VI)	-	2,500	-	-
6310	NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317	SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,024	1,879	1,879
6319	TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320	POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324	TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINISTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325	EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,318
6400	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	777	814	860	1,014
6414	STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500	VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,197	1,714	4,091	4,209
6507	SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600	DENTAL EDUCATION	1,244	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608	TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	511	477	636	848
6611	COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	635	450	-
6700	BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708	TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	1,682	3,702	3,701	4,347
6712	CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## PARAGUAY - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	334,917	429,882	264,649	269,256	365,278	434,229	528,450	618,438
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	164,769	185,438	179,959	167,242	161,256	197,560	215,055	231,363
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	10,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	169,900	-	-	26,396	91,625	24,416	24,288
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	59,591	-	-	-	61,718	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	12,950	22,682	20,350	18,178
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	36,146	26,998	28,294	29,591
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	67,789	48,544	54,690	72,014	46,610	61,689	71,672	80,772
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	32,669	30,000	30,000	30,000	19,898	31,892	67,894	77,479
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	100,879	156,647

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	700,195	864,111	793,099	887,694
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	326,025	382,998	395,014	398,605
PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA	10,099	-	-	-
PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	26,396	257,525	24,416	24,288
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	121,309	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	12,950	22,682	20,350	18,178
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	36,146	26,998	28,294	29,591
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	114,399	110,233	126,162	152,786
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	52,567	61,892	97,894	107,479
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	100,879	156,647



## URUGUAY - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
156,357	22.8	185,572	20.7	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	217,378	29.4	232,789	29.9
79,696	11.7	110,798	12.3	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	106,513	14.5	116,162	14.9
13,204	1.9	21,400	2.4	0100 GENERAL	21,358	2.9	23,385	3.0
9,959	1.5	9,000	.5	0300 SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-
3,070	.5	4,280	.5	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	3,641	.5
790	.1	521	*	0500 LEPROSY	1,128	.2	573	.1
34	*	240	*	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	240	*	240	*
48,651	7.1	75,198	8.4	0700 ZOOPOSES	79,697	10.8	81,386	10.4
40	*	-	-	0900 OTHER	390	.1	1,037	.1
3,948	.6	4,159	.5	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,700	.5	5,900	.8
76,661	11.1	74,774	8.4	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	110,865	14.9	116,627	15.0
43,634	6.3	52,889	5.9	2100 GENERAL	72,314	9.7	70,398	9.0
30,269	4.4	18,659	2.1	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	34,948	4.7	42,531	5.5
865	.1	608	.1	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	636	.1	631	.1
697	.1	1,613	.2	2400 HOUSING	1,932	.3	1,965	.3
1,196	.2	1,005	.1	2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,035	.1	1,102	.1
460,060	66.7	613,309	68.4	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	424,371	57.2	435,991	55.9
188,721	27.3	270,039	30.1	A. GENERAL SERVICES	214,035	28.8	183,203	23.6
116,719	16.9	93,918	10.5	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	80,745	10.9	82,380	10.6
5,400	.8	87,328	9.7	3200 NURSING	52,374	7.1	13,885	1.8
3,719	.5	12,269	1.4	3300 LABORATORY	9,902	1.3	11,401	1.5
269	*	1,477	.2	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	1,362	.2	1,634	.2
9,832	1.4	12,925	1.4	3500 STATISTICS	17,174	2.3	17,750	2.3
28,893	4.2	32,400	3.6	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	30,821	4.1	32,151	4.1
23,889	3.5	29,722	3.3	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	21,657	2.9	24,002	3.1
271,339	39.4	343,270	38.3	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	210,336	28.4	252,788	32.3
13,675	2.0	26,308	2.9	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	22,066	3.0	20,493	2.6
36,244	5.3	34,895	3.9	4200 NUTRITION	36,559	4.9	39,299	5.0
2,482	.4	8,347	.9	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	11,240	1.5	6,904	.9
7,027	1.0	7,755	.9	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	8,853	1.2	11,158	1.4
451	.1	542	.1	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	2,777	.4	5,741	.7
2,081	.3	2,610	.3	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	2,893	.4	5,399	.7
3,711	.5	3,409	.4	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	5,670	.8	5,952	.8
110,447	16.0	155,619	17.4	4800 MEDICAL CARE	28,167	3.8	43,160	5.5
87,552	12.7	93,696	10.4	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	76,938	10.4	95,174	12.2
2,349	.3	2,103	.2	5000 REHABILITATION	1,578	.2	1,622	.2
5,320	.8	7,986	.9	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	13,595	1.8	17,886	2.3
72,506	10.5	97,342	10.9	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	99,566	13.4	111,125	14.2
12,284	1.8	14,993	1.7	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	17,193	2.3	19,362	2.5
40,439	5.9	52,756	5.9	6200 MEDICINE	53,992	7.3	55,807	7.2
4,129	.6	8,417	.9	6300 NURSING	7,760	1.0	9,872	1.3
7,813	1.1	11,644	1.3	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	9,841	1.3	13,658	1.7
2,196	.3	2,064	.2	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	2,045	.3	2,454	.3
1,447	.2	1,479	.2	6600 DENTISTRY	1,944	.3	1,972	.2
4,198	.6	5,989	.7	6700 BIostatistics	6,791	.9	8,000	1.0
688,923	100.0	896,223	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	741,315	100.0	779,905	100.0
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## URUGUAY - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*-----PERSONNEL-----*			*-----DUTY-----*	*-----FELLOWSHIPS-----*			*-----SEMINARS-----*	*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	
	\$				\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$	
1972													
PAHO--PR	272,337	2	-	4	155,796	15,244	4	6	16,027	-	6,224	31,104	47,942
PW	19,100	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	2	562	18,143	189
PG	25,392	-	-	-	12,251	44	-	-	2,097	-	2,250	2,600	6,150
PK	81,115	1	-	5	21,715	2,983	1	1	33,719	-	7,231	4,227	11,240
PN	18,973	-	-	-	7,287	568	-	-	649	-	-	3,156	7,313
PH	24,671	-	-	-	9,076	880	-	-	218	-	82	10,640	3,775
PS	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO--WR	137,399	1	-	4	54,823	2,505	4	15	49,805	-	6,807	19,107	4,352
UNDP	109,879	3	-	6	96,648	-	1	2	6,874	-	-	4,448	1,909
UNFPA	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	688,923	7	-	19	357,859	22,224	10	24	109,389	2	23,156	93,425	82,870
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				52.0	3.2			15.9		3.4	13.5	12.0
1973													
PAHO--PR	319,743	2	-	9	214,637	15,170	2	5	18,215	-	7,194	16,739	47,788
PW	4,280	-	-	1	4,240	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	132,183	-	-	3	32,604	1,036	-	5	13,303	-	7,336	27,173	50,731
PN	14,172	-	-	-	7,479	606	-	-	474	-	-	1,070	4,543
PH	36,910	-	-	-	12,044	812	-	-	2,156	-	2,083	12,408	7,407
WHO--WR	139,726	1	-	8	80,739	4,299	3	4	23,963	-	5,435	16,711	8,579
UNDP	248,705	3	-	28	188,602	5,688	6	5	47,430	-	-	3,933	3,052
UNFPA	504	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
TOTAL	896,223	6	-	49	540,642	27,651	11	19	105,541	-	22,048	78,034	122,307
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				60.3	3.1			11.8		2.5	8.7	13.6
1974													
PAHO--PR	345,787	2	-	5	230,805	15,946	4	7	31,443	-	4,961	21,809	40,823
PW	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	27,733	-	-	-	16,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,969	7,645
PN	14,851	-	-	-	7,848	636	-	-	474	-	-	1,123	4,770
PH	13,905	-	-	-	5,629	488	-	-	2,020	-	-	2,357	3,411
WHO--WR	156,846	1	-	10	90,021	4,192	3	7	25,675	-	11,635	17,042	8,013
UNDP	112,178	1	-	5	79,987	2,960	1	-	13,971	-	-	10,793	4,467
UNFPA	70,193	-	-	-	22,475	1,995	-	-	19,825	-	7,145	3,340	15,413
TOTAL	741,315	4	-	20	452,974	26,217	8	14	93,408	-	23,741	60,433	84,542
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				61.1	3.5			12.6		3.2	8.2	11.4
1975													
PAHO--PR	378,533	2	-	5	254,896	17,463	4	6	29,997	-	6,811	27,005	42,361
PW	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	26,802	-	-	-	16,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,827	6,995
PN	15,529	-	-	-	8,216	665	-	-	474	-	-	1,177	4,997
PH	9,662	-	-	-	4,313	187	-	-	1,184	-	-	1,259	2,719
WHO--WR	178,846	1	-	12	96,350	5,094	4	6	32,230	-	14,913	20,900	9,359
UNDP	82,335	-	-	-	51,361	2,129	-	-	10,108	-	-	12,036	6,701
UNFPA	88,078	-	-	-	31,259	2,195	-	-	22,793	-	6,550	2,740	22,541
TOTAL	779,905	3	-	17	463,495	27,733	8	12	96,786	-	28,274	67,944	95,673
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				59.4	3.6			12.4		3.6	8.7	12.3
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET          PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION          PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY          PG-REGULAR BUDGET          PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          PH-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION          PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH          PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION          WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET          UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM          UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES          WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

URUGUAY - DETAIL

URUGUAY-0100, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Even though mortality from communicable diseases is low in Uruguay, there are occasional important outbreaks such as the measles outbreak in 1972. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of an epidemiological system that will provide timely alerts and standards of prevention among both medical and nursing personnel.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	2,523	4,400	5,400	5,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,523	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

URUGUAY-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in a campaign for the eradication of smallpox from Uruguay through immunization of 90% of the population and maintenance of this level of immunity.

TOTAL	WR	9,959	5,000	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		9,959	5,000	-	-

URUGUAY-0702, HYDATIDOSIS CONTROL

There is a high incidence of hydatidosis in Uruguay among domestic livestock, which causes high, direct economic losses as well as producing annually about 500 human cases of this disease. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the reduction of the prevalence of hydatidosis by interrupting the chain of transmission in those animals that act as intermediary hosts.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL	PR	3,922	8,000	9,400	9,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,922	6,000	8,000	9,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	-

URUGUAY-1000, CHAGAS' DISEASE

The vector of Chagas' disease has been detected in about two-thirds of the territory of Uruguay. About 25% of the population live in this area of some 140,000 houses, whose type of construction favors the presence of the vector. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in a program for the control or elimination of the vector.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL		3,945	1,500	2,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	3,945	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,945	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	1,500	2,000	4,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,500	2,000	2,000

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## URUGUAY-2100, ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the various governmental agencies in Uruguay dealing with the planning and execution of programs of environmental sanitation, particularly in those activities for which there is no other specific project.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	29,231	32,747	37,637	33,570
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0591	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		21,629	26,447	27,587	28,670
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,158	2,000	2,000	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,550	2,400	2,400	2,500
TOTAL		1	1	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,894	500	1,000	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	4,650	1,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	-						
TOTAL		-	1	1	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	1	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	-	1						

## URUGUAY-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

In global terms, public water supply services in Uruguay are relatively satisfactory, but if Montevideo is excluded the picture is different. The total population served through house connections is 86% of the urban population and 16% of the rural population. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in technical and administrative studies of water supply systems and their financing in order to obtain maximum return on present investments and future construction. Principal emphasis is focused on strengthening the administrative, financial, and legal framework and on overcoming the lack of trained personnel.

TOTAL		-	2	1	1	TOTAL		18,808	5,501	2,500	7,150
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	-	1	1	1						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PW	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	2,500	2,500	7,150
TOTAL		-	-	-	1						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	-	4,650
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PW	18,808	3,001	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PW	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	3,001	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		103	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		18,143	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		562	-	-	-

## URUGUAY-3100, HEALTH SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Uruguay in the formulation of a national health plan; in the restructuring and integration of existing health services into a national health service to be developed progressively; in establishing an administrative system to support the national health service that will permit active and effective management of the health services; and in the better utilization of health resources, especially through training of human resources.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		128,645	107,788	96,383	97,690
P-5 PAMH/WHO REPRESENTATIVE 4.3354	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	65,646	65,207	52,287	53,270
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .3380	PP	1	1	1	1						
TOTAL		2	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS		20,225	26,447	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		643	800	900	1,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	2	4	4	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		11,576	1,500	1,500	1,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		15,134	8,760	9,300	9,300
						GRANTS		5,524	15,000	-	-
TOTAL		20	5	5	5	COURSE COSTS		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						COMMON SERVICES		12,544	11,200	11,500	11,800
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	4	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	62,999	42,581	44,096	44,420
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WP	2	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	6	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,772	28,881	30,396	30,620
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	8	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,214	8,000	8,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,064	1,500	1,500	1,600
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,444	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		24,505	4,200	4,200	4,200



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

URUGUAY-3103, RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This project encompasses four departments in the north of Uruguay with an area of 52,545 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of about 300,000. This is a region with a predominantly rural economy with serious housing, health, and education problems, accentuated by the dispersed population and difficult accessibility to the services provided.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in improving the level of health, especially in women, children and youth, through the extension of health services to the rural areas and small villages, as part of a broader program to improve the general living conditions of the area.

UNICEF cooperates in this project.

TOTAL		-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	1,500	2,900	2,900
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	1,400	1,400

URUGUAY-3200, DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING SERVICES

Nursing care provided at the various levels of medical care in Uruguay is hampered by the scarcity of professional and auxiliary personnel and also by problems of organization of the services. In 1970, for example, the relation of nursing hours to bed days was 30 minutes in Montevideo and 10 minutes in the interior. In some hospitals the ratio of auxiliaries per nurse reached 78.7 and more than 10% of them had had no preparation.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in raising the quality of nursing care through improved organization of the Department of Nursing of the Ministry of Public Health; development and strengthening of the organization of local nursing services; standardization of nursing care; and review and updating of educational programs, selecting model clinical areas for teaching new techniques.

TOTAL		1	1	1	-	TOTAL		-	78,000	41,500	1,500
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
P-3 NURSE 4,3887	UNDP	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
TOTAL		-	15	5	-	COURSE COSTS		-	1,500	1,500	1,500
		-----	-----	-----	-----						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	15	5	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP	-	77,500	40,000	-
TOTAL		-	2	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	28,500	21,500	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	37,500	12,500	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	2	1	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	1,000	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	9,800	5,000	-

URUGUAY-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Uruguay in the development of a decentralized laboratory system for the training of laboratory personnel. Such a system will include central, regional, and local operational levels.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	1,400	1,900	2,900
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	500	1,500
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	1,400	1,400	1,400

URUGUAY-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Government of Uruguay in the improvement of its statistical information system, with particular attention to increase in coverage, preparation of standards, development of a program of medical registers, and training of personnel.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

URUGUAY-4800, MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the development of a coordinated system of health services which would cover the entire population of Uruguay; in the improvement of the organization and management of the divisions in the Ministry of Public Health responsible for setting standards and providing supervision and consultant services to the hospital system under its jurisdiction; in improving the organization and management of local hospitals and clinics; in promoting and developing training programs for health personnel with special emphasis on medical care and hospital administration; and in developing a demonstration area or zone for trying out organizational structures, standards and systems of work, as well as types of construction for provision of services.

TOTAL		2	2	-	-	TOTAL	90,261	126,700	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4,3520	UNDP	1	1	-	-	SURTOTAL	PR 10,000	-	-	-
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER 4,3608	UNDP	1	1	-	-	GRANTS	10,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		6	13	-	-	SURTOTAL	UNDP 80,261	126,700	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	6	13	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	60,000	57,000	-	-
TOTAL		3	9	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	15,250	32,500	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	4	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	2	5	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	5,011	34,200	-	-

URUGUAY-4803, SYSTEM OF INFORMATION AND DECISION IN HOSPITAL CLINICS

The Clinical Hospital of the University of the Republic in Uruguay has appreciably improved its internal organization, developing a coordinated program of activities in accordance with previously established standards. The complexity of the system makes it impossible to determine by traditional methods the results of this program, the identity and severity of possible problems, and corrections which might be needed.

The purpose of this project is to develop an information-decision system which, utilizing automation to reveal possible faults in the current program and comparing actual results with the goals established for the program, will detect possible defects and provide the basis for judgment that will allow the best possible solution for their correction.

TOTAL		-	-	2	2	TOTAL	WR -	-	11,800	18,450
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	-	2	3	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	2,000	2,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	3,000	5,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	-	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	2,800	7,450

URUGUAY-4900, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The objectives of the program are to control maternal and infant morbidity and mortality in Uruguay through the extension and improvement of services for these groups and to provide in-service training for program personnel. To achieve this, methods will be adopted to improve coordination among the various departments of the Ministry of Public Health and other national institutions which carry out maternal and child health activities. A study on abortion in Uruguay will also be carried out during 1973.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	17,740	65,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .4002	PK	1	-	-	-	SURTOTAL	PG -	65,000	-	-
TOTAL		5	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	3	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	3,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	5	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	15,000	-	-
TOTAL		2	5	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	7,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	1	-	-	-	GRANTS	-	25,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	5	-	-	LOCAL COSTS	-	9,000	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PK	1	-	-	-	SURTOTAL	PK 17,740	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	6,137	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	4,314	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	7,289	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

URUGUAY-5100, CHRONIC DISEASES

Uruguay has an elevated incidence of rheumatic disease, partly because of the long life expectancy in the country; this situation leads to a high prevalence of the disabling processes and conditions associated with the disease. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the epidemiological study of rheumatic disease and in the training of the personnel needed for the treatment and rehabilitation of both ambulatory and hospitalized patients.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL	PR	3,150	3,500	3,900	3,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	1	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	3,150	1,500	1,000	2,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	1	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	1,400	-	
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	1,500	1,500	

URUGUAY-6100, TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

One of the essential requirements for improving the systems, methods, and administrative procedures of the health services is the training of personnel in the fundamental techniques of public health, as well as new systems and techniques of administration. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the provision of this training. Eleven short courses are planned for 1974 and six for 1975.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	10,363	13,000	14,000	14,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	8	-	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS	10,355	11,000	12,000	12,000	

URUGUAY-6201, COLLABORATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF THE REPUBLIC

The disequilibrium between the demand for health care and existing professional resources in the health services makes it mandatory to establish a permanent system of evaluation of the training being provided, and to adjust the plans and methods of such training to the adequate preparation of teaching personnel, in order to provide sufficient health personnel in both number and quality. In addition, there is the need for continuing education in order to adjust services to technical process and social change, and the University is expected to create opportunities to satisfy this need.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the University of the Republic in the strengthening of its undergraduate and postgraduate training; in the integration of preventive and social aspects into clinical courses; in better coordination between teaching institutions and the health services; in training teaching personnel; and in planning, evaluation, and research.

TOTAL		1	3	3	3	TOTAL	WR	18,298	17,660	20,000	18,700
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	207	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		8	3	4	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,500	1,900	2,000	
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	18,096	10,160	12,100	10,700	
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	7	1	2	1						

URUGUAY-6400, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION

The purpose of the project is to improve the technical preparation of professional personnel working in the field of sanitary engineering in Uruguay, through short courses in specific areas and through applied research in concrete problems.

TOTAL		1	1	1	2	TOTAL	WR	5,561	9,000	7,000	10,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	1	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,267	2,000	2,000	4,000	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,439	4,000	3,000	3,000	
						COURSE COSTS	2,875	3,000	2,000	3,000	

## URUGUAY - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS	337,017	397,047	466,395	528,545
0100 EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,474	4,378	7,886	9,542
0106 EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE VI)	9,207	11,622	8,072	8,443
0111 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS	-	1,000	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	-	920	-	2,063
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,324	-	-	-
0409 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY	1,209	1,782	-	-
0410 COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY	537	1,578	-	1,578
0500 LEPROSY CONTROL	346	392	432	444
0507 COURSES ON REHABILIT. AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)	324	-	696	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	120	129	-	129
0600 VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL	34	240	240	240
0700 PAN AMERICAN ZOONOSES CENTER	44,725	65,146	69,697	71,386
0708 RABIES CONTROL	4	600	600	500
0718 SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOONOSES	-	1,452	-	-
0919 EVOLUTION AND CONTROL OF MYCOBACTERIOSES (LEPROSY/TUBERCULOSIS)	-	-	390	-
0920 CHOLERA	40	-	-	-
0923 DISEASES PREVENTABLE BY VACCINES	-	-	-	1,037
1008 CHAGAS' DISEASE	3	2,659	1,700	1,900
2100 ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	2,082	1,906	1,976	2,111
2106 SANITARY ENGINEERING (ZONE VI)	6,303	7,687	8,009	8,378
2114 PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER	9,771	16,567	18,079	19,946
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	231	-	12,491	13,243
2120 CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS	-	-	969	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	5,481	6,065	5,070	5,318
2213 STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES	1,749	1,589	-	-
2220 PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,348	3,614	3,353	3,987
2223 SEMINAR ON PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	53	212	1,590	-
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2225 MANAGEMENT DEVELOP. CENTER FOR ENVIRONM. PROTECTION SERVICES	-	-	70,667	24,107
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	507	608	576	631
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	20	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	-	-	60	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT Aedes Aegypti BORNE DISEASES	338	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,569	1,769	1,885
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,569	3,734
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	709	669	507	507
3129 RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES	2,552	1,891	-	-
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	1,045	104	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3139 PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM	-	-	2,650	2,650
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	534	-	-
3200 NURSING SERVICES	1,345	1,899	1,980	2,072
3206 NURSING (ZONE VI)	4,055	5,027	5,257	5,536
3210 HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES	-	-	670	1,681
3213 SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES	-	-	960	-
3214 PROGRAMMING FOR NURSING	-	556	-	-
3216 STANDARDS IN NURSING PRACTICE	-	136	-	-
3219 CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING	-	-	-	1,617
3222 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING	-	272	272	272
3223 SYSTEMS OF NURSING	-	638	1,735	-
3225 UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	-	-	-	1,207
3300 LABORATORY SERVICES	727	526	526	604
3306 LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE VI)	832	6,549	4,871	4,893
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3311 TRAINING LABORATORY PERSONNEL	672	1,000	1,300	1,600
3316 PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS	413	1,212	1,305	1,404
3318 MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	108	1,582	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	135	987	772	772
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	590	862
3500 HEALTH STATISTICS	552	849	596	931
3506 HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE VI)	3,610	4,696	8,205	8,669
3516 REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING	380	-	723	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH	3,402	2,213	2,334	2,481
3606 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE VI)	4,623	-	-	-
3607 MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,940	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,365	4,245	4,424	4,822
3706 HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE VI)	-	4,117	4,363	4,600
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,057	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	16,472	21,360	12,870	14,580
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	316	217	390	390
4108 CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS	558	1,814	1,335	1,335
4109 NURSING MIDWIFERY	7,481	9,877	11,777	12,485
4118 STUDY GROUP ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY SERVICES	-	-	1,272	-

4126	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	5,343	14,400	7,292	6,283
4200	NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203	INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	31,394	30,236	31,921	33,192
4213	IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER	-	651	372	372
4221	SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES	-	222	222	222
4225	GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,414	-	-	-
4230	NUTRITION TRAINING	1,598	1,645	1,617	1,939
4238	NUTRITION RESEARCH	303	200	300	500
4248	NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	201
4249	OPER. RES. IN METHODS OF PREV. MALNUTR. AND IMPROV. NUTRI. STATU	-	-	-	544
4300	MENTAL HEALTH	-	220	220	396
4312	COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY	-	-	-	1,300
4314	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY	-	-	4,245	-
4315	STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS	513	-	-	-
4316	EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	-	1,125	-
4320	SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION	-	1,013	-	-
4322	DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES	-	-	-	308
4323	CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	714	-	-
4400	DENTAL HEALTH	500	938	938	1,340
4409	FLUORIDATION	3,965	3,284	3,692	4,162
4410	LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS	2,562	1,533	823	1,006
4500	HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION	81	80	400	400
4507	RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION	370	467	2,377	2,441
4515	COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS	-	-	-	2,900
4700	FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL	1,523	1,575	1,669	1,747
4708	FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER	2,188	1,634	2,121	2,222
4715	FOOD HYGIENE	-	200	1,270	1,983
4717	SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE	-	-	610	-
4800	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES	998	1,199	1,284	1,377
4806	MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE VI)	337	3,569	2,640	2,833
4813	HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION	2,478	2,584	2,778	2,926
4815	TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,266	2,310	2,356
4816	PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE	14,862	19,301	-	-
4829	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING	-	-	7,355	14,719
4831	STUDY GROUP ON MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS IN LATIN AMERICA	-	-	-	499
4900	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	18,859	13,936	16,147	31,257
4906	HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE VI)	9,482	10,056	15,635	18,682
4909	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	36,926	4,704	34,923	39,613
4910	RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,621	-	7,233	3,622
4912	SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS (IF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913	ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	771	-	-	-
5000	REHABILITATION	2,349	2,103	1,578	1,622
5100	CHRONIC DISEASES (FORMERLY AMRO-4810)	2,170	3,342	4,345	4,678
5109	CANCER CONTROL (FORMERLY AMRO-4827)	-	1,144	5,350	7,463
5110	CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,245
6000	MEDICAL EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS	1,704	1,319	1,320	5,061
6100	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH	1,921	1,993	3,193	5,362
6200	EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES	1,903	1,487	4,780	7,166
6206	MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE VII)	2,337	2,895	3,019	3,147
6216	BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL	2,284	2,926	2,781	2,901
6221	LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	12,767	22,898	20,773	15,419
6223	TEACHING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	1,146	1,859	400	-
6226	COMMUNITY-CENTERED RESEARCH IN MEDICAL EDUCATION	-	871	1,195	1,282
6234	PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY	-	841	2,724	4,131
6300	NURSING EDUCATION	179	315	474	1,001
6306	NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE VII)	-	2,500	-	-
6310	NURSING EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS	851	2,950	900	900
6317	SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION	1,004	1,024	1,879	1,879
6319	TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES	2,095	1,186	3,793	4,143
6320	POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING	-	442	714	-
6324	TRAIN. OF PROF., ADMINSTR., AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS	-	-	-	632
6325	EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING	-	-	-	1,317
6400	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	1,555	1,632	1,722	2,027
6414	STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	-	-	-	496
6500	VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	2,196	1,714	2,045	2,104
6507	SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350
6600	DENTAL EDUCATION	1,244	1,038	1,514	1,636
6608	TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL	203	189	252	336
6611	COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE	-	252	178	-
6700	BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION	878	1,144	2,112	2,112
6707	LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES	1,638	1,143	978	1,017
6708	TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS	1,682	3,702	3,701	4,345
6712	CONTINUING EDUC. FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	-	526

## URUGUAY - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	351,906	499,176	274,920	251,360	337,017	397,047	466,395	528,545
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	132,133	144,054	142,374	147,640	140,204	175,689	203,413	230,893
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	18,808	3,001	-	-	292	1,279	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	65,000	-	-	25,392	67,183	27,733	26,802
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	18,597	-	-	-	62,518	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	24,671	36,910	13,905	9,662
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	18,973	14,172	14,851	15,529
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	102,107	83,121	92,546	103,720	35,292	56,605	64,032	75,126
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	80,261	204,000	40,000	-	29,618	44,705	72,178	82,335
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	12	504	70,193	88,078

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	688,923	896,223	741,315	779,905
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	272,337	319,743	345,787	378,533
PM-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY	19,100	4,280	90	120
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	25,392	132,183	27,733	26,802
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	81,115	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	24,671	36,910	13,905	9,662
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	18,973	14,172	14,851	15,529
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	45	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	137,399	139,726	156,578	178,846
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	109,879	248,705	112,178	82,335
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	12	504	70,193	88,078





## PART III, WASHINGTON OFFICE PROJECTS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
293,752	42.5	250,519	31.1	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	268,325	37.2	273,011	39.4
218,434	31.6	183,859	22.8	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	183,956	25.5	186,485	26.9
22,377	3.2	40,352	5.0	0100 GENERAL	41,593	5.8	43,036	6.2
3,200	.5	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
1	*	-	-	0500 LEPROSY	-	-	-	-
187,461	27.1	130,316	16.1	0700 ZOOZOSES	139,413	19.3	142,799	20.6
5,359	.8	12,641	1.6	0900 OTHER	-	-	-	-
36	*	550	.1	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	2,950	.4	650	.1
75,318	10.9	66,660	8.3	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	84,369	11.7	86,526	12.5
12,068	1.8	23,833	3.0	2100 GENERAL	39,739	5.5	42,341	6.1
2,305	.3	-	-	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-
60,945	8.8	42,827	5.3	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	44,630	6.2	44,185	6.4
398,067	57.5	442,102	54.7	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	440,195	60.9	420,506	60.5
173,561	25.1	201,209	24.9	A. GENERAL SERVICES	180,728	25.1	198,979	28.6
161,724	23.4	163,119	20.2	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	158,693	22.0	183,436	26.4
1,938	.3	-	-	3300 LABORATORY	-	-	-	-
134	*	490	.1	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	589	.1	862	.1
9,765	1.4	37,600	4.6	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	21,446	3.0	14,681	2.1
224,506	32.4	240,893	29.8	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	259,467	35.8	221,527	30.9
2,229	.3	-	-	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	9,723	1.3	-	-
159,189	23.0	177,624	22.0	4200 NUTRITION	187,386	25.9	196,535	28.3
-	-	2,179	.3	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	2,355	.3	-	-
-	-	4,471	.5	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	1,980	.3	5,445	.8
38,948	5.6	48,534	6.0	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	44,478	6.1	-	-
11,101	1.6	6,741	.8	4800 MEDICAL CARE	3,567	.5	3,742	.5
13,039	1.9	1,344	.2	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	9,978	1.4	11,318	1.6
-	-	-	-	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	-	-	4,487	.7
-	-	114,907	14.2	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	14,000	1.9	350	.1
-	-	114,557	14.2	6200 MEDICINE	14,000	1.9	-	-
-	-	350	*	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	-	-	350	.1
691,819	100.0	807,528	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	722,520	100.0	693,867	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

PART III, WASHINGTON OFFICE PROJECTS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT					
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	247,613	-	-	-	140,693	13,674	-	24	40,333	-	12,531	5,029	35,353
PG	189,794	-	-	-	48,092	2,232	-	-	231	-	9,244	34,663	95,332
PK	13,974	-	-	-	169	669	-	-	8,208	-	2,704	1,689	535
PN	88,873	-	-	-	34,124	2,668	-	-	3,047	-	1	14,786	34,247
PH	31,509	-	-	-	6,794	281	-	-	1,025	-	41	18,516	4,852
PS	7,054	-	-	-	688	-	-	-	-	-	2,720	646	3,000
WHO--WR	93,934	-	-	2	37,777	1,488	1	28	47,002	-	7,472	195	-
UNDP	19,068	-	-	-	10,998	-	-	-	1,794	-	-	5,061	1,215
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>691,819</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>279,335</b>	<b>21,012</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>101,640</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,713</b>	<b>80,585</b>	<b>174,534</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>40.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>			<b>14.7</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	236,620	2	5	2	155,377	15,902	2	21	39,879	-	7,056	933	17,473
PG	246,306	2	1	10	127,308	4,900	-	-	1,344	-	3,216	14,153	95,385
PN	66,380	-	-	-	35,027	2,839	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,012	21,277
PH	50,055	-	-	-	22,808	854	-	-	5,546	-	-	8,872	11,975
WHO--WR	176,533	2	-	13	106,632	4,276	4	6	29,985	-	8,175	14,765	12,700
UNDP	31,634	-	-	-	21,106	900	-	-	5,839	-	-	3,000	589
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>807,528</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>468,458</b>	<b>29,671</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>84,818</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,447</b>	<b>46,735</b>	<b>159,399</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>58.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>			<b>10.5</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	259,464	2	6	2	171,525	15,306	2	21	39,700	-	7,772	4,410	20,751
PG	105,472	2	1	-	57,815	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	9,519	34,238
PN	69,566	-	-	-	36,755	2,981	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,262	22,343
PH	43,673	-	-	-	18,696	884	-	-	5,546	-	-	5,840	12,707
WHO--WR	178,807	2	-	13	108,174	4,566	4	6	31,065	-	12,600	14,722	7,680
UNDP	53,915	-	-	-	33,202	1,404	-	-	6,788	-	-	10,268	2,253
UNFPA	11,623	-	-	-	2,143	160	-	-	5,350	-	1,862	-	2,108
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>722,520</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>428,310</b>	<b>29,201</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90,674</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,234</b>	<b>50,021</b>	<b>102,080</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>59.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>			<b>12.5</b>		<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	279,189	2	6	2	184,897	19,049	2	21	41,020	-	8,976	5,041	20,706
PG	38,082	-	-	-	30,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657	5,985
PN	72,752	-	-	-	38,484	3,123	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,516	23,404
PH	44,603	-	-	-	19,530	884	-	-	5,546	-	-	5,900	12,743
WHO--WR	197,523	2	-	13	114,191	5,244	4	6	31,065	-	8,511	15,537	22,975
UNDP	50,400	-	-	-	31,031	1,373	-	-	4,768	-	-	10,912	2,316
UNFPA	11,318	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	5,798	-	1,400	-	2,920
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>693,867</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>419,773</b>	<b>29,673</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>90,422</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,887</b>	<b>44,563</b>	<b>90,549</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>60.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>13.0</b>		<b>2.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>

PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WO--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

## CANADA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3			1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
4,080	11.5	3,161	1.6	I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	12,760	12.5	13,848	16.3
2,670	7.5	3,161	1.6	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	-	-	-	-
1,329	3.7	-	-	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-
1	*	-	-	0500 LEPROSY	-	-	-	-
1,340	3.8	3,161	1.6	0900 OTHER	-	-	-	-
1,410	4.0	-	-	B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	12,760	12.5	13,848	16.3
236	.7	-	-	2100 GENERAL	12,760	12.5	13,848	16.3
1,172	3.3	-	-	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	-	-	-	-
2	*	-	-	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	-	-
31,562	88.5	82,109	41.1	II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	74,966	73.7	71,281	83.7
18,007	50.5	77,300	38.7	A. GENERAL SERVICES	61,803	60.8	55,318	65.0
9,453	26.5	39,700	19.9	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	40,357	39.7	40,637	47.7
971	2.7	-	-	3300 LABORATORY	-	-	-	-
7,583	21.3	37,600	18.8	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	21,446	21.1	14,681	17.3
13,555	38.0	4,809	2.4	B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	13,163	12.9	15,963	18.7
3,000	8.4	2,000	1.0	4200 NUTRITION	2,195	2.1	2,401	2.8
-	-	1,465	.7	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	990	1.0	-	-
10,555	29.6	1,344	.7	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	9,978	9.8	11,318	13.3
-	-	-	-	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	-	-	2,244	2.6
-	-	114,557	57.3	III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	14,000	13.8	-	-
-	-	114,557	57.3	6200 MEDICINE	14,000	13.8	-	-
35,642	100.0	199,827	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	101,726	100.0	85,129	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## CANADA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT					
	\$				\$	\$			\$		\$	\$	
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO---PR	8,816	-	-	-	4,920	103	-	-	-	-	3,285	289	219
PG	2,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	2,537	-	-
PK	10,324	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	7,982	-	1,317	520	336
WHO---WR	13,497	-	-	-	4,192	145	1	2	6,632	-	2,428	100	-
UNDP	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,567</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>26.1</b>	<b>.7</b>			<b>41.7</b>		<b>26.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO---PR	26,091	-	-	2	11,817	293	2	3	12,960	-	1,021	-	-
PG	153,783	2	1	10	90,737	3,000	-	-	1,344	-	-	1,438	57,264
PH	231	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO---WR	19,722	-	-	2	6,251	126	2	3	12,960	-	-	185	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199,827</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>109,036</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>57,464</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>54.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>			<b>13.6</b>		<b>.5</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO---PR	27,645	-	-	2	11,761	315	2	3	13,500	-	2,069	-	-
PG	22,311	2	1	-	20,311	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PH	244	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO---WR	20,208	-	-	2	6,547	126	2	3	13,500	-	-	35	-
UNDP	21,340	-	-	-	11,896	504	-	-	209	-	-	7,368	1,363
UNFPA	9,978	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	5,350	-	1,720	-	2,108
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,726</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51,559</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32,559</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,789</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>3,471</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>50.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>			<b>32.0</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO---PR	27,208	-	-	2	11,912	352	2	3	13,500	-	1,124	-	320
PH	259	-	-	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO---WR	23,096	-	-	2	8,538	237	2	3	13,500	-	786	35	-
UNDP	23,248	-	-	-	12,576	624	-	-	209	-	-	8,112	1,727
UNFPA	11,318	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	5,798	-	1,400	-	2,920
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34,485</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>4,967</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>40.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>			<b>38.8</b>		<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PI-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## CANADA - DETAIL

## CANADA-3100, CONSULTANTS IN SPECIALIZED FIELDS

Short-term consultants will be made available, at the request of the Government of Canada, for specialized problems related to health.

TOTAL		-	4	4	4	TOTAL	-	8,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	WR	-	4,000	4,000
						SUBTOTAL		-	4,000	4,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000

## CANADA-3101, FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are provided in order to train personnel for the improvement and expansion of health services in Canada.

TOTAL		3	10	10	10	TOTAL	6,632	25,920	27,000	27,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	-	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	12,960	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	1	2	2	2	FELLOWSHIPS	WR	6,632	12,960	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	3	3	3	SUBTOTAL		-	12,960	13,500
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	2	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		6,632	12,960	13,500

## CANADA-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Ministry of National Health and Welfare of Canada and the Ministry of Social Affairs of Quebec in activities related to health planning, teaching of biostatistics, and research design and operation.

TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	PG	-	33,230	8,311	-
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .4054	PG	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	33,230	8,311	-

## CANADA-6201, CONFERENCE ON HEALTH MANPOWER PLANNING

Despite the large human and financial investments made in education, there is still a scarcity of health manpower, an imbalance in the increase of expenditures, and inadequate utilization of human potential. The III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health held in 1972, in setting the health goals for the next ten years, recommended the development of an active process of health manpower planning in each country.

The Pan American Conference on Health Manpower Planning will review and assess the status of the health manpower planning process in the Americas and recommend action priorities and subsequent efforts in the field of training, research, and organization of health manpower planning.

TOTAL		-	2	2	-	TOTAL	PG	-	114,557	14,000	-
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR .4091	PG	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	37,257	12,000	-
G-5 SECRETARY .4092	PG	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	19,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	3,000	2,000	-
						CONFERENCE SERVICES		-	55,300	-	-
TOTAL		-	10	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	10	-	-						

## CANADA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>44,415</b>	<b>50,129</b>
0408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,329	-	-	-
0509 COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY	1	-	-	-
0924 INTERNATIONAL SYMP. CONTROL OF LICE AND LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES	1,340	3,161	-	-
2118 REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK	236	-	12,760	13,528
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	320
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,172	-	-	-
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	2	-	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,573	1,772	1,889
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,821	3,561	3,585	3,748
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	111	-	-
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	535	-	-
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	971	-	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	5,523	4,370	4,555	4,961
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,057	-	-	-
3715 PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING	3	-	8,580	9,720
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,585	2,000	2,195	2,401
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	1,415	-	-	-
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	750	-	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4323 CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	715	-	-
4909 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	10,555	1,344	9,978	11,318
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,244

## CANADA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*-----PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>181,707</b>	<b>57,311</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>29,010</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>44,415</b>	<b>50,129</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	-	16,960	17,500	17,500	8,816	9,131	10,145	9,708
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	147,787	22,311	-	2,768	5,996	-	-
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	10,324	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	-	231	244	259
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	6,632	16,960	17,500	17,500	6,865	2,762	2,708	5,596
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	237	-	21,340	23,248
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,978	11,318

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>35,642</b>	<b>199,827</b>	<b>101,726</b>	<b>85,129</b>
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	8,816	26,091	27,645	27,208
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	2,768	153,783	22,311	-
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	10,324	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	231	244	259
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	13,497	19,722	20,208	23,096
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	237	-	21,340	23,248
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	9,978	11,318

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - PROGRAM BUDGET

1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3		1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$		\$		\$	
289,672	44.2	247,358	40.7	255,565	41.1	259,163	42.7
215,764	32.9	180,698	29.8	183,956	29.6	186,485	30.7
22,377	3.4	40,352	6.7	41,593	6.7	43,036	7.1
1,871	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
187,461	28.6	130,316	21.4	139,413	22.4	142,799	23.5
4,019	.6	9,480	1.6	-	-	-	-
36	*	550	.1	2,950	.5	650	.1
73,908	11.3	66,660	10.9	71,609	11.5	72,678	12.0
11,832	1.8	23,833	3.9	26,979	4.3	28,493	4.7
1,133	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
60,943	9.3	42,827	7.0	44,630	7.2	44,185	7.3
366,505	55.8	359,993	59.2	365,229	58.9	349,225	57.3
155,554	23.7	123,909	20.4	118,925	19.2	143,661	23.5
152,271	23.2	123,419	20.3	118,336	19.1	142,799	23.4
967	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	*	490	.1	589	.1	862	.1
2,182	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
210,951	32.1	236,084	38.8	246,304	39.7	205,564	33.8
2,229	.3	-	-	4100	1.6	-	-
156,189	23.8	175,624	28.9	4200	29.8	185,191	31.9
-	-	714	.1	4300	.2	-	-
-	-	4,471	.7	4400	.3	5,445	.9
38,948	5.9	48,534	8.0	4600	7.2	-	-
11,101	1.7	6,741	1.1	4800	.6	3,742	.6
2,484	.4	-	-	4900	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	5100	-	2,243	.4
-	-	350	.1	-	-	350	*
-	-	350	.1	-	-	350	*
656,177	100.0	607,701	100.0	620,794	100.0	608,738	100.0
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER		
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH		ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT	
	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>1972</b>													
PAHO--PR	238,797	-	-	-	135,773	13,571	-	24	40,333	-	9,246	4,740	35,134
PG	187,026	-	-	-	48,092	2,232	-	-	-	-	6,707	34,663	95,332
PK	3,650	-	-	-	-	669	-	-	226	-	1,387	1,169	199
PN	88,873	-	-	-	34,124	2,668	-	-	3,047	-	1	14,786	34,247
PH	31,509	-	-	-	6,794	281	-	-	1,025	-	41	18,516	4,852
PS	7,054	-	-	-	688	-	-	-	-	-	2,720	646	3,000
WHO--WR	80,437	-	-	2	33,585	1,343	-	26	40,370	-	5,044	95	-
UNDP	18,831	-	-	-	10,998	-	-	-	1,794	-	-	4,825	1,214
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>656,177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>270,054</b>	<b>20,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>86,795</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,146</b>	<b>79,440</b>	<b>173,978</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>41.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>			<b>13.2</b>		<b>3.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>1973</b>													
PAHO--PR	210,529	2	5	-	143,560	15,609	-	18	26,919	-	6,035	933	17,473
PG	92,523	-	-	-	36,571	1,900	-	-	-	-	3,216	12,715	38,121
PN	66,380	-	-	-	35,027	2,839	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,012	21,277
PH	49,824	-	-	-	22,577	854	-	-	5,546	-	-	8,872	11,975
WHO--WR	156,811	2	-	11	100,381	4,150	2	3	17,025	-	8,175	14,580	12,500
UNDP	31,634	-	-	-	21,306	900	-	-	5,839	-	-	3,000	589
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>607,701</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>359,422</b>	<b>26,252</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>57,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,426</b>	<b>45,112</b>	<b>101,935</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>59.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>			<b>9.5</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>1974</b>													
PAHO--PR	231,819	2	6	-	159,764	14,991	-	18	26,200	-	5,703	4,410	20,751
PG	83,161	-	-	-	37,504	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	9,519	34,238
PN	69,566	-	-	-	36,755	2,981	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,262	22,343
PH	43,429	-	-	-	18,452	884	-	-	5,546	-	-	5,840	12,707
WHO--WR	158,599	2	-	11	101,627	4,440	2	3	17,565	-	12,600	14,687	7,680
UNDP	32,575	-	-	-	21,306	900	-	-	6,579	-	-	2,900	890
UNFPA	1,645	-	-	-	1,343	160	-	-	-	-	142	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620,794</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>376,751</b>	<b>26,256</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>58,115</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,445</b>	<b>42,618</b>	<b>98,609</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>60.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>			<b>9.4</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>1975</b>													
PAHO--PR	251,981	2	6	-	172,985	18,697	-	18	27,520	-	7,852	5,041	19,886
PG	38,082	-	-	-	30,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657	5,985
PN	72,752	-	-	-	38,484	3,123	-	-	2,225	-	-	5,516	23,404
PH	44,344	-	-	-	19,271	884	-	-	5,546	-	-	5,900	12,743
WHO--WR	174,427	2	-	11	105,653	5,007	2	3	17,565	-	7,725	15,502	22,975
UNDP	27,152	-	-	-	18,455	749	-	-	4,559	-	-	2,800	589
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>608,738</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>385,288</b>	<b>28,460</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>57,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,577</b>	<b>36,416</b>	<b>85,582</b>
<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>63.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>			<b>9.4</b>		<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<p>PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PM-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													





FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-4225, GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

The limited number of medical personnel specialized in nutrition and of fully qualified nutritionist-dietitians constitutes one of the main obstacles to the adequate development of programs for the development of health manpower and research personnel and the operation of nutrition services in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, there are very few regional centers to provide postgraduate nutrition training for Spanish-speaking professionals.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the School of Public Health of the University of Puerto Rico in developing a course for a master's degree in public health nutrition, in order to meet the growing demand for advanced training for doctors and nutritionist-dietitians. This work was formerly carried out in project AMRO-4225.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	-	31,786	31,936	34,890
P-4 NUTRITION EDUCATOR 4.2187	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	29,286	29,336	32,190
							-	-	2,500	2,600	2,700

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - PORTIONS OF INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL AMRO PROJECTS</b>	<b>573,808</b>	<b>399,276</b>	<b>409,871</b>	<b>369,359</b>
D108 RESEARCH TRAINING PROGRAM IN VIROLOGY	2,500	-	-	-
D112 SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS	1,975	-	-	-
O408 SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL	1,871	-	-	-
O700 PAN AMERICAN ZOOSES CENTER	89,475	130,316	139,413	142,799
O710 RABIES CONTROL MEXICO-UNITED STATES BORDER	92,986	-	-	-
O721 DETERMINANTS OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN ERADIC OF ANIMAL DISEASES	5,000	-	-	-
O924 INTERNATIONAL SYMP. CONTROL OF LICE AND LOUSE-BORNE DISEASES	4,019	9,480	-	-
1007 SCHISTOSOMIASIS	36	550	550	650
1013 STUDY GROUP ON LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	1,200	-
1014 STUDY GROUP ON CONTROL OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS	-	-	1,200	-
2124 PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING	-	-	-	400
2224 CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN WATER TREATMENT	1,133	-	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	39,652	42,677	40,430	44,185
2308 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER	1,568	-	-	-
2309 STUDY GROUP ON AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	-	-	4,200	-
2310 COST BENEFIT STUDY ON THE PREVENT AEDES AEGYPTI BORNE DISEASES	23,723	150	-	-
3000 COORDINATION WITH FOUNDATIONS	-	1,669	1,882	2,005
3108 FIELD OFFICE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER	87,149	-	-	-
3110 COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2,803	3,542	3,569	3,734
3126 OPERATIONS RESEARCH	1,423	1,341	1,016	1,016
3130 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE MYCOSES	-	110	-	-
3133 SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIIDOMYCOSIS	2,782	277	-	-
3137 PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	1,833	3,458	1,454	2,684
3138 DIAGNOSTIC EFFICACY OF SPHERULIN	3,646	-	-	-
3145 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	-	568	-	-
3310 CONFERENCE ON VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL VACCINES	967	-	-	-
3410 TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION	134	490	589	862
3709 MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH	2,182	-	-	-
4126 LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR PERINATOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	2,668	-	9,723	-
4200 NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES	1,535	1,941	2,127	2,329
4203 INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA	147,121	141,675	149,573	155,527
4212 RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS	-	222	1,555	444
4225 GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION	4,244	-	-	-
4240 SEMINAR ON MALNUTRITION AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT	2,581	-	-	-
4242 FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION TO INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN	708	-	-	-
4248 NUTRIT. AND NON-NUTRIT. FACTORS AFFECT. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	944
4316 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES	-	-	375	-
4317 STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUB. HEALTH	-	-	990	-
4323 CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE	-	714	-	-
4412 SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	-	4,471	1,980	5,445
4618 MANGANESE POISONING	38,948	48,534	44,478	-
4815 TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	1,511	2,266	2,310	2,356
4826 IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES	9,590	4,475	1,257	1,386
4912 SEMINAR ON NURSING MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1,273	-	-	-
4913 ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	772	-	-	-
5110 CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING	-	-	-	2,243
6507 SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION	-	350	-	350

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----COUNTRY PROJECTS-----*				*---PORTIONS OF INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS---*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	82,369	208,425	210,923	239,379	573,808	399,276	409,871	369,359
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	40,333	85,196	93,612	102,811	198,464	125,333	138,207	149,170
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	-	-	-	-	187,026	92,523	83,161	38,082
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	-	-	-	-	3,650	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	-	-	-	-	31,509	49,824	43,429	44,344
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	-	-	-	-	88,873	66,380	69,566	72,752
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	-	-	-	-	7,054	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	42,036	123,229	117,311	136,568	38,401	33,582	41,288	37,859
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	-	-	-	-	18,831	31,634	32,575	27,152
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,645	-

SOURCE OF FUNDS	*-----TOTAL ALL PROJECTS-----*			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL FUNDS	656,177	607,701	620,794	608,738
PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET	238,797	210,529	231,819	251,981
PG-GRANTS & OTHER CONTRIBUT.	187,026	92,523	83,161	38,082
PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PR.	3,650	-	-	-
PH-PAN AMER. HEALTH & EDUC.FN.	31,509	49,824	43,429	44,344
PN-INCAP GRANTS & OTHER CONTR.	88,873	66,380	69,566	72,752
PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH	7,054	-	-	-
WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET	80,437	156,811	158,599	174,427
UNDP-UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	18,831	31,634	32,575	27,152
UNFPA-UN FUND POPULATION ACT.	-	-	1,645	-



## PART III, INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS - SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL			AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER	
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.			AMOUNT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	
1972													
PAHO--PR	5,424,184	150	91	156	4,082,888	460,098	-	-	20,262	160	209,746	178,236	472,954
PM	205,950	4	-	-	80,222	5,025	-	-	-	-	69,025	-	51,678
PW	14,680	-	2	3	10,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,312
PG	1,311,638	24	104	35	505,457	12,982	-	10	46,783	134	106,566	191,725	448,125
PX	1,201,439	5	2	36	371,628	73,190	62	90	444,781	41	119,269	111,644	80,927
PI	324,656	5	48	-	176,140	3,103	1	-	130	-	-	42,315	102,968
PN	1,506,421	34	157	-	578,385	45,246	10	-	51,659	-	32	250,627	580,472
PH	744,427	14	1	10	213,126	13,960	-	-	17,390	27	4,120	340,065	155,766
PS	23,197	-	-	1	2,831	-	-	-	-	17	13,720	646	6,000
WHO--WR	1,873,669	46	16	143	1,243,726	129,308	34	6	49,702	339	201,170	126,959	122,804
UNDP	851,624	24	3	75	645,000	-	6	7	55,903	-	-	103,283	47,438
UNFPA	2,391	-	-	2	2,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13,484,276	306	424	461	7,912,162	742,912	113	113	686,610	718	654,623	1,414,525	2,073,444
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				58.7	5.5			5.1		4.8	10.5	15.4
1973													
PAHO--PR	5,793,297	147	93	133	4,701,927	407,155	-	17	62,740	159	180,125	115,640	325,710
PW	63,953	1	2	11	61,953	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	2,648,370	21	119	67	1,091,024	89,504	-	54	147,967	120	224,792	393,742	701,341
PI	330,000	13	89	-	186,985	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	36,700	101,815
PN	1,125,187	29	118	4	593,705	48,144	10	-	37,720	-	-	84,974	360,644
PH	1,138,479	17	23	15	428,984	30,370	20	17	118,300	-	12,500	251,409	296,916
WHO--WR	2,258,634	45	15	165	1,417,673	149,175	1	80	153,880	82	125,300	179,356	237,250
UNDP	1,183,796	22	3	106	858,060	31,000	8	12	113,131	-	-	102,134	79,471
UNFPA	14,633	-	-	4	8,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
TOTAL	14,556,349	295	462	505	9,348,944	757,848	39	180	633,738	361	542,717	1,163,955	2,109,147
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.2	5.2			4.4		3.7	8.0	14.5
1974													
PAHO--PR	6,383,977	142	97	184	5,096,468	404,000	-	35	72,200	155	174,800	165,955	470,554
PW	4,500	-	1	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	138,492	270,424
PG	990,098	4	105	25	519,382	29,800	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	105,500
PI	330,000	13	89	-	195,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	89,200	378,700
PN	1,179,170	29	118	4	623,000	50,550	10	-	37,720	-	-	127,500	231,809
PH	853,659	14	23	3	356,916	22,534	20	15	114,900	-	-	146,573	151,350
WHO--WR	2,408,869	44	17	174	1,538,225	154,621	1	67	129,950	279	288,150	251,000	111,439
UNDP	1,685,229	29	7	152	1,059,060	46,500	13	29	217,230	-	-	92,000	385,616
UNFPA	1,739,129	22	13	74	737,453	64,000	22	157	322,500	-	137,560	-	-
TOTAL	15,574,631	297	470	616	10,130,004	776,505	66	303	894,500	434	632,510	1,035,720	2,105,392
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				65.1	5.0			5.7		4.1	6.6	13.5
1975													
PAHO--PR	6,870,201	144	100	207	5,466,161	438,200	-	28	71,600	86	194,600	205,980	493,660
PW	6,000	-	1	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG	830,833	2	103	15	496,747	18,000	-	-	39,000	-	30,000	81,082	166,004
PI	330,000	13	89	-	213,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	87,500
PN	1,233,170	29	118	4	652,300	52,950	10	-	37,720	-	-	93,500	396,700
PH	755,073	13	21	1	330,073	15,000	20	-	94,000	-	-	100,000	216,000
WHO--WR	2,761,356	45	17	240	1,725,898	171,300	1	85	181,150	151	299,450	207,958	175,000
UNDP	1,932,574	27	7	189	1,186,560	52,500	17	27	248,510	-	-	280,000	165,004
UNFPA	2,446,696	27	13	73	1,035,230	74,000	22	223	414,900	-	146,000	87,000	689,566
TOTAL	17,165,903	300	469	729	11,111,969	826,450	70	363	1,086,880	237	670,050	1,080,520	2,390,034
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				64.8	4.8			6.3		3.9	6.3	13.9
<p>PAHO--PR--REGULAR BUDGET  PM--SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  PW--COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  PI--INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  PN--INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  PG--GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES</p> <p>PAHO--PK--SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  PS--SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  PH--PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  WHO--WR--REGULAR BUDGET  UNDP--UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  UNFPA--UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  WG--GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS</p>													

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND

1972

1973

1974

1975

## PART III, INTERCOUNTRY PROJECTS - DETAIL

## AMRO-0100, EPIDEMIOLOGY

The epidemiology services and the systems of epidemiological surveillance of communicable diseases in the countries of the Region are generally not sufficiently developed. The goal of this project is to collaborate with the governments in developing and perfecting epidemiological services, systems of epidemiological surveillance, and programs of control of communicable diseases, including programs of preparing and training epidemiologists in national and international courses. In 1971 the first regional course in epidemiological surveillance was started in collaboration with the Center for Disease Control of the U.S. Public Health Service, followed by another in 1972. In addition, a regional course on the same subject was conducted in 1972 with the collaboration of the Government of Venezuela.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	39,881	118,392	213,200	257,938
P-5 REGIONAL ADVISER .3633	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-4 SECRETARY .3669	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	39,881	44,892	138,700	157,438
TOTAL		-	-	9	14	PERSONNEL-POSTS	29,845	36,092	40,800	44,438
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	5	10	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	10,000	20,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	4	4	DUTY TRAVEL	8,697	9,800	8,900	9,000
TOTAL		-	-	10	10	SEMINAR COSTS	839	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	10	10	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	500	-	25,000	30,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	14,000	14,000
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	40,000	40,000
						SUBTOTAL	-	73,500	74,500	100,500
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	8,000	8,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	-	35,000	30,000	30,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	7,000	-	-
						TRAINING GRANTS	-	36,500	36,500	62,500

## AMRO-0101, EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE I)

The present epidemiological situation in the Caribbean is still unfavorable. There is a limited knowledge of the prevalent communicable diseases, of the immunity level of the population, and of the effects of control and eradication programs; therefore, high priority should be given to all activities in the field of control and prevention of infectious diseases. Some of the factors contributing to the adverse situation are the following: (1) weakness or lack of epidemiological services and laboratory facilities in the countries of the Zone; (2) incomplete and unreliable mortality and morbidity reporting and registration systems, as well as lack of evaluation and utilization of collected information; (3) lack of experience and insufficient understanding of the modern concept of epidemiology and epidemiological surveillance and their role in the successful control of communicable diseases; (4) low standard of living of a considerable portion of the population, low level of their health awareness, inadequate nutrition status, and great shortcomings in water supplies and sewage disposal; and (5) heavy infestation of nearly all areas with *Aedes aegypti*, vector of yellow fever and dengue.

The objectives of this project are to promote and assist in the organization of effective epidemiological surveillance, at both the national and regional levels; to promote the strengthening of epidemiological services in most of the countries of the Zone; to assist governments in assessing local problem areas and in the design, formulation, preparation, implementation, and evaluation of national activities in epidemiology and control of communicable diseases; to stimulate the development of an adequate network of laboratory facilities in the respective countries; to promote and assist in improvements of notification, registration, and utilization of health and vital statistics; to promote, coordinate, and conduct activities aimed at providing continuing education in epidemiology and control of communicable diseases; and to promote vector control and eradication campaigns in the Zone.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	37,061	37,447	34,760	34,978
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .2042	PR	1	1	-	-					
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST 4.2042	WR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	32,061	37,447	-	-
TOTAL		-	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,736	26,447	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	4,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	9,325	7,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	-	-	34,760	34,978
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	27,760	27,478
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	7,000	7,500

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

AMRO-0102, EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE II)

Diseases preventable by immunization strongly affect mortality rates in three of the four countries of Zone II, due in large part to insufficient immunity levels in susceptible population groups. Diseases related to environmental sanitation, especially infant diarrhea, intestinal parasitosis, and certain zoonoses such as rabies and brucellosis, are present in all countries of the Zone.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the governments with the goal of diminishing mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases which can be prevented by immunization; improvement of information systems; assisting in research on certain problems related to noncommunicable diseases; improvement of epidemiological services; application of the International Sanitary Regulations; and introduction of the concept of vigilance in existing epidemiological services.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		37,437	49,701	48,068	55,172
P-5 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .0845	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	37,437	40,701	43,048	45,172
G-5 SECRETARY .3875	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		34,534	37,701	39,548	41,672
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,278	2,500	3,000	3,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		625	500	500	500
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	9,000	5,000	10,000
						COURSE COSTS		-	9,000	5,000	10,000

AMRO-0103, EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE III)

Among all the dangers to health, communicable diseases continue to occupy a high place in all the countries of Zone III. The situation of diseases preventable by vaccination, identified in the Quadrennial Projections as a primary cause of death, does not seem to have changed. The determining factors in this situation can be summarized as follows: (1) the age group most affected continues to be that under four year of age; (2) with some exceptions, there continues to be inadequate coverage of vaccination programs; (3) there are philosophical and administrative differences in some countries which produce decreased efficiency in the program; (4) most of the countries of the Zone do not have services of epidemiological surveillance adequate to permit systematic follow-up of the disease for the purpose of immediate control and eventual eradication; (5) training of medical and paramedical personnel in administration and epidemiology of communicable diseases has been inadequate; and (6) the funds budgeted by the countries for the control and eradication of communicable diseases have not reflected either the magnitude or the importance of this health danger.

The purposes of this project are (1) to continue aiding the countries in the improvement of surveillance, control, and eradication of communicable diseases and to stimulate the restructuring of the epidemiological services; (2) to provide courses in the Zone which will strengthen the present epidemiological programs; (3) to assist in the programs of preparing and training personnel; and (4) to organize meetings of working groups consisting of chiefs of divisions or departments of epidemiology in the countries of the Zone.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		28,811	36,093	35,756	39,763
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .0861	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,328	30,393	31,956	33,763
G-5 SECRETARY .2131	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		3,483	3,200	3,300	3,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,000	-	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	500

AMRO-0104, EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE IV)

The countries of Zone IV have high rates of morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases, which could be reduced through various actions in the field of health, particularly through increased immunization. Epidemiological surveillance is not a common practice in these countries. Only some phases of this are carried out, almost always as part of some specific program. The lack of trained personnel at various levels constitutes the major deficiency in the services. There is very little coordination between the different agencies in this field in the various countries, nor is there much interchange of information and experience between the national epidemiological services.

The purpose of this project is to control or eradicate diseases which can be controlled through some kind of health action. The objectives are to promote the creation of highly specialized epidemiological services; to encourage training programs at all levels through courses and other means, providing a logical and progressive plan for training personnel; to stimulate research as a way of expanding knowledge of the most prevalent dangers constituting public health problems; to coordinate at a national or international level all epidemiological activities directed at common problems; to periodically evaluate the various country projects in this field, making recommendations on the basis of the evaluations; and to awaken national interest in the use of epidemiologists in the study of noncommunicable diseases, which will in the future be high-priority problems that have a secondary effect on the economic and social development of the countries.

FUND					FUND					
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975					
-----					-----					
TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
					PR					
					\$					
		2	2	2	2	35,541	34,364	36,038	37,955	
P-4	EPIDEMIOLOGIST	PR	1	1	1	1	31,754	30,714	32,288	34,105
	.2028						3,595	1,500	3,600	3,700
G-4	CLERK STENOGRAPHER	PR	1	1	1	1	192	150	150	150
	.2191									

## AMRO-0106, EPIDEMIOLOGY (ZONE VI)

The need to determine the nature, magnitude, and epidemiological characteristics of the communicable diseases prevalent in the countries of Zone VI, and the consequent development of programs intended to control these diseases, requires efficient epidemiological services, with related human and material resources.

The purposes of this program are to establish epidemiological structures or to improve existing ones; to train professional and auxiliary personnel in accordance with the needs at the various levels in these services; to improve systems of collection, recording, analysis, and publication of data of epidemiological interest; to improve diagnostic and laboratory facilities; to provide resources for the isolation and treatment of known cases; to set up efficient systems of epidemiological surveillance which would keep under observation the patterns of occurrence of communicable disease, with the goal of providing control or eventual eradication; to constantly update the techniques required to meet these goals; to aid in the various specific programs of control of communicable diseases; to provide up-to-date and complete information to countries on health problems of international importance; and to coordinate the actions which develop in this field.

FUND					FUND					
1972 1973 1974 1975					1972 1973 1974 1975					
-----					-----					
TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
					PR					
					\$					
		2	2	2	2	30,693	38,741	40,363	42,270	
P-5	EPIDEMIOLOGIST	PR	1	1	1	1	27,635	35,441	36,963	38,720
	.0846						2,965	2,800	2,900	3,000
G-4	SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1	92	500	500	500
	.1041									

## AMRO-0108, RESEARCH TRAINING PROGRAM IN VIROLOGY

PAHO cooperated with the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit in the preparation and distribution of selected inactivated arbovirus antigens for use in the Central and South American laboratories that participate in the epidemiologic surveillance of viral encephalitides.

FUND					
1972					
-----					
TOTAL					
-----					
GRANTS					
		2,500	-	-	-
		2,500	-	-	-

## AMRO-0111, SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS

To establish efficient epidemiological surveillance systems, it is necessary to encourage the interchange of experiences and opinions on techniques and activities and on the performance of the different systems. The objectives of this seminar are to revise the concepts and knowledge of epidemiological surveillance, its elements, and procedures; to define patterns of surveillance systems; to prepare samples of patterns and guides for the surveillance of certain diseases; and to recommend the testing of those patterns and guides and, after making the necessary adjustments, to incorporate them into the health services.

FUND					
1971					
-----					
TOTAL					
-----					
SEMINAR COSTS					
		-	25,000	-	-
		-	25,000	-	-

## AMRO-0112, SEMINAR ON VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS

A workshop symposium on Venezuelan equine encephalitis was held in 1971 and was attended by a number of scientists of recognized experience and ability in this field, to review and disseminate the accumulated knowledge on this virus and its disease potential and thereby gain a better understanding of the problem, and to formulate an adequate strategy to remedy the situation. A report on Venezuelan equine encephalitis was prepared and published in 1972.



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL						15,800	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PR					9,335	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT						9,335	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PG					6,465	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES						2,831	-	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS						3,634	-	-	-

AMRO-0114, SURVEILLANCE AND RESEARCH ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES ALONG THE TRANS-AMAZON HIGHWAY

The opening of the Trans-Amazon Highway has offered the opportunity to carry out multidisciplinary studies on diseases and their causative agents among itinerant workers and colonists. The project is continuing but has been redesignated as Brazil-0114 to reflect its national character.

TOTAL						53,765	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PR					25,000	-	-	-
GRANTS						25,000	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PS					3,000	-	-	-
GRANTS						3,000	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	PG					25,765	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES						1,264	-	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT						7,447	-	-	-
LOCAL COSTS						17,054	-	-	-

AMRO-0200, MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES

This project provides specialized technical assistance to national malaria eradication programs for which the assignment of permanent personnel at the country level is not required. The small cadre of multidisciplinary personnel assist country programs in conducting epidemiological investigations of problem areas or foci of persistent transmission, and in the planning of intensified or modified attack measures. Functions also include in vivo and in vitro susceptibility studies of malaria parasites to anti-malarial drugs; preparation of recommendations for treating malaria infections resistant to applied drugs; evaluation of laboratory diagnostic services and training of microscopists; preparation of manuals for management of laboratory services; promotion of appropriate field and laboratory research programs to be undertaken by national malaria eradication programs, including evaluation of the role of hemagglutination and fluorescent antibody tests for malaria surveillance; and collaboration with other institutions carrying out research on malaria. In addition, research on the relationship of malaria to economic development is carried out.

TOTAL		6	6	3	2	TOTAL	182,560	151,274	93,923	59,359
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3829	PR	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	147,529	122,440	55,314	18,954
P-4 ECONOMIST 4.3394	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	119,029	112,540	44,164	12,354
P-4 PARASITOLOGIST .0816 .2088	PR	2	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	9,796	-	-	-
P-2 LABORATORY ADVISER .3487	PR	1	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	10,729	9,900	4,000	-
G-4 CLERK .0819	PR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,975	-	7,150	6,600
						GRANTS	2,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	-	4	4	SUBTOTAL	35,031	28,834	38,609	40,405
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	5	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	32,240	26,192	27,609	28,905
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	8,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	2,791	2,647	3,000	3,500

AMRO-0201, MALARIA ERADICATION (ZONE I)

The purposes of this project are (1) to provide assistance to malaria eradication programs in the countries of Zone I; (2) to coordinate intercountry activities; (3) to promote the maintenance of a high level of epidemiological surveillance

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in the areas where eradication has been accomplished; and (4) to provide assistance to research activities on the epidemiology of malaria. Through the collaboration of this project a cooperative research program has been developed in Guyana on the usefulness of hemagglutination and fluorescent antibodies in malaria surveillance programs.

All of the island countries in Zone I have been free of malaria transmission for several years. However, transmission still exists in Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, and Venezuela. The malaria situation in each of these countries is described in the respective country project.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	39,196	35,510	37,302	39,348
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3395	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		36,740	32,510	34,302	36,348
G-4 SECRETARY .3402	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		2,816	3,000	3,000	3,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		130	-	-	-

## AMRO-0203, MALARIA TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE III)

The objective of this project is to orient, complement, and coordinate the malaria technical advisory services provided by PAHO to the countries of Central America and Panama, whose malarious area covers a total of 450,000 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of some 12,000,000 inhabitants. Programs of malaria eradication were begun in all these countries between 1957 and 1959, but due to technical problems in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and to financial and administrative factors in all the countries, their progress has been limited.

Currently, the outlook for the program is much more favorable due to the introduction in 1971 of a new insecticide (propoxur) with residual action, which is effective against vectors resistant to DDT. During the next three years it is hoped to interrupt transmission in Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama, or at least to reduce it to a few foci, while in the rest of the countries the goal during the same period is to bring about a progressive reduction in malaria incidence.

TOTAL		7	6	5	5	TOTAL	PR	141,094	140,313	106,301	111,771
P-5 CHIEF ZONE MALARIA ADVISER .0829	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		128,413	114,313	94,301	99,271
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .0830	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		11,687	12,000	11,000	11,500
P-4 ENTOMOLOGIST .3841	PR	1	1	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	11,000	-	-
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .1076	PR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		994	1,000	1,000	1,000
P-3 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .1081	PR	1	1	1	1						
G-8 DRAFTSMAN .3050	PP	1	1	1	1						
G-6 SECRETARY .0832	PR	1	1	1	1						

## AMRO-0216, RESEARCH ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA IN PROBLEM AREAS

Trials of new insecticides for malaria eradication are being carried out in El Salvador. This project has now been redesignated as El Salvador-0216. Please refer to that project for a description of the activities under way.

TOTAL		4	4	-	-	TOTAL		211,144	209,793	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3221	PM	1	-	-	-						
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3221	WR	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	5,194	21,742	-	-
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST .0857	PR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		1,270	20,742	-	-
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST .0857	PM	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,617	-	-	-
P-2 SANITARIAN .3511	PM	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	-	-
P-2 SANITARIAN 4.3511	WR	-	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,307	-	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN .3512	PM	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PM	205,950	-	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.3512	WR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		80,222	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		5,025	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		69,025	-	-	-
						GRANTS		5,000	-	-	-
						LOCAL COSTS		46,678	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	188,051	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	57,951	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	3,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	62,100	-	-
						LOCAL COSTS		-	65,000	-	-

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AMRO-0218, PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS

Extension of health services to rural areas has become more pressing in those areas where the malaria eradication campaign is in the consolidation or maintenance phase, in order to assure the success of the campaign. At the same time, advantage is being taken of the personnel and elements used in the campaign to organize simple health posts, in some cases mobile ones, under the direction of the former malaria officials who have been trained in the simple elemental techniques of vaccination, first aid, and other health care.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the planning and coordination of this type of program, which includes surveillance of the malaria situation.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	39,678	48,241	50,464	52,978
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .1066	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		33,505	42,041	44,164	46,578
G-4 SECRETARY .2153	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		6,161	6,200	6,300	6,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		12	-	-	-

AMRO-0300, SMALLPOX ERADICATION

The consolidation phase of the smallpox eradication program in the Americas begun in 1967 continues, utilizing epidemiological surveillance, immunization, and vaccine production. Continuing surveys provide assurance of the absence of new cases of smallpox since 19 April 1971, the date on which the last case was notified.

The goal of this project is to collaborate with the countries in the organization of surveillance systems and programs of control of communicable diseases. The assistance provided by Zone and country epidemiologists is progressively expanding, in order to stimulate the development of epidemiological services and the training of human resources, utilizing the organization established during the smallpox eradication program as a base for systems of surveillance and control of other communicable diseases.

TOTAL		4	3	3	3	TOTAL		155,632	95,987	95,302	97,945
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.2166	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		12,600	-	-	-
P-5 REGIONAL ADVISER - SMALLPOX .3056	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	-	-
P-4 STATISTICIAN 4.3042	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		12,600	-	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY 4.2167	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	143,032	95,987	95,302	97,945
TOTAL		4	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		65,473	69,587	74,302	76,845
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	5	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,976	7,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		17	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		8,485	9,400	9,500	9,600
PARTICIPANTS	WR	17	-	-	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		21,865	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		20,421	15,000	9,500	9,500
						PARTICIPANTS		6,032	-	-	-
						GRANTS		1,000	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		10,000	-	-	-

AMRO-0304, SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE IV)

The countries of Zone IV have cooperated in the continental plan for smallpox eradication. There have been no cases in Ecuador and Bolivia since 1964 and none in Colombia and Peru since 1966. The purposes of this project are to maintain the four countries of Zone IV free from smallpox; to give technical assistance to smallpox eradication projects which provide surveillance in these countries; to assure that the programs of smallpox immunization are continued and that useful levels of protection are reached in countries in the attack and maintenance phases; to continue developing ways to stimulate epidemiological surveillance; and to train medical and paramedical personnel.

TOTAL		3	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	46,984	-	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3038	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		39,279	-	-	-
P-3 STATISTICIAN 4.3039	WR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		7,705	-	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.3905	WR	1	-	-	-						

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AMRO-0306, SMALLPOX ERADICATION (ZONE VI)

PAHO cooperated with the countries of Zone VI in carrying out their smallpox eradication programs. Emphasis was on epidemiological surveillance, vaccination maintenance, and vaccine production. The production of freeze-dried vaccine was developed in three of the four countries of the Zone.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	236	-	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3036	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		211 25	-	-	-

AMRO-0400, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Despite the technical progress achieved in the last decade, tuberculosis continues to be an important health problem in the Americas. In 1969 the mortality rate for 25 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean area was 5.5 per 100,000 for those under 15 years of age and 40.8 per 100,000 for those over 15. The rate of new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1969 in 25 countries was 68.8 per 100,000. Without doubt, there is a high degree of underreporting in a majority of the countries; it is therefore necessary to take the number of notified cases as the minimum level of the tuberculosis program in the Americas.

The major difficulty encountered is not just the limitation but also the inadequate utilization of resources for tuberculosis control. Another negative factor is the stress in most of the countries on traditional procedures which devote major attention to locating cases through systematic x-ray examinations, to hospitalization of the cases discovered, and to the creation of specialized services in large cities. This program has resulted in a deficiency in the provision of basic health services in smaller cities and rural areas. A major priority, therefore, is a reorientation of tuberculosis control activities. The basic methods which should be used on a national scale are BCG vaccination of the population under 15 years of age, bacteriological diagnosis of patients with respiratory symptoms, and ambulatory chemotherapy treatment. The participation of nurses in the development of these activities is of basic importance.

TOTAL		2	1	2	3	TOTAL		30,671	30,693	50,807	68,814
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .4008	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	19,501	35,827
P-3 NURSE 4.0910	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	18,501	33,327
G-5 SECRETARY 4.3457	WR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	30,671	30,693	31,306	32,987
G-4 SECRETARY .4009	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS DUTY TRAVEL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		21,510 2,582 6,011 568 -	18,593 4,000 6,100 -	19,106 4,000 6,200 -	20,687 4,000 6,300 2,000
TOTAL		1	2	2	2						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	2	2	2						

AMRO-0403, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE III)

Tuberculosis continues to be a serious health problem in the countries of Zone III. Programs of integration of tuberculosis into public health services have been conducted with varying results. Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama have incorporated antituberculosis activities into health services, while tuberculosis control programs have, in general, developed slowly in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua for the following reasons: (1) limitations in the operating capability of the existing health structure; (2) continued use of inadequate diagnostic and treatment procedures; (3) scarcity of laboratories with adequately prepared professional and technical personnel; and (4) inadequate planning and evaluation.

This project proposes to continue improving the tuberculosis control programs in the countries of the Zone. Emphasis will be given to improving levels of BCG vaccination; updating technical diagnostic procedures, with emphasis on bacilloscopy; continuing integration of the program into the national network of health services; and stressing ambulatory chemotherapy treatment as the preferred course for identified cases and their contacts.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	8,135	77,447	78,787	30,170
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0873	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL		7,875 240	26,447 1,000	27,587 1,200	28,670 1,500

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AMRO-0404, TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (ZONE IV)

In spite of the actions to control tuberculosis which are being carried out in the countries of Zone IV to a greater or lesser extent, this disease continues to rank among the five major health dangers. Epidemiological indicators of the magnitude of the problem, such as rates of morbidity, mortality, and infection, are very incomplete, but those that are available indicate an extremely grave situation which each year demands new decisions compatible with the magnitude of the problem. Morbidity, despite the lack of uniformity of diagnostic criteria, averages about 133 per 100,000 in the countries of the Zone.

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the governments of the countries of Zone IV in the development of integrated control programs, and to reduce the risks of infection, disease, and death from tuberculosis. The objectives are (1) to expand the tuberculosis control program by broadening BCG vaccination coverage to a useful level; (2) to train personnel at all levels in the basic techniques of tuberculosis control; (3) to emphasize and develop the bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis, through the formation of a network of laboratories and collection posts throughout each country; (4) to strengthen training in the epidemiology of tuberculosis and in administration of control programs, through medical and nursing courses; and (5) to collaborate in the formulation and evaluation of national tuberculosis control programs.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	31,401	31,708	32,430	30,840
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0909	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		28,431	28,558	29,080	27,140
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,925	3,000	3,200	3,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		45	150	150	300

AMRO-0408, SEMINAR ON TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Support was provided to a seminar on tuberculosis control, the purposes of which were to study actual problems in the control of tuberculosis; to analyze methods of tuberculosis control in order to determine the actions which would be required to improve the programs, based on the health infrastructure and existing resources; and to make recommendations for their application in the countries of the Region.

TOTAL		4	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	39,007	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,473	-	-	-
TOTAL		37	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		18,493	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		14,086	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	37	-	-	-						

AMRO-0409, COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - EPIDEMIOLOGY

Scientific knowledge accumulated in recent years on the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of tuberculosis has brought about a radical change in the methods of control of this disease. Tuberculosis control principally requires administrators who can incorporate it into national health programs. In order to meet this goal, specialized training is needed for public health administrators in modern techniques and methods of tuberculosis control, and in effective application of these on a national scale in accordance with the socioeconomic conditions existing in the countries. In the three courses already given 52 doctors have been trained, and it is hoped to train another 60 in the next three years.

TOTAL		2	3	5	5	TOTAL	WR	27,416	33,000	37,000	37,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	3	5	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,226	6,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL		5	15	15	15	FELLOWSHIPS		6,996	21,000	21,000	21,000
						GRANTS		5,100	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	5	15	15	15	COURSE COSTS		3,094	6,000	6,000	6,000

AMRO-0410, COURSES ON TUBERCULOSIS - BACTERIOLOGY

The contribution that bacteriology can make to the success of tuberculosis control programs, in diagnosis, orientation, and control of treatment as well as in the production of epidemiological information, has never been completely demonstrated because of the lack of trained personnel. For this reason, PAHO sponsors and cooperates in a regional course on

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the bacteriology of tuberculosis, which prepares personnel in methods and techniques, with particular emphasis on their importance to epidemiological information, treatment control, and program evaluation. In six courses given to date 82 laboratory professionals have received training, and it is hoped that training will be provided to another 45 in the next three years.

TOTAL		4	4	4	4	TOTAL	WR	8,962	26,300	26,300	26,300
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,469	8,000	8,000	8,000
TOTAL		-	12	12	12	FELLOWSHIPS		-	16,800	16,800	16,800
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	12	12	12	COURSE COSTS		1,493	1,500	1,500	1,500

#### AMRO-0500, LEPROSY CONTROL

The number of cases of leprosy in the Americas, as in other Regions, has not changed greatly, as reported in 1970, when compared to the 1965 WHO estimate. Progress is noted in some control programs; in others, delays in early diagnosis and treatment, based on diligent case-finding, results in preventable disability and disfigurement and in unnecessary human suffering. Failure to diagnose and treat early cases of leprosy allows the infectious reservoir to continue to spread the disease. In the Americas, the number of institutions for isolation of leprosy is high. Such institutions do not contribute to effective leprosy control but rather detract from it, while draining the scarce resources of the health budget. This project provides technical assistance and guidance in the development, administration, and evaluation of leprosy control programs.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		34,718	39,247	43,287	44,470
P-4 LEPROSY ADVISER .1098	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	34,718	39,047	43,287	44,470
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,126	26,447	27,587	28,670
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		7,542	7,600	7,700	7,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		50	1,000	1,000	1,000
						GRANTS		-	-	3,000	3,000
						SUBTOTAL	PH	-	200	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	200	-	-

#### AMRO-0507, COURSES ON REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION OF DEFORMITIES (LEPROSY)

Much disability and deformity due to leprosy is preventable and, when discovered early, can be prevented from continuing or spreading. This project will continue to provide assistance in assessing the problem of, and need for, preventive rehabilitation and training of personnel.

TOTAL		2	-	2	-	TOTAL	WR	5,584	-	12,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	2	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,584	-	4,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	10	-	PARTICIPANTS		-	-	7,000	-
PARTICIPANTS	WP	-	-	10	-	COURSE COSTS		-	-	1,000	-

#### AMRO-0509, COURSE ON HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LEPROSY

Histopathology of leprosy is often essential for proper diagnosis and classification of leprosy. Only thus can an accurate prognosis for the patient be established and appropriate trends of the disease predicted. Also, leprosy is sometimes not considered in the differential diagnosis by the pathologist because he has not been intimately involved with the leprosy control program and fails to remember its unique histopathological features.

This project will provide an opportunity for pathologists, under the guidance of an expert in the pathology of leprosy, to refresh and enhance their knowledge and understanding of leprosy. Beside offering a needed service to the leprosy control program, these pathologists can influence students and other pathologists regarding the accurate diagnosis of leprosy, and thereby upgrade and extend the control program.



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Services on bovine tuberculosis include the establishment of a mycobacteria reference laboratory; of a pilot tuberculin production plant; and of uniform procedures for registration of tuberculosis lesions in slaughterhouses.

The Center provides training for professionals and technicians in the diagnosis, investigation, and control of the zoonoses. Close contact with universities is maintained in order to improve their knowledge of the Center's programs. Among other activities, the Center gives attention to serum samples collected in connection with field research and surveillance activities for preservation in a serum bank at the Center; food microbiology is given high priority as a Center activity; and a zoonoses pathology reference section has been established to provide services to the governments in pathological diagnosis of the zoonoses.

TOTAL		116	117	117	117	TOTAL	894,909	1,303,305	1,394,251	1,428,198
P-5 DIRECTOR .0768	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3726	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
P-5 SCIENTIST .3743	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 ASSISTANT VIROLOGIST 4.2142	WR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 BACTERIOLOGIST .3728	PR	-	-	-	1					
P-4 BACTERIOLOGIST 4.3727 4.3728	UNDP	2	2	2	1					
P-4 BIOLOGICALS EXPERT 4.3730	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
P-4 BIOSTATISTICIAN .3738	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 CHIEF OF TECHNICAL SERVICES .1057	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 CHIEF OF TRAINING .3745	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 CONTROL PROG. ADVISER .3737	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 EPIDEMIOLOGIST .3740 .3741	PR	2	2	2	2					
P-4 FOOD MICROBIOLOGIST .3744	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 IMMUNOLOGIST .3736	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 MASTOZOLOGIST .3742	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 PARASITOLOGIST 4.3729	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
P-4 SEROLOGIST 4.3731	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
P-4 ZOONOSES SPECIALIST .0771 .3739	PR	2	2	2	2					
P-4 ZOONOSES SPECIALIST 4.0770	WR	1	1	1	1					
P-2 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT 4.0772	WR	1	1	1	1					
P-2 EDITOR-TRANSLATOR .3746	PR	-	1	1	1					
P-2 LAB. ANIMAL SPECIALIST .3174	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-2 SCIENTIST 4.2143	WR	1	1	1	1					
G-7 AUDIO VISUAL OFFICER .3173	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-7 FOREMAN .0783	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-7 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .0776 .3162 .3163	PG	3	3	3	3					
G-6 ACCOUNTING ASSISTANT .0773	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .0775	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNICIAN .3747	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-6 CLERK .3707	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-6 FOREMAN .3748	PR	1	-	-	-					
G-6 FOREMAN .0779 .3166	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-6 JUNIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASST. .0778	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-6 LABORATORY ASSISTANT .0785	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-6 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN .3750 .3751 .3752	PR	3	3	3	3					
G-6 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN .0774 .2100 .2108 .3164 .3643	PG	5	5	5	5					
G-6 STATISTICAL ASSISTANT .3570	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .3753	PR	1	-	-	-					
G-5 FIELD ASSISTANT .3428	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-5 FOREMAN .3749	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-5 LABORATORY ASSISTANT .0777 .0796 .2107 .2110	PG	4	4	4	4					
						SUBTOTAL	378,924	545,524	599,400	658,741
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	283,153	448,919	472,641	517,701
						DUTY TRAVEL	17,065	38,555	34,600	38,400
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	8,895	3,650	6,141	6,400
						PUBLICATIONS	3,878	6,030	6,000	6,570
						SEMINAR COSTS	8,541	-	-	-
						HOSPITALITY	-	300	300	300
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	1,810	21,305	12,910
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	17,200	10,000	23,200
						COMMON SERVICES	57,092	19,060	33,413	33,847
						CONFERENCE SERVICES	-	10,000	15,000	19,413
						SUBTOTAL	230,059	342,753	359,891	377,886
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	193,022	273,428	287,096	301,451
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,678	15,040	15,792	16,582
						COMMON SERVICES	34,359	54,288	57,003	59,853
						SUBTOTAL	97,579	98,668	109,200	120,011
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	77,640	82,112	90,827	90,903
						DUTY TRAVEL	9,484	11,500	13,000	16,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	10,455	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,056	5,373	13,108
						SUBTOTAL	188,353	316,360	325,760	271,560
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	79,250	183,060	183,060	154,560
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	30,750	30,000	30,000	30,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	9,000	9,000	7,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	48,252	30,000	29,000	28,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	17,946	58,400	65,800	45,600
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	7,476	-	-	-
						MISCELLANEOUS	4,679	5,900	8,900	5,900



		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
G-5	SECRETARY .3481	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-5	SECRETARY 4.3732 4.3733	UNDP	2	2	2	2					
G-4	ACCOUNTING CLERK .2102	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-4	CLERK .0781 .0784 .3074	PG	1	3	3	3					
G-4	FOREMAN .0786	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-4	LAB. ANIMAL SPECIALIST .3754	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-4	LABORATORY ASSISTANT .4019 .4020	PR	-	2	2	2					
G-4	LABORATORY ASSISTANT .0780 .2101	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-4	LABORATORY HELPER .3644	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-4	PRINTING SHOP ASSISTANT .3167	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-4	SECRETARY .3459	PP	1	1	1	1					
G-4	SECRETARY .0782 .2111	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-3	CLERK .3755	PR	1	1	1	1					
G-3	CLERK .0790 .0791 .0795 .0802 .3165 .3427	PG	6	6	6	6					
G-3	CLERK TYPIST .0789 .3654	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-3	LABORATORY HELPER .0787 .0788 .0792 .2109 .3645	PG	5	5	5	5					
G-3	LABORER .0799 .0800	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-2	CHAUFFEUR .3093 .3431	PG	2	2	2	2					
G-2	CHAUFFEUR 4.3734	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
G-2	LABORATORY HELPER .0793 .0794 .2112 .3429	PG	4	4	4	4					
G-2	LABORER .0801 .0803 .0804	PG	3	3	3	3					
G-1	GUARD .2103	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-1	LABORER .0805 .0806 .0807 .0808 .0809 .2104 .2105 .2113 .2114 .3057 .3405 .3406 .3410 .3426 .3430 .3646 .3676 .3677	PG	18	18	18	18					
G-1	MESSENGER .3371	PG	1	1	1	1					
<b>TOTAL</b>				12	12	12	12				
CONSULTANT MONTHS			UNDP	12	12	12	12				
<b>TOTAL</b>				12	19	16	22				
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC			UNDP	5	3	3	1				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM			PR	-	12	7	17				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM			UNDP	7	4	6	4				

AMRO-0701, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)

Although official data are not available on population distribution in Zone I, indications are that more than half of the people live in rural areas and are therefore particularly exposed to contact with domestic and wild animals. The governments of Zone I are vigorously promoting the livestock industry, placing considerable emphasis on good husbandry as the basis of high protein production, but the importance of veterinary public health services in the role of maintaining human and animal health has not been highlighted. Almost all the countries of the Zone are importing meat and milk, but the meat-exporting countries are anxious to increase their sales abroad, which means a far greater increase in production. In addition, national programs for control of the zoonoses and for food protection have not yet been developed. There are few veterinary diagnostic laboratories and they lack trained personnel to accurately report diseases. There is an acute shortage of veterinary medical personnel, including auxiliaries, in all Caribbean countries. Animal health control legislation is outdated, with minimal enforcement.

The purpose of this project is to promote and aid in the development of national programs within the ministries of health and agriculture for the control and prevention of these diseases; to provide assistance to the veterinary medical services of the ministries in the design, formulation, preparation, and execution of these national programs; and to promote and assist in conducting training programs for the continuing education of professionals.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	16,306	21,605	32,540	32,678
P-5 VETERINARIAN 4.4045	WR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	3,196	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS PARTICIPANTS	2,918 278	-	-	-

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		2	-	-	-	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	WR	13,110	21,605	32,540	32,678
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	20,505	30,940	30,578
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,864	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		76	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,500	2,000
PARTICIPANTS	PR	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	100	100	100
PARTICIPANTS	WR	25	-	-	-	PARTICIPANTS		11,246	-	-	-

## AMRO-0702, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE II)

The losses caused by zoonoses in human and animal populations constitute serious health problems in the countries of Zone II. The purposes of this project are to promote and strengthen the organization of zoonoses control programs; to establish a veterinary public health service; and to improve the training of students and teachers in schools of veterinary medicine.

		1	1	1	1		PR	30,008	30,447	31,687	32,970
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>		30,008	30,447	31,687	32,970
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.3218	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,566	26,447	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,941	3,500	3,600	3,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		501	500	500	500

## AMRO-0703, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE III)

The main objectives of this project are the development of veterinary public health services in the countries of the Zone, the improvement of existing programs, the determination of areas of priority, and the establishment of an effective level of cooperation between the ministries of health and agriculture in solving problems of common interest. It is proposed to provide technical assistance to national personnel in the formulation of zoonoses control programs, in the expansion of these activities, and in the provision of adequate legislation. Aid to the Biological Institute of Guatemala for the production of antirabies vaccines will be continued, with the goal of providing a sufficient supply for all the countries in the Zone. Technical assistance will also be provided to the countries in the presentation of projects to IADB for financing zoonoses control programs on a national scale.

		1	1	1	1		WR	24,974	25,074	28,486	29,345
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>		24,974	25,074	28,486	29,345
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.0853	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,871	23,074	26,286	26,945
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,523	2,000	2,200	2,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		580	-	-	-

## AMRO-0704, VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE IV)

The social and economic condition of the agrarian sector in Latin America constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to development. Low productivity, unemployment, migration, and low annual per capita incomes are basic problems which produce a state of poverty, accompanied by poor health conditions. This is particularly true of rural and suburban areas where food problems are very serious. In addition, the high prevalence of animal disease produces losses in food production of as much as 35% of the total. Many of these diseases are zoonoses, which also affect human health, and adequate planning, programming, and international assistance is needed in order to control or eradicate them.

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the governments of Zone IV in the development of veterinary medical manpower training in the fields of preventive medicine and public health; to promote zoonoses control, food hygiene, and reduction of environmental risks caused by animals and their use; to promote wider availability of foods of animal origin; and to aid in the preparation of the human resources needed to handle these problems.

		2	2	2	2		WR	31,539	31,097	33,602	35,486
<b>TOTAL</b>		2	2	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>		31,539	31,097	33,602	35,486
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.3088	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		26,516	25,847	28,152	29,836
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3440	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		5,023	5,000	5,200	5,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	250	250	250

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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\$ \$ \$ \$

## AMRO-0708, RABIES CONTROL

Rabies is enzootic and widely disseminated in most of the countries of the Hemisphere. In spite of the control programs that have been carried out in the Continent in the past few years, the number of reported rabies cases in humans and animals has increased, and in some countries they have reached epidemic proportions. Epidemiological studies of rabies in wild animal species are vital for the complete understanding of this complex disease. There is a pressing need for developing and testing new vaccines and other methods of control. New diagnostic techniques have been perfected. The training of laboratory personnel in these up-to-date techniques is an important aspect of this project. PAHO will assist in training programs and in special studies on rabies epidemiology, particularly wildlife to urban canine transmission and bovine paralytic rabies.

TOTAL		-	3	3	2	TOTAL	PP	40	6,000	6,000	5,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	3	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	6,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	40	-	-	-	1,000

## AMRO-0710, RABIES CONTROL: MEXICO-UNITED STATES BORDER

There has been a continuing project for control of rabies along the border of the United States of America and Mexico. The project has now been re-designated as Mexico-0710. See that description for current information on the project.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	PP	185,975	-	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
P-4 VETERINARIAN	PG	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		33,629	-	-	-
.3223						DUTY TRAVEL		4,420	-	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY	PG	1	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		96	-	-	-
.3228						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		36,322	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		89,431	-	-	-
						LOCAL COSTS		20,296	-	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES		1,781	-	-	-

## AMRO-0718, SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE ZOOSES

The zoonoses which have greatest importance to the socioeconomic and agricultural development and public health of the Latin American countries are those which affect domestic animals. Of the 200 diseases which are found in animals, approximately 100 are transmissible to man. When the Pan American Zoonoses Center was founded, priority was given to four of the most important of these diseases: brucellosis, animal tuberculosis, rabies, and hydatidosis. Investigation, coupled with training and control activities, has also been directed toward some of the other zoonoses, such as leptospirosis, anthrax, and trichinosis. With the opening of virgin lands to man for recreational and working purposes, the sylvatic zoonoses are assuming increased importance. Future investigation will be directed toward this important group. The purpose of this project is to organize a seminar which will focus attention on the problem and significance of these zoonoses in the Americas, methods of diagnosis and control, and improvement in disease notification.

TOTAL		-	3	-	-	TOTAL	WR	-	22,700	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	2,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	24	-	-	PARTICIPANTS	-	-	14,700	-	-
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----						
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	24	-	-						

## AMRO-0719, CENSUS OF PRIMATES

The natural primate populations in Colombia are important as a renewable resource, since they provide a source of income for various areas of the country. In recent years a growing percentage of the primates exported from Colombia have been used as important tools in biochemical research. The country urgently needs information in order to provide for the intelligent management and protection of these resources. This information can also be used to broaden knowledge on the status of present and the projection of future populations of those animals on which these studies depend.

The purpose of this project is to provide support to a research study on primate populations in the areas of the lower Río Cauca and the Medio Magdalena, where there are many animals which will be used in biomedical research. Similar primate population surveillance is conducted in the Amazon rain forest of Peru. A permanent consultant stationed in Iquitos directs the study in collaboration with Government of Peru biologists. The purpose of the study is to determine the effects of commercial trade and environmental change on the continuance of the quantity and quality of the populations.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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						\$	\$	\$	\$

At the present time there are no supplies of antigens, commercial or otherwise, for the performance of rickettsial CF or microagglutination tests. These two tests are the preferred means of laboratory diagnosis for all of the rickettsioses. The Department of Microbiology of the University of Maryland, which has been collaborating in the study of attenuated typhus vaccine in Bolivia, will provide both reagents and reference services to those laboratories in Central and South America capable of performing the CF test. Such diagnostic facilities are essential for the proper surveillance of louse-borne typhus and any of the other rickettsial infections which may present a public health problem.

TOTAL		-	-	-	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	-	6,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	-	2,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	-	-	1,400
						GRANTS	-	-	-	-	3,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	-	-	1						

## AMRO-1000, PARASITIC DISEASES

In spite of the fact that morbidity from parasitic diseases is high, programs for their control are generally inadequate. Many countries do not have sufficient information on their incidence and prevalence; one of the causes of this situation is the scarcity of public health parasitologists. The purpose of this program is to aid countries in the promotion and improvement of national programs of investigation and control of these diseases.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	8,394	32,504	43,510	49,424
P-5 PARASITOLOGIST .0975	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	8,394	30,004	40,510	42,924	
G-4 SECRETARY .3119	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	4,000	
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	500	1,000	2,500	
TOTAL		-	1	1	2						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	2						

## AMRO-1007, SCHISTOSOMIASIS

Although the technical information on which to base an effective schistosomiasis control program is available, such programs are generally inadequate or non-existent. The purpose of this project is to urge countries to undertake control programs or to improve existing ones. To accomplish this it will be necessary to adopt highly efficient control measures and to encourage their application through adequate large-scale planning and evaluation of progress. In all the countries special attention will be given to training of personnel at all levels. In some cases it will be necessary to work with the countries in soliciting outside aid to support the control programs.

TOTAL		1	2	2	3	TOTAL	PR	714	11,000	11,000	13,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	2	2	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	714	4,000	4,000	6,000	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	
						GRANTS	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	

## AMRO-1008, CHAGAS' DISEASE

This project will continue to give priority attention to the improvement of diagnostic laboratory techniques for Chagas' disease. A standard reference serum for laboratory diagnosis has been developed and is available to the countries. Consultations will continue on the procedures to adopt in order to produce a standard antigen, with the goal of being able to determine more precisely the prevalence of this disease in the countries. The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the countries in the organization of more adequate control programs.



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

## AMRO-2114, PAN AMERICAN SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER

The problems of the human environment have acquired a new dimension in the last few years. In addition to the traditional deficiencies in basic sanitation, there is a progressive deterioration in the environment as a result of the rapid population growth, intensive urbanization, and industrialization. The countries of the Region show a growing concern about the deterioration in the quality of the human environment, and special attention is being given to the implications of environmental pollution in the overall process of development. New techniques and coherent approaches are needed to cope with the traditional problems and the emerging ones.

The objective of the Pan American Sanitary Engineering Center is to apply its multidisciplinary capabilities to render expert technical and scientific assistance to the countries of the Region. In addition to providing specialized advisory services, the Center is intended to serve as a reference and information source and to support selected training and research activities. It is anticipated that the Center will also play an important role by collaborating with the countries in strengthening their scientific and technological infrastructure. Experts in the environmental health field are being integrated into a highly effective interdisciplinary team at the Center. To this end, the staffing of the Center has been programmed to progressively cover additional areas of expertise. To supplement and extend the capabilities of Center personnel, use will also be made of short-term consultants.

With the cooperation of the Peruvian Government a modern building especially designed to house the Center will be constructed. This building, expected to be available at the end of 1973, will provide an adequate base of operations for the Center and enable it to install its library and center of documentation, to carry out laboratory and pilot plant studies, and to sponsor seminars and short courses.

Since the developing countries are addressing themselves more and more to the problems of the human environment, especially those related to pollution, the Center is a very valuable resource for collaboration in the formulation of environmental policies. It also plays a leading role in collaborating with the national agencies for the development of a technology compatible with the resources and conditions of the developing countries.

TOTAL		22	33	34	35	TOTAL	305,589	518,355	565,562	623,750
P-5 DIRECTOR .3372	PR	1	1	1	1					
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER .3169	PP	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	132,280	261,147	305,284	315,514
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.2004	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	109,019	256,842	300,984	309,214
P-4 HOUSING PLANNER .3337	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	2,194	-	-	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .0621 .2003 .3397 .3432 .3433 .3773 .3774	PR	5	7	7	7	DUTY TRAVEL	20,993	4,000	4,000	6,000
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.3295	WR	1	1	1	1	HOSPITALITY	74	300	300	300
P-4 SCIENTIST 4.4128	WR	-	-	-	1	SUBTOTAL	55,947	92,379	69,284	80,831
P-4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION SPEC. 4.3434	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,657	41,800	46,054	50,496
P-2 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER 4.3435	WR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,664	-	-	-
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK .2000	PR	1	1	1	1	REBUILDING COSTS	-	27,714	-	-
G-6 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN .3949	PG	-	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES	27,626	22,865	23,230	30,335
G-6 LIBRARIAN .3775	PG	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	74,759	85,434	109,894	138,513
G-5 CLERK 4.3436	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	32,086	28,000	28,000	32,000
G-5 SECRETARY 4.0933 4.3437	WR	2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	7,743	27,800	27,800	29,000
G-4 CLERK .0622	PG	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,049	9,000	13,000	14,000
G-4 CLERK STENOGRAPHER .0622 .0875	PR	-	2	2	2	LIBRARY ACQUI. & BINDING	1,725	-	-	-
G-4 CLERK STENOGRAPHER .0875 .3776 .3777 .3779 .3950	PG	2	4	4	4	TRAINING GRANTS	-	6,000	-	-
G-4 CLERK STENOGRAPHER 4.3438	WR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES	-	8,600	12,200	13,900
G-3 CLERK .3778	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-3 DRAFTSMAN .3952	PR	-	1	1	1					
G-3 RECEPTIONIST .3953	PG	-	1	1	1					
G-2 CHAUFFEUR .3353	PG	1	1	1	1					
G-1 GUARD/JANITOR .3352 .3956	PG	1	2	2	2					
G-1 MESSENGER .3955	PG	-	1	1	1					
TOTAL		13	14	14	16					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	12	14	14	16					

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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AMRO-2118, REGIONAL POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK

Pollution of the environment has caused worldwide concern in recent years. Because of the potentially damaging effects on humans, plants, animals, and structures and on vital ecological balances affecting the supply of oxygen and food, solar energy, water balance, and climate, monitoring of basic environmental characteristics has become increasingly important.

This project seeks to identify, particularly in the developing countries of the Region, the existing monitoring activities; to obtain information on baseline levels of pollution; and to examine alternative approaches to monitoring systems and to evaluate their feasibility. CEPIS serves as the focal point for this project.

TOTAL	-	-	2	7	TOTAL	UNDP	4,920	-	265,875	281,825
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER	UNDP	-	-	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	57,000	57,000
4.4138 4.4139						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	45,000	42,500
TOTAL			18	17	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	-	18	17	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,920	-	138,500	154,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	4,350	4,350
TOTAL			3	3	COURSE COSTS	-	-	-	6,000	9,000
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	3	3	MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	11,975	11,975

AMRO-2120, CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS IN RURAL AREAS

The Quadrennial Projections for the period 1972-75 show that in the Region as a whole, 18% of the rural population are served with adequate water supplies either by house connections or public hydrants, and that only 2% of the same population are provided with sewage disposal facilities. The goal for the past decade called for supplying 50% of the rural population with adequate water supply and sewerage services. Significant progress has been made, as the population served in 1961 was only 7%, but much remains to be done if the goals set for the decade of the 70's are going to be met.

When one compares the achievements to date against the future goals, there is an ever-growing awareness of the need to accelerate the speed with which the rural water projects are being completed. Many ideas and concepts to stimulate this acceleration have been tried in various programs throughout the Region. What would be helpful now is the evaluation and widespread distribution of these concepts for the consideration of all the Member Governments. The proposed Conference on Environmental Improvements in Rural Areas would bring together members of the various rural water programs in order that they may discuss common problems, listen to new ideas, and give orientation to future efforts in this field.

TOTAL	-	-	3	-	TOTAL	WR	-	-	28,500	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	3	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	-
TOTAL			27	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	4,500	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	-	27	-	PARTICIPANTS	-	-	18,000	-

AMRO-2124, PROMOTION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING

The Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering (AIDIS) is an organization of over 1,500 sanitary engineers from all the countries of the Region who render their services to federal, state, municipal, and local agencies as well as to industry, private practice, and universities and other academic institutions. AIDIS has been in existence for over 26 years and has always collaborated very closely with PAHO. In view of the increased importance of the activities and programs to control the environment and prevent pollution, it is highly desirable that PAHO take full advantage of the vast reservoir of human resources that AIDIS represents. Recently AIDIS established a permanent secretariat, located in one of the countries, which reinforces its potential to serve and participate in regional activities. The main objective of this project is to cooperate with AIDIS so that it can render services to the countries and to PAHO.

TOTAL	PP	-	-	-	10,000
GRANTS		-	-	-	10,000

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AMRO-2200, WATER SUPPLIES

Although several countries of the Region attained or even exceeded, by the end of 1972, the goals defined by the Charter of Punta del Este for supplying water to 70% of the urban population, there is no room for complacency. Of the total rural population, only 27% were served by means of house connections or easy access. While the goal for urban sewerage was the same as for water supplies (70%), the segment of the urban population provided with sewer services was 40% of the total. Only 2% of the total rural population were furnished with similar services. The problems of providing facilities for the large squatter settlement populations constitute a concern of special urgency. This, together with the present gaps described above, diminishes the impact of the considerable progress already achieved. The need continues to exist, therefore, of facing the technical, economic, and social problems connected with the allocation of resources and the meeting of the new goals proposed by the countries at the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health. The goals for the 1970 decade include (1) to provide water service through house connections to 80% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to supply half the population at present without service; (2) to provide water for 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, supply 30% of the population at present without service; (3) to install sewerage systems to serve 70% of the urban population or, as a minimum, to reduce by 30% the population at present lacking such services; and (4) to install sewerage systems and other sanitary facilities for the disposal of excreta for 50% of the rural population or, as a minimum, reduce by 30% the number of inhabitants not possessing adequate facilities.

The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance to the countries in accelerating the rate at which the goals for safe water and waste disposal facilities can be met. The advisory services envisaged in this project extend from the level of national planning for more effective use of available resources for water supply and sewerage development into all phases of the planning, construction and maintenance of these facilities, including identification and preparation of projects for investment; preparation of sector and feasibility studies; development of master plans; and related assistance ranging in complexity from pre-investment studies for large metropolitan areas to short-term consultant assignments covering specific problems.

TOTAL		5	5	5	5	TOTAL	109,609	121,372	126,767	133,038
P-5 REG. ADV. - WATER SUPPLY	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3035										
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	86,272	105,372	110,767	117,038
.3343										
G-5 SECRETARY	PR	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	79,237	97,072	102,367	108,538
.0053 .0930						DUTY TRAVEL	9,035	8,300	8,400	8,500
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	71,337	16,000	16,000	16,000
.1099										
TOTAL		11	8	8	8	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	1,017	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	11	8	8	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	15,579	16,000	16,000	16,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,800	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,941	-	-	-

AMRO-2203, WATER SUPPLIES (ZONE III)

An analysis of available data and of the population increase in Central America in the last three years leads to the conclusion that it is necessary to continue efforts to increase the coverage of water supply and sewerage services to both urban and rural sectors through the execution of larger programs of construction of new systems and expansion and improvement of the existing ones. On the other hand, it is necessary to enlarge programs to provide adequate operation, maintenance, and administration of the systems in order to supply services and to establish self-financing of the systems. For this purpose, it is necessary that personnel be trained and that the technical and administrative structure of the agencies responsible in each country for water and sewerage programs be strengthened.

The purposes of this project are to provide technical assistance through the PAHO project personnel in the countries; to strengthen engineering and administrative services; and to evaluate the methods and procedures which are being utilized in order to bring about technical and administrative changes in the fields of sanitary engineering, administration, and community promotion.

TOTAL		3	4	4	4	TOTAL	77,188	80,586	91,393	95,277
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	50,172	72,086	82,793	86,577
.2045						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	18,542	-	-	-
P-4 MAINTENANCE ENGINEER	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	8,441	8,000	8,100	8,200
.4047						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	93	500	500	500
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0849										
G-5 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3000										
TOTAL		10	-	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	10	-	-	-					



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AMRO-2213, STUDIES AND INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES

The administration of the water resources in Latin America is not completely satisfactory, a circumstance which makes difficult the optimum utilization of these resources in the acceleration of economic and social development and which impedes the establishment of an adequate infrastructure of public services which will stimulate regionalization of industrial activities.

The purposes of this project are (1) to carry out an integrated study of water resources in the Region and of their present and future use, with special attention to water supplies, and the elimination of liquid wastes and the contamination they cause; (2) to analyze water resources, principally their health and sanitary aspects, for use in planning processes; and (3) to develop standard procedures for the formulation of projects in this field.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	33,000	30,000	-	-
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER 4.0943	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	28,500	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,000	-	-	-

AMRO-2219, WATER METERS

Through this project PAHO has cooperated in a study of the use of various kinds of water meters under variable conditions, and in the dissemination of the results.

TOTAL		2	1	-	-	TOTAL	PG	17,817	474	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	2	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,488	474	-	-
TOTAL		35	-	-	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		3,245	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PG	35	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		783	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		4,938	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		2,363	-	-	-

AMRO-2220, INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

As the countries of the Region try to improve the quality of life of their citizens, they continue their formidable task of developing, financing, and managing the wide array of public service agencies, authorities, and departments that make this possible. At present, it is estimated that \$10 billion will be needed to cope with the water and sewerage needs of the Region alone. Present goals call for raising water coverage from 70 to 80% in urban areas by 1980. Rural plans, while less ambitious, are nevertheless just as difficult. Dramatic changes must be effected in this area. For example, one major city must increase its service from 140,000 to 380,000 water connections in the next ten years. In addition, large investments must be started in such services as solid waste disposal in order to provide even minimal coverage.

The strategy to achieve these ambitious targets is the establishment of new institutions, or the strengthening of existing ones, in order that the vast resources needed to achieve these improvements may be identified, obtained, and put to use to such a way that they will produce maximum results with minimum expenditures. Further, this effort must result in the establishment and/or operation of strong, viable agencies. Assistance will also be provided to develop ways and means to obtain financing and bring together the credit agencies and the water and sewer institutions. Since 1964 PAHO has assisted 29 agencies. This effort has resulted in the development of an approach by which multidisciplinary teams of consultants work alongside teams of national officials to design and implement the new criteria and policies for the management and operation of these agencies.

TOTAL		6	7	7	8	TOTAL		117,535	180,879	167,773	199,488
P-5 MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT .0850	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	91,396	104,926	151,273	168,488
P-4 MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT .3581	PP	1	1	1	1						
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .3120 .3509	PR	1	1	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		82,294	96,326	140,273	156,488
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .3120	PW	-	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		9,102	8,600	11,000	12,000
G-5 SECRETARY .0852	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PW	14,680	63,953	4,500	6,000
G-4 CLERK STENOGRAPHER .3889	PW	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		4,400	39,953	4,500	6,000
G-4 SECRETARY .3780 .4097	PR	-	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,649	22,000	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY .3780	PW	1	1	-	-	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMM.		-	319	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	2,000	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		4,312	-	-	-



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

AMRO-2226, RESEARCH ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS

In collaboration with the World Bank (IBRD), PAHO examined the economic and health benefits that can be derived from supplying potable water in rural areas. Based on the results of this study, IBRD plans to develop a set of criteria under which it would accept rural water loan applications.

TOTAL		3	-	-	-	TOTAL	PG	7,226	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	3	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,226	-	-	-

AMRO-2300, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION

In 1971 there were 28 cases of jungle yellow fever in three countries of the Hemisphere, raising to 2,288 the total number of cases from 1950 to 1971; three of these were of the urban type. The dengue epidemic which struck Colombia in 1971-72 raised to more than half a million the number of cases of that disease from 1960 to 1972. Although this figure is high, it does not approach the real number because epidemiological surveillance activities related to the disease are inadequate. Identification of dengue virus types II and III in some Caribbean countries constitutes a threat and carries with it the possibility of the appearance of the hemorrhagic form of the disease. Yellow fever virus continues to be active in the enzootic areas of the Continent, increasing even more the danger to urban areas of Aedes aegypti infestation.

A cost-benefit study on the prevention in the Americas of diseases transmitted by Aedes aegypti was completed in 1972 and concluded that eradication of the vector would be worth the trouble involved and that this would be the best policy for the Americas. In July 1972 the following countries and territories continued to be free of the vector: Argentina, Bermuda, Bolivia, Belize, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and the Canal Zone in Panama. Panama and the Cayman Islands have begun eradication in their territories, and Brazil is in the process of total elimination of the reinfestation detected in the northern region of the country. The campaigns are developing favorably in Barbados, French Guiana, and St. Lucia. Colombia reorganized its campaign in 1972, and Cuba intensified its activities in the attack phase. Dominica, Montserrat, and St. Vincent started the attack phase during 1972. In addition, there are active campaigns in Antigua, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, and Trinidad and Tobago. There are limited activities in El Salvador and Venezuela, and programs are being organized in Anguilla, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, and Jamaica.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the various countries in continuing programs of eradication of Aedes aegypti and in maintaining the area free from reinfestation through effective surveillance services.

TOTAL		4	3	3	3	TOTAL		101,868	121,938	115,515	126,244
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0811	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	101,868	67,738	67,315	78,044
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3613	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		77,885	58,138	60,615	71,244
P-3 ENTOMOLOGIST .0812	PR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,597	-	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN .2418	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		9,566	9,600	6,700	6,800
G-4 SECRETARY .3309	PR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,825	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	5	2	2	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	54,700	48,700	48,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	5	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	10,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	5	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	40,000	40,000	40,000
TOTAL		-	3	3	3	FELLOWSHIPS		-	4,200	4,200	4,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	3	3	3						

AMRO-2301, AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION (CARIBBEAN)

All the countries of Zone I, except Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Aruba, and Bonaire, are infested, some heavily, with Aedes aegypti, vector of urban yellow fever, dengue, and hemorrhagic dengue. The yellow fever virus is known to be present in the Amazon, Orinoco, and Magdalena River basins. Three deaths from yellow fever in Guyana and Surinam in 1968-69 and an epidemic of yellow fever in the States of Barinas and Portuguesa in Venezuela, with 22 cases in 1972, emphasize the grave danger to which these Aedes aegypti-infested countries are exposed. The recent isolation of dengue Types II and III in the Caribbean now further exposes the population of the region to the risk of hemorrhagic dengue. Any epidemic of the above-mentioned diseases could deal a severe blow to the many countries of the Zone whose economies are largely dependent on tourism. The heavy traffic by land, sea, and air throughout the Caribbean provides the means for reinfesting those countries in the area which have eradicated the vector at great cost. Eradication campaigns are in progress in

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16 political units of the Zone, while preparatory work is progressing in four others. Because of budgetary limitations a number of countries are unable to undertake country-wide programs.

The purposes of this project are to provide technical and advisory services to the countries of the Zone to enable them to eradicate Aedes aegypti; to promote campaigns in those few remaining countries without campaigns; to coordinate eradication campaigns in the region as a whole; and to assist in the training of professional and field personnel in all the countries of the Zone.

TOTAL		6	5	1	1	TOTAL	131,642	74,842	8,349	9,219
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0610	UNDP	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 10,379	9,842	8,349	9,219
P-2 SANITARIAN 4.0611 4.0612	UNDP	2	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	10,379	3,842	4,349	5,219
P-1 SANITARIAN 4.0613	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	4,000	4,000
G-6 SECRETARY 3.3213	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNDP 121,263	65,000	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY 3.3634	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	112,000	56,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	3	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	-	4,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	9,263	5,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	3	2	2					

#### AMRO-2303, Aedes aegypti ERADICATION (ZONE III)

The countries in Zone III have in recent years been reinfested with Aedes aegypti. Guatemala and Panama have again achieved eradication, and the other countries are developing programs with this same goal. The objective of this project is to collaborate with the countries of the Zone in order to eradicate Aedes aegypti in those infested countries and to maintain a permanent surveillance system in those which have already eradicated it.

TOTAL		1	2	-	-	TOTAL	PR 25,415	37,221	-	-
P-2 SANITARIAN .2086	PR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	19,622	37,221	-	-
P-1 SANITARIAN .3689	PR	-	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	5,400	5,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	393	-	-	-

#### AMRO-2308, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DENGUE FEVER

The PAHO Scientific Advisory Committee on Dengue met in January 1970. The ten members of the committee proposed a preliminary program for both surveillance and investigation of dengue fever in the Caribbean area. A meeting was held in 1972 to review progress in these recommended activities and to plan the continuing program for the next two years.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR 4,485	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	359	-	-	-
TOTAL		11	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	333	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS	3,793	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	11	-	-	-					

#### AMRO-2309, STUDY GROUP ON Aedes aegypti ERADICATION

A meeting is planned as a follow-up to the seminar held in 1970 with the purpose of examining the latest methods for the prevention of diseases transmitted by Aedes aegypti and of establishing directions for future activities in the eradication of this vector.





FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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							\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR	37,306	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		32,237	-	-	-
					DUTY TRAVEL		69	-	-	-

## AMRO-3110, COORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

The purpose of the project is to stimulate, plan, develop, and coordinate PAHO's biomedical and health-related research programs through the promotion of multinational collaboration and communication among scientists, the acceleration of the training of research workers, and the development and implementation of research projects related to the health goals of the Americas.

The PAHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research, composed of 15 eminent scientists and educators from the Americas, assists PAHO in developing the program and recommends the basis for long-term research policy. The Committee meets annually to review current and proposed research programs and to recommend to the Director those that PAHO might consider undertaking.

During the Twelfth Meeting of the PAHO Advisory Committee on Medical Research, a two-part, one-day symposium on the application of basic research to practical problems and on general problems of the organization of medical research in Latin America, and a half-day symposium on the use of medical auxiliaries, will be held.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	97,222	110,123	110,940	116,025
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P-3 EDITOR .3488	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	80,222	106,123	110,940	116,025
G-6 CLERK .3632	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	36,462	44,023	47,040	50,725
G-4 SECRETARY .2066	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	14,037	30,000	30,000	30,000
TOTAL		5	15	15	15	DUTY TRAVEL	432	500	500	500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	5	15	15	15	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	5,740	-	-	-
						PUBLICATIONS	7,680	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	15,110	31,600	33,400	34,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,761	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	7,000	4,000	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	7,000	-	-	-
						CONFERENCE SERVICES	-	4,000	-	-

## AMRO-3125, SPECIAL SEMINARS IN ZONE III

PAHO has participated in seminars held in collaboration with the public health ministries in Central America and Panama. The purposes of these seminars have been to analyze, before the annual meeting of the ministers of health, the health problems in the countries of the Zone and to establish coordinated plans and priorities for the programs of action to be followed to resolve these problems. During the budget period PAHO will continue this collaboration through its technical personnel and by financial support of travel costs for the participations.

TOTAL		26	56	56	56	TOTAL	8,254	10,000	10,000	10,000
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PARTICIPANTS	PR	26	56	56	-	SUBTOTAL	8,254	10,000	10,000	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	-	-	56	PARTICIPANTS	8,254	10,000	10,000	-
						SUBTOTAL	-	-	-	10,000
						PARTICIPANTS	-	-	-	10,000

## AMRO-3126, OPERATIONS RESEARCH

The public health administrator is often confronted with problems created by the limited availability of the financial and human resources required to meet the increasing demand for health services. Such problems can be at least partly solved by the application of modern methods of analysis and decision-making. Such methods are contained in the curricula

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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						\$	\$	\$	\$

of operations research, management sciences, industrial engineering, and economic engineering. In particular, under-utilization of resources due to inefficient and ineffective work management and the use of suboptimal work procedures may be reduced through the application of cost/benefit and/or efficiency studies which isolate technically feasible alternatives and predict the results in applying them.

The purposes of this project are to promote the use of concepts and methods of systems analysis and industrial engineering in health services planning; to develop and apply techniques to solve specific problems; and to collaborate with the Governments of the Member Countries in using such methods.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	17,500	16,500	12,500	12,500	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	2	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	17,500	12,000	12,000	-
						TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		5,054	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,497	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		749	-	-	-
						GRANTS		9,000	12,000	12,000	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	4,500	500	12,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	4,000	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	500
						GRANTS		-	-	-	12,000

#### AMRO-3129, RESEARCH TRAINING IN BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

The number of qualified investigators in the biomedical sciences in Latin America is below the basic needs of most countries. To take advantage of the training potential of institutions and laboratories in Latin America and the Caribbean whose research activities are well recognized, an exploratory program for advanced training in clinical research has been developed in cooperation with the Wellcome Trust. The program is limited to nationals of these countries and to training within the same geographic area. The scheme offers the advantage that trainees will be oriented toward the problems and conditions they are likely to find in their own countries when they return, and that there will usually be no language barrier. This approach to research training can contribute to moderating the emigration of scientific personnel from Latin America. So far, 14 training grants have been awarded in the following fields: hematology, electron microscopy, perinatology, endocrinology, immunology, and cytogenetics.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	48,207	35,701	-	-	
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	17,274	19,540	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,200	-	-	-
						TRAINING GRANTS		16,074	19,540	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PG	11,734	16,161	-	-
						TRAINING GRANTS		11,734	16,161	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	19,199	-	-	-
						TRAINING GRANTS		19,199	-	-	-

#### AMRO-3130, CONFERENCE ON MYCOLOGY

In 1970, a symposium reviewed comprehensive information on the public health aspects of mycotic infections, including recent advances in diagnostic procedures, therapy, ecology and epidemiology, training, and direction of mycologic research. The symposium produced a series of recommendations for future activities. Funds remaining from the original grant are being used for research.

TOTAL	PG	-	3,438	-	-
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CONFERENCE SERVICES		-	3,438	-	-



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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AMRO-3131, CARIBBEAN HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in providing a secretariat for the Caribbean Health Ministers' Conference.

TOTAL		1	1	1	-	TOTAL	37,859	42,833	44,051	-
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3827	PR	1	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 26,859	31,833	33,051	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	26,859	31,833	33,051	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR 11,000	11,000	11,000	-
						GRANTS	11,000	11,000	11,000	-

AMRO-3133, SYMPOSIUM ON PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS

This project provided support to a symposium on paracoccidiodomycosis in 1971 to review current knowledge of the causative organism; its ecology and epidemiology; the clinical and pathological aspects of the disease; the management, diagnosis, and treatment of patients; and the related immunology and pathogenesis.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	12,884	1,283	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PS	-	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 10,602	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	10,602	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PS 552	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	552	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PG 1,730	1,283	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	1,598	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	132	-	-	-
						CONFERENCE SERVICES	-	1,283	-	-

AMRO-3135, DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS

A growing number of countries have initiated studies on the development of their more important watersheds, some international, as part of their national plans for social and economic development. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the study of costs, benefits, and risks to health associated with the use of water resources; in the programming of measures and services for health care and protection for the population that will live in the zones being developed; and in the definition of models for development which will incorporate health as one of their components.

TOTAL		3	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR 48,172	14,000	16,000	16,000
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3172	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	40,268	-	-	-
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER .3169	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	14,000	16,000	16,000
G-4 SECRETARY .3572	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	7,876	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	28	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	7	8	8					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	7	8	8					

AMRO-3137, PROGRAM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The purpose of this project is to create a clearinghouse for information on traffic accidents, as well as to provide advisory services on control of accidents in the countries concerned. International seminars will be held periodically with the participation of public health administrators, educators, traffic officials, and others to discuss problems of

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$

common interest and to exchange information on the most recent advances; to outline policies and propose programs; and to promote field research in places where the problem is evident.

TOTAL					TOTAL					
-----					-----					
		-	1	2	2		49,659	93,514	39,333	72,593
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	PP	-	-	1	1					
.4114										
G-4 CLERK	PR	-	1	1	1		19,687	4,563	31,333	64,593
.4113										
TOTAL		9	1	4	4					
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	6	-	-	-	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	4,944	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	1	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	4,563	29,833	42,093
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	13,821	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	1,500	2,500
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	20,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	917	-	-	-
TOTAL		33	120	-	-	SUBTOTAL	29,977	88,951	4,000	8,000
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PARTICIPANTS	PG	33	120	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	3,837	2,000	8,000	8,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	4,743	28,386	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS	20,397	58,566	-	-

#### AMRO-3138, DIAGNOSTIC EFFICACY OF SPHERULIN

This project supported a research study on the diagnostic efficacy of spherulin in human beings sensitized by mycotic infections. Spherulin was compared with mycelial coccidioidin in regions of Mexico where coccidioidomycosis is endemic and in areas with low and high reactor rates; histoplasmin control determinations were also made.

TOTAL				
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	PS	3,646	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		646	-	-
GRANTS		3,000	-	-

#### AMRO-3139, PAHO RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM

In most countries of the Region, there is a need for (a) strengthening of health services; (b) promoting cooperation among scientific and professional groups to contribute to the advancement of health; (c) promoting a good standard of teaching of health and related fields; and (d) promoting and conducting research in the field of health.

To meet the above needs the PAHO Research Training Program provides (1) individual research grants, to provide assistance to research projects proposed by individual investigators; (2) exchange of research workers to assist in the exchange of research experiences and the improvement of communication among scientists, through investigators' visits to different countries; and (3) reference center activities to assist in the development and maintenance of a high standard of work in specific fields and to achieve improved precision, reliability, consistency, and comparability in results from national and international studies.

TOTAL				
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	PP	-	-	50,000
GRANTS		-	-	50,000

#### AMRO-3141, DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (ZONE IV)

There are in the countries of Zone IV river basins which constitute development foci. The use of these bodies of water for irrigation, water supplies, and as a depository for the discharge of waste water, requires preferential attention. Efficient use of water resources will be endangered in the future unless optimum utilization is made of the supply in the river basins to provide both the quantity and quality of water.

The purpose of this project is to collaborate in the development of river basins in Zone IV, providing optimum development of water resources with due consideration of the conditions of the environment, through the services of technical assistance, studies on the utilization of water resources, and protection and promotion of health, with special emphasis on the labor force and on family groups who live in the contiguous areas.





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of developing preventive psychiatry. An average of 1.3 nurses per doctor are trained each year in the countries of the Zone. The ratio of nursing auxiliaries being trained to nurses varies from 1:1 in El Salvador to about 16:1 in some other countries.

The objectives of this project are to assist the governments in improving nursing care through (1) the establishment of standards for better care and preparation of nursing personnel; (2) better planning and utilization of nursing resources in light of the needs of the health services; (3) increasing the number of personnel in accordance with the requirements and absorption capability of the health services; (4) concentrating nursing activities on priority areas; and (5) providing training for nursing personnel in the areas of nursing care, teaching, and administration.

TOTAL		3	4	4	4	TOTAL	PR	59,258	80,434	83,473	86,284
P-4 NURSE .0891	PP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		49,819	65,634	74,973	76,984
P-3 NURSE .3214	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		9,271	8,500	8,600	9,000
P-3 NURSE EDUCATOR .4084	PR	-	1	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		-	6,000	-	-
G-5 SECRETARY .3125	PR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		218	300	300	300

#### AMRO-3204, NURSING (ZONE IV)

Statistical information on the four countries in Zone IV indicates that there are 3.7, 5.0, 9.7, and 13.1 nursing personnel per 10,000 inhabitants in Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru, respectively. Emphasis is currently being given to the preparation of auxiliary personnel in the four countries, in view of the immediate need for nursing resources for institutions under construction or projected in the near future. Of particular concern is the very low production of professional nurses, especially in Colombia and Ecuador. Collaboration is being given to governments and nurses in seeking ways to increase the number of candidates for nursing schools. This project will assist the governments in defining a system of nursing in accordance with the programs and needs of the health services through (1) identification of the problems existing in nursing services and nursing education; (2) provision of the advisory services required for the solution of these problems; and (3) implementation of research in clinical and educational areas for development of new approaches to nursing care delivery and production of nursing personnel.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	33,618	39,898	41,571	43,474
P-4 NURSE .0893	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,221	34,098	35,671	37,474
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .0894	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		6,106	5,600	5,700	5,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		291	700	200	200

#### AMRO-3206, NURSING (ZONE VI)

This project provides for collaboration with the countries of Zone VI in the determination of needs and the utilization of available resources, mainly through the development of a plan of activities in the area of nursing and obstetrics. The principal functions of the project are to collaborate with the nursing and health authorities in determining the levels of nursing personnel needed to provide effective nursing and obstetrical participation in the health programs of the countries; to promote and collaborate in the development of programs to prepare and train nursing personnel at various levels; to stimulate better coordination between the areas of nursing education and service in order to provide better attention for the patient, the family, and the community, and better fields of practice for the students; to undertake studies to determine the best possible utilization of nursing and obstetrical personnel; and to coordinate and supervise the advisory services provided by nursing consultants assigned to the various projects.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	27,039	33,514	35,046	36,907
P-4 NURSE .0895	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,965	29,814	31,246	32,907
G-4 SECRETARY .0896	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		3,715	3,500	3,600	3,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		359	200	200	200

#### AMRO-3210, HOSPITAL NURSING SERVICES

The quality of nursing care provided in many hospitals often does not meet a minimal level of safe care. Furthermore, with emphasis being given to the establishment of unit management in hospitals, it is imperative that nurses undertaking these new duties be retrained to acquire additional skills and knowledge to improve nursing care. The purpose of this

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project is to improve the quality of nursing practice so that the minimal level of care is provided; its target is to improve 60% of the hospitals of 100 beds or more by the end of the decade.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	WP	-	-	19,735	40,465
P-4 NURSE 4,2068	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	18,235	26,465
TOTAL	-	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	-	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	2	OUTY TRAVEL	-	-	500	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	15,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	2,000

#### AMRO-3211, SEMINAR ON PLANNING FOR NURSING

Under the sponsorship of PAHO, a meeting was held in Bogotá, Colombia, in April 1972 for the purpose of orienting participants in the methodology of programming to determine and provide the nursing care required for meeting the objectives of the national health plans.

TOTAL	1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	10,773	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	850	-	-	-
TOTAL	26	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	1,781	-	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	26	-	-	-	PARTICIPANTS	8,142	-	-	-

#### AMRO-3213, SEMINAR ON ADMINISTRATION OF NURSING SERVICES

This project provides for a continuation of the 1971 seminar on administration of nursing services, for the purpose of defining the role of nurses who occupy posts at the central or regional levels and who are responsible for the nursing care given to hospitalized patients in hospitals of the ministries of public health, as well as in those of social security agencies. The 1973 course will be presented for instructors in schools of nursing.

TOTAL	-	-	1	-	TOTAL	WR	-	-	24,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	-
TOTAL	-	-	38	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	2,000	-
PARTICIPANTS	WP	-	-	38	-	PARTICIPANTS	-	-	20,000	-

#### AMRO-3214, DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING

In the majority of the countries, the delivery of health care is hindered by inadequate nursing resources. For Latin America and the Caribbean there are only 11.1 nursing personnel (composed of 2.3 nurses and 8.8 nursing auxiliaries) per 10,000 inhabitants. There are three physicians per nurse, the inverse of what it should be. This shortage of nursing personnel is resulting in the lack of coverage of the population with health services and is jeopardizing the patient's safety by not providing minimal nursing care. It is attributable to inadequate development of the nursing component of health programs and, subsequently, to the lack of definition of nursing needs and the planning to provide them.

The purpose of this project in each country is (1) the development of planning for the provision of the nursing component in the different health programs; (2) the establishment of a permanent mechanism to ensure the participation of nursing in the overall planning process; and (3) the incorporation of the information needed for programming nursing into the general health information system.



FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	-	-	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	2,922	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR	3	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		2,922	-	-

#### AMRO-3219, CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The rapidly growing population, intensified urbanization, large percentage of rural population, broadening of medical services to cover more of the people, scarcity of nursing personnel, and economic limitations on governments, are creating serious problems in the countries of the Region in their efforts to provide traditional nursing care. In order to meet these new problems and to come up with more effective solutions than traditional methods can provide, new techniques and foci are needed.

In 1973 a conference will be held on the practice of nursing in public health in order to study the problems which confront nursing leadership and public health ministers in their effort to provide nursing care to individuals and families in the community. It is hoped that the conference will recommend practical policies and directions.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
						WR			
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	-	-	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,000</b>
					<b>SEMINAR COSTS</b>	-	-	-	<b>15,000</b>
					<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,000</b>
					<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>21,000</b>

#### AMRO-3220, NURSING SERVICES IN RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

In 1970, 46% of the population of Latin America lived in rural areas. Efforts are being made to increase health coverage to these people who live on the margin of social and economic progress. Existing health services are frequently staffed by auxiliary personnel with little or no training, receiving infrequent and deficient supervision.

The purpose of this project is to improve the nursing services provided to rural communities through improved preparation of auxiliaries, as well as improved organization, supervision, and guidance.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
						PR			
<b>P-4 NURSE</b>	PR	-	-	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>	-	-	-	<b>19,160</b>
<b>4115</b>					<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,000</b>
					<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	-	-	-	<b>3,000</b>
					<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>24,160</b>

#### AMRO-3222, TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NURSING

The Technical Advisory Committee on Nursing met for the first time in 1968 to discuss problems related to the preparation and utilization of nursing personnel, to planning, and to publications and textbooks. Future meetings of the Committee represent a second stage of development, in that it is now necessary to analyze and evaluate specific areas of nursing care instead of studying nursing in general.

In order to be able to plan future programs of operation, PAHO needs to make an analysis of the current situation and to propose recommendations in the following areas: (1) nursing care in rural areas; (2) control of communicable diseases; and (3) research both in clinical areas of nursing care and in administration.

TOTAL				
<b>TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMM.</b>	WR	-	8,000	8,000
				<b>8,000</b>



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## AMRO-3223, SYSTEMS OF NURSING

In the majority of the countries the quantity and quality of nursing care and resources available are not adequate to provide the nursing input required by the health program. The expectation of the health authorities as to nursing contribution for program achievement far exceeds what can be provided with the type and quantity of resources being funded. In order to overcome this problem, there is need for each country to define its system of nursing in such a way that the functions of nursing personnel, the type and quantity of nursing personnel, and the programs required for their preparation are determined in relation to health program goals and within the social, cultural, and economic context of the country. The purpose of this project is to assist countries in defining their systems of nursing.

TOTAL	-	1	1	-	TOTAL	-	18,788	51,033	-
P-4 NURSE 4.4058	WR	-	1	1	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	24,000
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	8,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	4	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	16,000	-
					SUBTOTAL	WR	-	18,788	27,033
					PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	17,788	25,533
					DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	1,000	1,500

## AMRO-3225, UTILIZATION AND TRAINING OF THE TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT

A significant proportion of deliveries in the countries of Latin America continue to take place in the home, and the TBA (traditional birth attendant) still attends from 50 to 80% of the births occurring in the countries of the Region. A few countries have training and supervision programs for the empirical midwife, but none of them has gained sufficient momentum to make the needed impact on the maternal-newborn situation with its elevated morbidity and mortality rates. It is the usual rule not to prepare professional or auxiliary health personnel to seek out, train, supervise, or use the TBA as an extended arm in maternal and child health and family planning, especially in rural and rapidly expanding marginal urban areas.

The purpose of this project is to change attitudes toward the lay-midwife and to retrain cadres of nurses and midwives in their own countries to plan, implement, and continue orientation and supervision programs for the TBA. It is planned to hold an interdisciplinary conference of health professionals to discuss the situation and make suggestions for effectual action. This is to be followed by brief annual retraining courses for nurses and midwives responsible for TBA orientation and supervision. Supplies and equipment, such as simple bags, are to be provided to the oriented TBA's as a stimulus for their sustained collaboration with health centers.

TOTAL	-	-	-	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	23,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	2,000
					SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	20,000
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	1,000

## AMRO-3300, LABORATORY SERVICES

Most of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean need to modernize their laboratory services, broaden their coverage, and improve their efficiency and productivity. Only 10% of health centers which provide outpatient services alone have any type of laboratory, while coverage in hospitals reaches a level of 70 to 95%. In general, in the countries there is a lack of programs to modernize the laboratory services, expand their coverage, and improve their efficiency and productivity. Moreover, there is frequently no policy for organizing the laboratories on a national scale or to standardize their techniques according to the different operational levels.

The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance to the governments for improving and developing national health laboratories in accordance with the needs and resources of the related health services.

TOTAL	2	4	4	4	TOTAL	WR	18,692	13,500	13,500	15,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	4	4	4	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	4,641	-	-	-
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	6,730	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
					CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	4,393	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,928	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000

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AMRO-3302, LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE II)

The objectives of this project are to assist the four countries of the Zone in the improvement and expansion of their health laboratory services. This includes revision of the existing organization and technical and administrative procedures and promotion of the necessary changes; expansion and improvement of laboratory facilities for better diagnosis and applied research; incorporation, if necessary, of new techniques to improve the control of biologicals, food, beverages, and drugs; and expansion of opportunities for training and specialization for professional and technical staff.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	12,872	-	18,481	28,759	
P-4 LABORATORY ADVISER 4.3932	WR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 12,872	-	-	
TOTAL	8	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	12,872	-	-	-	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	8	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	WR -	-	18,481	28,759
					PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	17,007	25,759	
					DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	474	2,000	
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	1,000	

AMRO-3303, LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE III)

The principal objective of this project is to assist the countries in Zone III in the planning, organization, administration, and execution of their health laboratory programs; to organize meetings and intercountry courses on matters of mutual interest; to conduct operational investigations; to improve the productivity and quality of laboratory work; to standardize laboratory methods, equipment, and reagents; and to assist the countries of the Zone in the training of laboratory personnel.

TOTAL	1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR 397	15,585	24,055	25,411	
P-4 LABORATORY ADVISER .2032	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	14,585	22,555	23,411
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,500	2,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	397	-	-	-

AMRO-3304, LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)

Laboratory services in the four countries of Zone IV have each developed separately from the others in the various aspects of diagnosis, research, and biological production. It is now important that attention be given to the continued development of these services through a network of laboratories capable of meeting the real needs of each country. In addition, with the creation of the Andean Pact, problems related to the standardization of biological products and the quality of drugs and food produced in the countries of the Zone require assistance and permanent orientation on the part of PAHO/WHO in future years.

Services for Zone IV will now be provided in project Colombia-3300.

TOTAL	1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR 20,757	-	-	-
P-4 LABORATORY ADVISER .3597	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	19,737	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL	1,025	-	-

AMRO-3306, LABORATORY SERVICES (ZONE VI)

Health laboratories in the four countries of Zone VI need to be strengthened and expanded. The program intended to improve these services includes development of technical and administrative guides for the standardization of the laboratories; training of personnel; establishment of regional centers for reference and control; broadening coverage; better use of available resources; and coordination between health laboratories and clinical and epidemiological services.



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AMRO-3315, IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER

Immunology is a rapidly developing science with significant current developments in tissue and organ transplantation, immunopathology, knowledge and function of immunoglobulins, cellular differentiation, and genetics. Personnel competent in basic immunology and in modern immunological techniques have become indispensable members of the health team. The title project provides post-graduate training on the theory and laboratory techniques of immunology for students from Brazil and other countries in the Americas, as well as a research program on basic immunologic mechanisms and their application to local public health problems.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	4,101	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,101	-	-	-

AMRO-3316, PRODUCTION AND QUALITY CONTROL OF BIOLOGICALS

Recent statistics on mortality from diseases controllable through vaccination in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean indicate that a considerable number of deaths could be avoided through adequate immunization of the susceptible population. Fourteen countries in the Region currently produce vaccines in ministry of health agencies. At least ten of these are in the process of improving and broadening their production, four of them with economic aid from UNDP. For this reason, PAHO has been asked to provide technical assistance in the organization and development of programs of production and control.

The purpose of this project is to increase the capacity and diversify the production of biologicals in existing laboratories and to improve their quality and distribution. Objectives include collaboration with the countries of the Region, especially with those having projects financed by UNDP, in the promotion, organization, and development of programs related to the production and control of biological products; modernization of methods and techniques to provide for production on an industrial scale; establishment of national control laboratories and international reference laboratories; coordination of the production programs between countries, where possible, in order to improve interchange of information and distribution of excess supplies; training of personnel for the production programs; distribution of technical information on methods and standards of production and control; and distribution of biological reference material for the purpose of standardization.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		10,363	30,309	32,626	35,108
P-5 LABORATORY ADVISER 4.3852	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	648	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		648	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	9,715	30,309	32,626	35,108
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		9,715	28,809	30,626	32,108
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	2,000	3,000

AMRO-3318, MYCOLOGY RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS

Human mycoses are a serious problem in the Americas. The personnel available for diagnosis, treatment, and research are not only insufficient in number but also need further training. Support will be provided to four mycology research and training centers in Mexico City, Caracas, São Paulo, and Buenos Aires. Assistance has already been provided to help support studies on the skin testing efficiency of high and low doses of spherulin in clinical coccidioidomycosis.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	PG	1,966	28,534	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		490	2,310	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		1,476	-	-	-
						GRANTS		-	16,900	-	-
						CONFERENCE SERVICES		-	9,324	-	-

AMRO-3400, HEALTH EDUCATION

The Governments of the Member Countries have repeatedly reaffirmed that a well-informed public and active public cooperation are vital to the improvement of the health of the people. In addition, in many countries there is a growing effort

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to encourage community participation in the whole process of promotion, protection, and improvement of health. Thus, it is necessary to organize health education in such a way as to properly direct this mobilization of community resources in support of actions taken by health agencies.

The objectives of this project include (1) development and improvement of health education services in interested countries, in order to improve them and obtain community support; (2) coordination between the health education programs of general education systems and those of health agencies, to provide a multiplier effect on actions in this field; (3) training of personnel in health and related fields in the doctrine and practice of health education; (4) research on human and group behavior in the area of health, on new techniques for promoting health education in the community, and on evaluation systems; and (5) preparation of prototype educational aids for use in training health and related personnel in the subject of health education.

TOTAL		3	11	10	10	TOTAL		3,983	28,633	22,400	22,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	10	10						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	7	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PP	3,615	-	22,400	22,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	1	4	-	-						
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,270	-	20,000	20,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		345	-	2,400	2,400
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	14,000	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	14,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	368	14,633	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		368	8,633	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		-	6,000	-	-

#### AMRO-3401, HEALTH EDUCATION (CARIBBEAN)

In general, health programs were initiated in the Caribbean area without proper consideration that community participation is essential to improve the health of the people and that health education is the means to obtain this participation. In this area, about 50% of the population is under 15 years, but an extremely small number of this age group receive relevant health instruction as a part of their general education. Resolution XX of the Fifth Meeting of the Caribbean Health Ministers, held in Dominica in 1973, recommended that each country formulate and implement a plan for stimulating community participation through the development of sound health education programs and services.

The long-term objective of this project is to establish effective health education programs and services in all countries, both in schools and in the community. The immediate objective is to train health education specialists, health workers, and personnel of related fields in order to enable them to perform health education responsibilities.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	38,726	44,836	-	-
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR	UNDP	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,000	28,500	-	-
4.0918						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,500	-	-
TOTAL		1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,407	905	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		4,319	13,931	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	1	1	-	-						

#### AMRO-3402, HEALTH ASPECTS OF FAMILY PLANNING

The purpose of this project was to assist Central American health authorities, especially those of El Salvador, in strengthening their health education services as a support to family planning activities, by means of assistance in the examination of the educational efforts developed in the integrated maternal and child health programs and in planning educational approaches in which the present needs of the health programs, the available resources, and the peculiar characteristics of these countries would be taken into consideration.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNFPA	2,023	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,023	-	-	-

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AMRO-3410, TRAINING OF TEACHERS IN HEALTH EDUCATION

In 1970 the education system in Latin America covered more than 52 million students, 80.4% of whom were primary students, 17.2% secondary, and 2.4% at a higher level. In almost all of the countries there is a notable scarcity of trained teachers in health education. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the governments in the design of studies which will improve and expand the teaching of health education; to review the teaching of health in the programs of general education; and to organize and strengthen the systems of work in the health and education sectors in order to obtain a better participation of the schools in the programs of community health.

TOTAL		2	5	6	9	TOTAL	PR	2,962	10,800	13,000	19,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	5	6	9	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,962	10,000	12,000	18,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	800	1,000	1,000

AMRO-3500, HEALTH STATISTICS

The Regional Advisory Committee on Health Statistics provides guidelines for the development of the regional program in health statistics. At the past meetings of this Committee, recommendations have been formulated on the education and training program in health statistics, on the utilization of computers in health, on hospital statistics, and on an intensive improvement program for national statistical systems. Meetings are scheduled at two-year intervals. In 1973, discussions will center on (1) methods and indicators for continuing evaluation and surveillance of the quality and completeness of vital and health statistics, and (2) methodology for developing vital and health statistics of rural populations.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL		15,353	23,599	16,576	25,868
G-5 CLERK .3486	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	15,353	19,599	12,576	21,868
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		15,233	11,599	12,576	13,868
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMM.		-	8,000	-	8,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		120	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000

AMRO-3501, HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE I)

The quality, availability, and coverage of information relevant to the needs and demands for health services, resources, and health services rendered are generally deficient in Zone I. Skill and capacity for effective use of information on the administration, management, and planning of health services continue to be latent and require promotion and practical demonstration. Trained personnel are still in short supply, although this constraint is being eased at the auxiliary level. As the infrastructure of personnel is developed there will be an increasing need for more highly qualified people to direct statistical services.

In the field of medical records and hospital statistics, several aspects need to be considered. Trained medical records personnel, although mostly at the auxiliary level, are becoming more generally available, but their effectiveness and productivity are limited by inadequate facilities and equipment; the massive accumulation of medical records has reached a critical level in most hospitals and other health facilities; and there is difficulty in getting the medical records completed promptly and made available for processing. The records of district health services are generally inadequate, and the methods used are inefficient and ineffective in respect both to patient care and as a source of useful information. The reporting of communicable diseases continues to be incomplete and delayed. Procedures for the routine feedback to reporting medical officers exist in only a few countries.

Registration of vital events is believed to be reasonably complete in most of the countries, although it is subject to delay. Legal measures governing the period of registration are seldom, if ever, enforced. The methods and procedures for registration of vital events and for the storage and retrieval of this information are, without exception, archaic, and inefficient, and thereby unduly costly.

Many of the countries of the Zone are very small. This factor of size will perpetually limit their capacity to produce refined statistical information unless some program of shared data processing facilities can be developed. Standardization of basic records format is an essential step toward implementation of such a long-term plan. The low priority for access to mechanized data processing facilities usually accorded to health and vital statistics is an important deterrent

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to timely preparation of tabulated data. This situation exists within countries now and would apply also to any program of shared data processing capacity between countries. An enhanced and extensive appreciation of the economics of health and of health services is essential to rectify this operating problem.

The purpose of the health statistics program is to provide relevant, reliable, and timely information for the administration, management, and planning of health services and for research and related activities. The objectives are to assist with planning and developing health statistics information systems suitable to the needs and commensurate with the capacity and facilities of each country; to stimulate the interest and assist with the development of capacity of senior medical officers and administrators to utilize statistical information; to assist and support an on-going training program for health statistics personnel; to promote a review and, if possible, a revision of methods and procedures for registration of vital events; and to recommend and introduce, where advisable, the use of standard basic records as desirable formats per se and in preparation for shared data processing facilities.

TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	37,077	36,084	37,454	39,255
P-4 STATISTICIAN .0841	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,411	28,984	30,354	31,955
P-3 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN .3378	PR	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		8,192	7,000	7,000	7,200
G-5 SECRETARY .3671	PR	1	1	1	1	SEMINAR COSTS		1,650	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	100	100	100
						PARTICIPANTS		1,824	-	-	-
TOTAL		8	-	-	-						
PARTICIPANTS	PR	8	-	-	-						

#### AMRO-3502, HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE II)

The countries of Zone II do not have enough reliable and up-to-date statistical information to adequately plan, administer, and evaluate health programs and activities. PAHO collaborates with the governments with the purpose of designing, organizing, and evaluating systems of health statistics and of preparing standards, guides, and procedures for the collection, tabulation, and analysis of data. It promotes the training of personnel and the organization of intermediate- and auxiliary-level courses. It gives assistance to schools of medicine and public health in carrying out studies, in revising statistical programs, and in preparing teaching materials, and it supports the development of seminars on medical and public health statistics.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		35,141	39,325	40,503	52,788
P-4 STATISTICIAN 4.0839	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	-	12,000
G-5 SECRETARY 4.3161	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	6,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	6,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	3	SUBTOTAL	WR	35,141	39,325	40,503	40,788
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS		32,880	36,825	37,803	37,988
						DUTY TRAVEL		2,261	2,500	2,700	2,800

#### AMRO-3503, HEALTH STATISTICS (ZONE III)

The present situation of health statistics in the countries of Zone III is negatively affected by the following principal problems: underregistration of vital statistics on a large scale in two countries; considerable deficiencies in morbidity statistics and in the reporting of communicable diseases; insufficient equipment in most of the countries; inadequate or non-existent administrative structure for health statistics in the ministries of health, with a lack of stability; and a scarcity of trained personnel at all levels. In addition to these traditional problems, a growing demand for statistical information is generated from day to day by the new programs and activities of the health sector, such as family planning, control of air pollution, and modern techniques of management and decision-making.

The objectives of this project are the establishment of an adequate administrative structure in the statistical departments of the ministries of health; the organization or reorganization of departments of statistics and medical records in hospitals, principally those with 100 or more beds; the training of personnel through national courses for auxiliaries and through fellowships to train people outside their countries at higher levels; and assistance in special research and teaching programs.





FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		
						\$	\$	\$	\$		
TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	24,074	31,109	32,825	34,678
P-4 STATISTICIAN .0842	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		22,602	29,709	31,125	32,778
G-4 SECRETARY .3052	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		1,448	1,500	1,600	1,900
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		24	100	100	100

## AMRO-3513, INTER-AMERICAN INVESTIGATION OF MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD

The Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Childhood was initiated in 1968 in 13 areas of Latin America. Its goal is to develop accurate and comparable death rates in infancy and early childhood by the study of the nutritional, sociological, and environmental factors responsible for excessive mortality. Data collection and processing on 35,000 deaths occurring in the two-year period has been completed, as well as the comparable nutritional, sociological, and environmental data for a probability sample of households with 20,000 living children under five years of age in the same study areas.

Analysis of data is under way and will continue in 1973 and 1974. The study provides the basis for instituting preventive measures and for developing operational research on the delivery of health services and epidemiological studies in human reproduction. It highlights the deficiencies in vital and health statistics and methods of improvement. A report of the Investigation was published early in 1973 as Pattern of Mortality in Childhood. Additional analyses will be made and consultant services will be rendered to countries in implementation of the recommendations, which include development of related research.

TOTAL		4	4	1	1	TOTAL		161,552	47,934	41,406	39,020
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3222	PG	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	32,269	22,000	41,406	39,020
P-4 STATISTICIAN .3266	PG	1	1	-	-	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		859	-	-	-
G-6 CLERK .3268	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	15,406	17,020
G-6 CLERK .3268 .3269	PG	2	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		31,410	22,000	22,000	22,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	4,000	-
TOTAL		16	11	11	11	SUBTOTAL	PG	87,585	25,934	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	16	11	11	11	PERSONNEL-POSTS		72,797	23,490	-	-
TOTAL		15	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		1,011	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	15	-	-	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		5,117	2,444	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		304	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		8,356	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	41,698	-	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		6,354	-	-	-
						PUBLICATIONS		23,158	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		1,267	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		10,919	-	-	-

## AMRO-3515, CENTER FOR TRAINING IN USE OF COMPUTERS IN HEALTH STATISTICS

Each year more of the ministries of health in the Region acquire electronic computers or access to equipment in other ministries in the country. Advisory services and guidelines are essential to ensure that the equipment selected and installed is appropriate for the intended use in the country and that systems are prepared and personnel trained in order to obtain the maximum benefits.

TOTAL		2	2	2	4	TOTAL		4,220	4,000	4,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	4,220	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,220	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	4,000	4,000	8,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	8,000

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AMRO-3516, REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DATA PROCESSING

Coordination of national programs on data processing in the health field will enable the countries to obtain the greatest possible yield from their resources and avoid duplication of efforts in solving their problems. Exchange of information will include documentation, software and hardware specifications, and literature on the use of computers in the life sciences and clinical medicine. The Regional Advisory Committee on Computers in Health meets at two-year intervals to formulate recommendations to PAHO on its regional program. The uses being made of computers in the health field, including the processing of vital and health statistics, health information systems, and research, as well as training in computer science technology, are reviewed.

TOTAL		8,358	-	15,900	-
SUBTOTAL	PR	8,358	-	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		8,358	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	WR	-	-	15,900	-
SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	15,900	-

AMRO-3600, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Difficulties in the areas of management, organization, planning, decision-making, and adequate utilization of present resources continue to be the most fundamental problems confronted by the health services. Through this project, PAHO provides support and coordination of activities and assistance to the governments of the Region in overcoming these deficiencies. Health services delivery systems are recognized as a major public service manned by a complex multidisciplinary team of workers (professionals, technicians, and auxiliaries), oriented towards community needs and the growing government responsibility. During the past decade, the countries of the Americas have made progress in improving public administration. Nevertheless, the results do not meet the expectation, particularly in the health sector where, although a major contribution has been made in streamlining present organization structures and administrative machinery, management problems continue to be the most important single factor affecting the returns on investments made in the health sector.

Resolutions adopted at major international conferences have given PAHO a clear mandate to promote and assist governments and health sector institutions in updating administrative processes, streamlining infrastructures, and training the personnel required by the health services in order to achieve their goals. The purpose of this project is to provide additional support and coordination to present activities of administrative services, research, and training intended to overcome deficient organization and administrative patterns of national and local health agencies.

TOTAL		3	3	3	7	TOTAL	PR	85,126	63,249	66,777	70,932
P-5 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		42,754	52,249	55,277	58,932
.2176						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		8,289	8,000	8,000	8,000
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL		4,794	3,000	3,500	4,000
.2179 .3463						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,949	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	4	4	4	PARTICIPANTS		12,440	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	5	4	4	4	COURSE COSTS		13,900	-	-	-
TOTAL		26	-	-	-						
PARTICIPANTS	PR	26	-	-	-						

AMRO-3601, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE I)

Organizational structures and administrative practices and procedures in Zone I have not kept pace with technological advances in the field of health and are therefore inadequate to meet the requirements of the services. Methods and procedures presently employed in managing the health institutions are conducive to inefficiency and waste. The managerial skills required in the discharge of duties and responsibilities as a rule have not been achieved. There is an increasing interest by health authorities to undertake structural change and to establish policies and procedures to facilitate the management of both old and recently created institutions.

The purpose of this project is to assist governments in a redefinition of policies for the health sector and in the development of adequate health services, organization, and administrative methods and procedures, in order to contribute to the general improvement of health standards sought by the countries.



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AMRO-3606, ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH (ZONE VI)

Cooperation has been provided to the countries in Zone VI in activities being developed for the improvement of administrative systems, methods, and procedures in the health sector. The reforms and modifications will contribute to strengthening the infrastructure of the health institutions, as well as to the improvement and efficiency of health services.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	OP	18,494	-	-	-
P-4 ADMIN. METHODS OFFICER .0913	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		17,388	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,076	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		30	-	-	-

AMRO-3607, MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Inadequate structures in organizational patterns as well as outdated administrative practices and procedures have been identified as important factors affecting the necessary efficiency and effectiveness of the health services in achievement of their objectives in a gradual and orderly fashion.

The objective of this project is to assist the ministers of health in their programs of improvement of overall management of health services systems in general, and of administrative services in particular, providing support and assistance in the establishment of broad administrative policies for specific large-scale programs, research activities, and personnel training.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	UNDP	8,250	84,000	-	-
P-4 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSULTANT 4.3618	UNDP	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		8,250	60,000	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		-	24,000	-	-
TOTAL		1	24	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	3	24	-	-						

AMRO-3700, HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of the project is to promote the processes of health planning in all the countries of the Region and to assist in their development; to cooperate with other international agencies and projects in activities related to health planning; to collect and analyze data on the status of planning in the countries; to cooperate in training activities in planning and health administration; to prepare the necessary guides for implementing, evaluating, and readjusting the Ten-year Health Plan for the Region; and to complete and improve the system of quadrennial projections as the basic instrument for planning PAHO cooperation with the Member Governments in order to obtain maximum return on the utilization of PAHO resources.

In the period 1973-75 it is planned to cooperate with all the countries of the Region in the incorporation of the goals of the continental health plan for the 1970's into national health policies, plus the formulation or readjustment of strategies for reaching these goals. Other objectives for this period are (1) to promote and cooperate in the development of national health planning processes; (2) to cooperate in the development and installation of a control-decision information system in four states of Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Colombia, and in others on request; (3) to train 600 health professionals in basic planning courses to be carried out at the national level in schools of public health and in special courses; (4) to train 250 professionals in seminars on national information systems and in seminars on administration planning and information; (5) to provide in-service training in programming within PAHO; (6) to design the model for determining the cost of the health sector and to apply it in five countries; (7) to develop and test in two geographic areas, models of investments in health and human resources directed toward definition of policies in these fields; (8) to cooperate in the development of methods for evaluating health planning processes and for studying the internal restrictions in the health sector; and (9) to provide information on planning to all countries of the Region.

TOTAL		4	4	4	4	TOTAL		153,378	121,326	126,472	137,791
P-5 LIAISON OFFICER 4.2174	WR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	84,461	76,180	70,638	67,094
P-5 SYSTEMS INFORMATION OF. .3930	PR	-	1	1	1						
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .2001	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		45,579	58,280	60,638	62,894
G-6 SECRETARY .3064	PR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	14,000	6,000	-
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3485	WR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	3,900	4,000	4,200
						PARTICIPANTS		37,560	-	-	-
						COMMON SERVICES		1,322	-	-	-



FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	PR	32,135	31,447	32,787	34,070
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .2031	PR	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	27,069	26,447	27,587	28,670
					DUTY TRAVEL	5,066	5,000	5,200	5,400

## AMRO-3704, HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE IV)

The second half of the 1960 decade brought an overall focus on the problem of selection of priorities among the growing needs of health and on the optimum utilization of resources. Outward signs included methodology, training, creation of health planning units, and formulation of plans. However, uncoordinated agencies, urban concentration of resources, poor coverage of the population, and low productivity still persist. It appears that the limited articulation in the planning field, both public and administrative, is the principal factor responsible for the current situation.

In order to resolve this problem, this project will collaborate in the process of expanding the quantity, quality, and content of training, and in the increase of coverage of the planning process in its institutional, geographical, and program aspects. In this way, planning, policy, and administration will become more dynamic and will be better articulated. Besides these general activities, this project will contribute to the redesign of the health systems in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	PR	33,391	35,433	-	-
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0912	PR	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	29,539	31,833	-	-
					DUTY TRAVEL	3,852	3,600	-	-

## AMRO-3706, HEALTH PLANNING (ZONE VI)

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the countries of Zone VI in the development of the planning process in the health sector, in activities directed toward developing institutional operating capacity, and in training and applied research activities in this field.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	PR	-	27,447	29,087	30,670
P-4 PLANNING OFFICER .0915	PR	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	26,447	27,587	28,670
					DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	1,500	2,000

## AMRO-3709, MEETING OF MINISTERS OF HEALTH

The purpose of this project was to provide support for the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, from 2 to 9 October 1972, immediately prior to the XXI Meeting of the Directing Council of PAHO, XXIV Meeting of the Regional Committee of WHO for the Americas.

FUND					FUND				
1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	PR	64,206	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	5	-	-	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	9,312	-	-	-
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,770	-	-	-
					SEMINAR COSTS	45,124	-	-	-

## AMRO-3715, PAN AMERICAN PROGRAM FOR HEALTH PLANNING

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the establishment and/or strengthening of the process for planning for health, through training, research, and provision of information. This program began operations in 1968 as a regional project in 14 countries. The program of activities for 1971-74 gave priority to training, especially in the first two years of the period, in such form that these activities might be partially transferred to the governments. In parallel,

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

and progressively, activities related to the provision of information and to research are increasingly being developed, since the plans for 1975-78 give priority to information services.

The proposal for 1975 corresponds to a proposal to the United Nations Development Program for a second phase of the project. The Governing Bodies of PAHO, as well as the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health, have approved these measures. It is possible that the amounts for this year may be presented within the programs of the various countries.

TOTAL		8	8	9	9	TOTAL	329,462	427,200	429,000	486,000
P-5 DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH 4.3300	UNDP	1	1	1	1					
P-5 DIRECTOR OF TRAINING 4.3219	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 5,396	-	-	-
P-5 PROJECT MANAGER 4.3178	UNDP	1	1	1	1	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL	986	-	-	-
P-5 TRAINING OFFICER 4.3220	UNDP	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	551	-	-	-
P-4 RESEARCH OFFICER 4.3357	UNDP	1	1	1	1	GRANTS	3,859	-	-	-
P-4 STATISTICIAN 4.3351	UNDP	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	UNDP 324,066	427,200	429,000	486,000
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER 4.3358 4.3359	UNDP	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS	139,500	240,000	240,000	240,000
TOTAL		53	44	44	60	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	132,500	110,000	110,000	150,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	53	44	44	60	DUTY TRAVEL	-	12,000	18,000	24,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	32,818	33,600	36,000	36,000
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	9,214	15,800	15,000	18,000
						MISCELLANEOUS	10,034	15,800	10,000	18,000

AMRO-4100, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

During the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas attention was given to the risks that affect the health of mothers and children in most of the countries of the Region. One recommendation to help solve present problems was to formulate, carry out, and evaluate national maternal and child health and family welfare programs. The enforcement of technical administrative units, the development of teaching systems, and the promotion of operational investigations were recommended for this purpose. This project has the purpose of facilitating the attainment of the proposed recommendations through advisory services in the countries.

TOTAL		7	5	9	9	TOTAL	13,245	10,000	18,000	18,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	9	-	SUBTOTAL	PR -	-	18,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	7	5	-	9	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	18,000	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR 13,245	10,000	-	18,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	13,245	10,000	-	18,000

AMRO-4108, CLINICAL AND SOCIAL PEDIATRICS

Maternal and child health problems are very serious in most of the countries of the Region. One of the main reasons for this situation is the lack of necessary health professionals with social interest and adequate training. Specific recommendations were established during the III Special Meeting of Ministers of Health of the Americas to promote the creation and expansion of maternal and child health regional and subregional courses. Clinical and social pediatrics courses have been given in Santiago, Chile, and Medellin, Colombia, since 1962, and 375 professionals have been trained in them. The purpose of this project is to provide financial support through fellowships for selected physicians and nurses who participate in these courses.

TOTAL		10	24	18	18	TOTAL	10,537	34,249	25,200	25,200
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	-	5	18	-	SUBTOTAL	PR -	7,000	25,200	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	10	6	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	-	7,000	25,200	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	-	13	-	18	SUBTOTAL	PG 10,537	9,049	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS	10,537	9,049	-	-







FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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60 grams per capita per day in half of the countries. In many of them - amounting to 70% of the total population - the mortality rate among children 1-4 years of age is 10 to 33 times greater than in developed countries, mainly due to the high prevalence of advanced protein-calorie malnutrition which varies from 10 to 20% in two-thirds of the countries. Prevalence of nutrition anemias in pregnant women ranges from 29 to 63%. Endemic goiter affects 10 to 60% of school-children in 14 countries, and vitamin A deficiency is present in 5 to 45% of the general population in 13 countries.

Development of nutrition services in the ministries of health varies considerably in the countries, and adequate systems of planning, administration, and evaluation of nutrition programs need to be established as a permanent and integrated component of general health services. As a general rule, there is a scarcity of specialized personnel in nutrition and food sciences, as well as of health professionals trained in nutrition. There is also a recognized need to improve the existing information systems related to nutrition and food that allow a continuous surveillance and assessment of the nutrition status of the population.

The purpose of this project is to assist the governments in carrying out programs aimed to the control and prevention of nutrition diseases and the promotion of an optimal nutrition status for the population. Objectives include (1) development and expansion of training programs for specialized nutrition personnel in the areas of teaching, service, and research, and support of academic centers; (2) technical and administrative organization and strengthening of nutrition units at different levels of the national health structure; (3) reliable and comprehensive diagnosis of the nutrition and food situation in each country, and surveillance of changes and trends; (4) strengthening of nationwide supplementary feeding and nutrition education programs directed to children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women; (5) technical and administrative organization of food services in hospitals and other institutions; and (6) effective iodized salt programs in those countries where endemic goiter is a health problem of great magnitude.

TOTAL		2	3	3	3	TOTAL	45,219	57,109	62,643	68,559
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3694										
G-5 CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	32,006	46,109	42,763	45,538
.3456										
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	29,511	41,609	40,163	42,538
.3709						DUTY TRAVEL	2,495	2,500	2,600	3,000
G-4 SECRETARY	WR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	13,213	11,000	19,880	23,021
4.3709										
TOTAL		3	5	5	6	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	8,880	10,021
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	5	5	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	11,600	10,000	10,000	12,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	180	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,433	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### AMRO-4201, NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE I)

Data from the Quadrennial Projections reveal that mortality and morbidity from deficiency diseases, in particular protein-calorie malnutrition (PCM), are still relatively high in the countries of Zone I. Mortality from PCM in children under five years of age varies from 13.4 to 235.2 per 100,000. The prevalence of second and third degree PCM varies from 16.5 to 29.1%. Where hemoglobins have been determined, in two nutrition surveys, it has been shown that anemias are also a problem: in children under five, 30.4 and 32.7%; in schoolchildren, 9.3 and 46.2%; in females over 14, 19.0 and 41.9%; and in pregnant and lactating mothers, 46.1%. The Quadrennial Projections also reveal a high incidence of infectious diseases in children under five. In addition to the known contributing socioeconomic causes, there is still the problem of food availability. The food balance sheets show a relatively low availability of animal protein, which varies from 29.6 to 54.8% of total protein. Although one country has, in addition to a central level unit, at least one nutritionist/dietitian in each of its 23 health regions, there is a scarcity of adequately trained nutrition staff in most of the territories and no well-developed structures to implement nutrition programs. There is also lack of a biologically oriented food and nutrition policy.

The objectives of this project are to provide nutrition advisory services to the countries of Zone I in planning, organizing, implementing, and evaluating the nutrition component of national health plans, and in the formulation of food and nutrition policies; to promote and conduct research aimed at providing and disseminating information and guidelines in the planning, execution, and evaluation of nutrition programs; to promote and undertake the organization of training activities to increase the quantity and quality of human resources in health and nutrition; to promote the organization of institutional dietary services and training of staff; and to collaborate with other international and bilateral agencies working in the field of nutrition in order to improve the effectiveness of cooperation.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	29,018	30,068	30,316	31,920
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	21,772	22,768	22,816	24,220
4.0885						DUTY TRAVEL	7,018	7,200	7,400	7,600
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	228	100	100	100

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## AMRO-4203, INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA

After 23 years of services to Central America, INCAP has consolidated its organization and is providing increased technical assistance in the fields of training, research, and applied nutrition. In addition, INCAP is expanding specialized advisory services to other countries in the Region. Strengthening of public health nutrition departments in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama is leading to expanded applied programs, such as nutrition education and supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups, education and nutrition recuperation centers, iodized salt, and vitamin A sugar fortification.

The School of Nutrition and Food Sciences, in operation at INCAP since 1966, admits an average of 15 students a year from the countries of Central America, in order to provide trained personnel for the ministries of public health. In addition, INCAP is giving postgraduate courses in public health nutrition, food sciences, and animal nutrition. The research program at INCAP has received international recognition. Among its contributions has been the development of several food formulas of great nutritive value and low cost, which are in use in the member countries and beyond. In addition, programs of mutual concern have been worked out with ministries of agriculture and of economics.

The funds needed by INCAP to finance its programs come from three sources. Its basic budget is financed by means of fixed annual contributions from the member countries, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. PAHO, in charge of administering INCAP, constitutes the second source of funds. The third source is provided by groups interested in nutrition, especially the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, and private groups such as the Nutrition Foundation, the Williams-Waterman Fund, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

TOTAL		265	293	293	293	TOTAL	2,818,638	2,731,572	2,865,445	2,966,339
P-6 DIRECTOR .0615	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	536,306	514,900	565,875	594,169
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0616 .0989 .1004	PR	3	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-POSTS	273,921	274,500	291,475	293,769
P-4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .0921	PR	1	1	1	1	TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMM.	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3190	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	19,734	17,000	24,000	26,000
P-4 NUTRITION ADVISER .0617	PR	1	1	1	1	HOSPITALITY	400	400	400	400
P-4 PROGRAMMER ANALYST .3497	PP	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	14,772	-	22,000	46,000
P-3 NUTRITION EDUCATOR .0618	PR	1	1	1	1	LOCAL COSTS	223,400	220,000	225,000	225,000
P-2 EDITOR-TRANSLATOR .0619	PR	1	1	1	1	COMMON SERVICES	4,079	-	-	-
P- PROFESSIONALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PI	5	13	13	13	SUBTOTAL	19,013	-	-	-
P- PROFESSIONALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PH	10	13	13	13	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	19,013	-	-	-
P- PROFESSIONALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PN	34	29	29	29	SUBTOTAL	324,656	330,000	330,000	330,000
G-B ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN .2052	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	176,140	186,985	195,000	213,000
G- LOCALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PI	48	89	89	89	DUTY TRAVEL	3,103	4,500	4,500	4,500
G- LOCALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PH	-	20	20	20	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	42,315	36,700	25,000	25,000
G- LOCALS (INCAP) *.*.*.*	PN	157	118	118	118	FELLOWSHIPS	130	-	-	-
TOTAL		4	14	14	14	COMMON SERVICES	102,968	101,815	105,500	87,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PH	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	379,533	699,485	778,400	747,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PN	-	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	112,776	291,805	306,400	320,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	9	9	9	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		46	65	65	65	DUTY TRAVEL	4,774	14,500	15,000	15,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PI	1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	166,588	94,700	99,000	100,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PH	-	20	20	20	FELLOWSHIPS	17,390	94,000	94,000	94,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PN	10	10	10	10	GRANTS	-	72,000	72,000	72,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	WR	34	-	-	-	LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	19,563	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	WR	1	35	35	35	COMMON SERVICES	58,440	130,980	140,000	144,000
TOTAL		578,385	585,705	615,000	644,300	SUBTOTAL	1,506,421	1,125,187	1,179,170	1,233,170
PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	8,000	8,000	8,000	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	10,003	18,000	18,000	18,000
PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		45,246	48,144	50,550	52,950	FELLOWSHIPS	42,706	44,000	44,000	44,000
DUTY TRAVEL		32	-	-	-					
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		250,627	84,974	89,200	93,500					
FELLOWSHIPS		51,659	37,720	37,720	37,720					
COMMON SERVICES		580,472	360,644	378,700	396,700					
SUBTOTAL		52,709	62,000	62,000	62,000					
PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		10,003	18,000	18,000	18,000					
FELLOWSHIPS		42,706	44,000	44,000	44,000					

## AMRO-4204, NUTRITION ADVISORY SERVICES (ZONE IV)

There are not enough qualified personnel in nutrition and dietetics in Zone IV - especially medical nutritionists and nutritionist-dietitians - nor is there any country with a well-defined food and nutrition policy that takes into consideration the biological requirements of the population.



	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
							\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL		4	6	3	4					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	3	-	-					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	3	3	4					
TOTAL		62	-	-	-					
PARTICIPANTS	PG	62	-	-	-					

## AMRO-4211, RESEARCH IN PROTEIN-CALORIE MALNUTRITION

Protein-calorie malnutrition is one of the major public health problems in this Hemisphere. In recent years, new information has accumulated on the etiology, prevention, and treatment of protein-calorie malnutrition and on its socioeconomic implications. Differences of opinion in certain areas have an important bearing on the preventive measures to be adopted and need to be resolved as far as possible. A study was conducted during 1971-72 to determine the socioeconomic factors that result in earlier and more frequent marasmic protein-calorie malnutrition, as well as their public health significance.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the assessment of the relative importance of deficiencies of protein-calories and other nutrients in the etiology of malnutrition, and also in the revision of practical approaches to the prevention of protein-calorie malnutrition in the Region.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	5,025	6,000	6,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	75	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
						COURSE COSTS	5,000	-	-	-	-

## AMRO-4212, RESEARCH IN NUTRITION ANEMIAS

Nutritional anemias occur widely and are most likely to develop during periods of rapid growth, such as infancy and adolescence, and during the child-bearing years in women. Collaborative studies on nutrition anemias in 10 countries of the Region and other research studies seeking practical means for the prevention of nutritional anemias indicate the need to periodically review research developments in this field and, on the basis of findings, to update public health recommendations for the prevention and control of this nutrition disease in the Americas.

The purpose of this project is to assist regional collaborative research centers on nutrition anemias through specialized technical consultancy and fellowships. The Third Scientific Group Meeting on Anemias will be held in 1974.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	2,000	14,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	-	10,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	2,000	2,000

## AMRO-4213, IODINE DETERMINATION IN ENDEMIC GOITER

An estimated 13 million or more inhabitants are affected by endemic goiter in Latin America. The prevalence rate ranges between 12 and 75%, with varying degrees of severity. A further serious aspect of this situation is the sequelae of maternal iodine deficiency, in the form of endemic cretinism, deaf mutism, and other neuromuscular disorders affecting the newborn. In some areas where endemic goiter is severe, up to 10% of the population is handicapped with neurological disorders of this type.

This project has developed an effective method of prophylaxis by the use of intramuscular iodized oil which will serve as a control measure in areas where iodization of salt is not feasible. An iodine reference center has been set up in Chile to check iodine determination techniques in monitoring endemic control programs and to assist in training of laboratory personnel.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the governments in reviewing public health and administrative problems associated with the implementation of effective salt iodization programs and to adopt practical solutions as required in each particular country. The Fourth Scientific Group on this subject will be held in 1973 to review and update present knowledge on the prevention and control of endemic goiter in Latin America.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	----	----	----	----	----		----	---	---	---	---
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	2	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR	-	10,500	6,000	6,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	-	2	2	2	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	20	-	-	<b>SEMINAR COSTS</b>		-	1,500	-	-
<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	WR	-	20	-	-	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		-	-	2,000	2,000
						<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>		-	5,000	-	-

## AMRO-4221, SEMINAR ON NUTRITION IN FOOD AND HEALTH POLICIES

Prevention of nutrition deficiency diseases and promotion of an optimum nutritional status for the whole population in the Region requires the formulation and implementation of a well-defined food and nutrition policy in each country, with active participation of several interrelated sectors - agriculture, food production, education, and health - and receiving strong and permanent support from the highest national planning body.

The purpose of this project is to assist the countries of the Region, in cooperation with other international agencies, in formulating and executing biologically-oriented food and nutrition policies. Several subregional conferences will be held to discuss the bases, methodology, and strategy to successfully carry out such policies.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	----	----	----	----	----		----	---	---	---	---
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	3	3	3	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR	-	3	3	3	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		-	6,000	6,000	6,000

## AMRO-4225, GRADUATE COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

The limited numbers of medical personnel specialized in nutrition and fully qualified nutritionist-dietitians constitutes one of the main obstacles to the adequate progress of programs for the development of health manpower and research personnel and the operation of nutrition services in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, there are very few regional centers to provide postgraduate nutrition training for Spanish-speaking professionals.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the School of Public Health of the University of Puerto Rico in developing a course leading to a master's degree in public health nutrition, in order to meet the growing demand for advanced training for doctors and nutritionist-dietitians.

This work is now being carried out under project United States of America-4225.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	----	----	----	----	----		----	---	---	---	---
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	-	-	-	<b>TOTAL</b>	WR	28,290	-	-	-
<b>P-4 NUTRITION EDUCATOR</b>	WR	1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		25,887	-	-	-
<b>4.2187</b>						<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		2,403	-	-	-

## AMRO-4230, NUTRITION TRAINING

The countries in the Region are making efforts to solve existing nutrition problems and prevent the extension and development of new ones. As a result, the programs have increased demands for well qualified nutrition personnel, especially to work through the health services and other related agencies.

The purpose of this project is to strengthen nutrition training in university degree programs through (1) review and improvement of curriculum planning; (2) technical consultation in specific areas; (3) guidance in developing appropriate field experience internship; and (4) education grants for faculty members in schools of nutrition and dietetics, medicine, and nursing.

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	----	----	----	----	----		----	---	---	---	---
								\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>		1	1	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	31,980	32,905	32,342	38,790
<b>P-4 NUTRITION ADVISER</b>	PR	1	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		18,975	16,605	30,342	35,290
<b>.0886</b>						<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		5,678	-	-	-
<b>G-4 SECRETARY</b>	PR	-	-	1	1	<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		5,235	1,500	2,000	3,500
<b>.4050</b>						<b>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>		504	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		3	-	-	-	<b>SEMINAR COSTS</b>		1,500	14,800	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR	3	-	-	-	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		88	-	-	-

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AMRO-4233, NUTRITION TEACHING IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Nutrition education in the schools of medicine and public health in the countries of the Region is generally unsatisfactory. Since physicians have a primary responsibility for the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of nutrition diseases, it is necessary to improve and strengthen nutrition teaching for medical students and postgraduates in courses of public health. Several technical meetings have previously been sponsored by PAHO/WHO and recommendations have been made on this subject matter. However, they are still not fully incorporated into the general curriculum of all teaching institutions of medicine and public health.

The purpose of this project is to encourage the incorporation and strengthening of nutrition education in schools of medicine and public health, through the provision of advisory services and fellowships, and the conduct of three seminars with participation of medical and public health faculty in selected areas of the Region.

TOTAL		2	4	4	6	TOTAL	WR	1,179	8,000	8,000	12,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	4	4	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,179	8,000	8,000	12,000

AMRO-4238, NUTRITION RESEARCH

The strategy for improving nutrition in the present decade must include relevant research at all levels. Research is needed to define more clearly the extent of the various types of malnutrition and their effects on individuals and the community as a whole, to devise the most effective measures for the improvement of nutritional status, and to evaluate the results of adopted measures. The type of research that is needed ranges from biochemical studies at cell level, through sociological studies in representative groups, to operational studies on cost-effectiveness benefits. The purpose of this project is to assist Latin American countries to develop research work in the field of protein-calorie malnutrition, nutritional anemia, endemic goiter, hypovitaminosis A, and low-cost, high-protein food products.

TOTAL		1	1	2	3	TOTAL		6,081	4,000	6,000	10,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	2	3	SUBTOTAL	PR	196	4,000	6,000	10,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		91	2,000	4,000	6,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		105	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	2,000	4,000
						SUBTOTAL	PK	5,885	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,885	-	-	-

AMRO-4240, SEMINAR ON MALNUTRITION AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Under the sponsorship of PAHO, the Governments of Jamaica and of Trinidad and Tobago, and The Wellcome Trust, a seminar on malnutrition and mental development was held in early 1972 at the University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, to review current knowledge on malnutrition and its effect on the brain and behavior, and to identify issues, opportunities, and requirements for future research in this field.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PS	10,329	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PS	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,279	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		8,050	-	-	-

AMRO-4242, FOOD IRON FORTIFICATION IN INFANTS AND MENSTRUATING WOMEN

The purpose of the workshop on food iron fortification in infants and menstruating women, held in São Paulo, Brazil, in 1972, was to prepare a project proposal for a collaborative study to be carried out by a number of investigators from the Americas on the means of fortifying food with iron in such a way as to be both practical and effective in improving the iron balance of the infant and the adult menstruating female. The proposed study would explore the current availability of iron in food in various areas of Central and South America and would parallel studies already going on in the United

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$

States of America. The collaborative study will be oriented toward iron absorption from regional diets on a meal basis; absorption by infants and children of fortification iron from low-fat powdered milk and high-protein infant foods; and field studies to evaluate the effectiveness of fortification of foods with iron.

TOTAL		17	-	-	-	TOTAL	PS	5,670	-	-	-
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PARTICIPANTS	PS	17	-	-	-	PARTICIPANTS		5,670	-	-	-

#### AMRO-4247, SURVEILLANCE OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS

There is a need to develop simplified methodology, uniform tests, analysis, and interpretation of data for defining nutrition problems and for continuing surveillance of nutrition status and evaluation of intervention programs. Such data are essential in the formulation and implementation of national food and nutrition policies. Past experience indicates that certain key measurements which are simple and low in cost can be adapted to yield reliable baseline assessment of nutrition and health status.

The purposes of this project are to establish guidelines for interpretation of anthropometric, biochemical, and dietary data; to provide meaningful, simple, low-cost tests for assessing nutrition and health status; to systematize computer analysis of the survey data; and to update, review, and publish a simplified manual on nutrition surveillance for use in Latin America.

TOTAL		-	-	-	4	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	22,000
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	8,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	12,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	2,000

#### AMRO-4248, NUTRITIONAL AND NON-NUTRITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Optimal growth and development is the ultimate goal of all child health measures. Since the emergence of child care as a scientific discipline, it has been recognized that the provision of an adequate diet is an essential requirement for achieving this. Studies in several countries have pointed out the physical and behavioral lag present in survivors of chronic severe malnutrition in early life. More recently, attention has been given to the significance of growth retardation in the uterus, particularly to the long-term consequences of causes extrinsic to the fetus.

The purpose of this project is to provide assistance in carrying out studies of growth of children throughout the Continent. Ecological studies to isolate one variable or a cluster of variables thought to be significant will also be carried out in selected localities in Latin America and the Caribbean. A seminar will be conducted to review existing knowledge in the field and to make plans for future investigations.

TOTAL		-	-	-	2	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	16,000
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	4,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	10,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	2,000

#### AMRO-4249, OPERATIONS RESEARCH IN METHODS OF PREVENTING MALNUTRITION AND IMPROVING NUTRITIONAL STATUS

For most of the major nutrition problems confronting the Americas, alternate strategies are now available with resource requirements and degrees of feasibility varying from country to country. Some of the least promising have been vigorously promoted to the neglect of simpler and more economically feasible measures. While the selection of preferred courses of action is rarely susceptible to the formal quantitative application of systems analysis or cost-benefit calculations, these concepts should be taken into consideration in the evaluation of alternate strategies.

What is required is research prior to selection of major programs and courses of action which will disclose the advantages and disadvantages to the fullest degree possible; built-in evaluation procedures to determine the functioning of the program or measure in practice; and a systematic means of modifying programs on the basis of such evaluations. The scope of research into alternate strategies cannot be limited to measures available to ministries of health and therefore needs to be carried out at the interministerial level in collaboration with the national planning commission.



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The purpose of this project is to study (1) nutrition education; (2) distribution schemes for milk and other welfare foods; (3) cost effectiveness of nutrition intervention programs; and (4) cost effectiveness of specific maternal and child health activities.

<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	-	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	-	-	-	<b>16,000</b>
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	<b>4,000</b>
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	<b>2,000</b>

#### AMRO-4300, MENTAL HEALTH

The problems of mental health in the Region as a whole are basically due to the absence of a definite policy in many countries, deficiencies in organizational structure, and inadequate coverage. The objectives of this project are to give support to the governments in this field, particularly in evaluation of services, planning of activities on a national scale, training of personnel, and dissemination of technical information. Twelve countries have received assistance in the preparation of their national programs, and 15 have utilized PAHO help in various aspects related to preparation of personnel, opening of new services, and evaluation of training, among others.

<b>TOTAL</b>		1	5	5	6	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	7,421	11,000	11,000	<b>13,200</b>
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	5	5	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,056	10,000	10,000	<b>12,000</b>
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,365	1,000	1,000	<b>1,200</b>

#### AMRO-4312, COURSES IN COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY

The lack of coverage of psychiatric and mental health services is a common problem in all the countries of the Region and arises from the scarcity and poor distribution of psychiatrists. The delegation of certain psychiatric functions to general and public health doctors is one way to increase the coverage of services through the use of non-specialized physicians. Some basic training of short duration, followed by a longer period of supervision, could prepare general physicians to meet some types of problems with emergency psychiatric assistance, to provide follow-up services, and to administer simple psychotherapy.

The purpose of this project is to promote the creation of programs of continuing education in the various countries, beginning with short courses and continuing through a longer period of supervised practice. Last year four courses were offered in three countries, and these were attended by 60 doctors.

<b>TOTAL</b>		-	2	2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR	239	13,000	13,000	<b>13,000</b>
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	<b>4,000</b>
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		239	1,000	1,000	<b>1,000</b>
						COURSE COSTS		-	8,000	8,000	<b>8,000</b>

#### AMRO-4313, NURSING IN MENTAL HEALTH

There are several problem areas related to psychiatric nursing in the Region: (1) complete reorganization of the administrative and operational structures of mental hospitals needs to be carried out if nursing service is to be provided at even minimal levels of quantity and quality and if psychiatric nurses are to be adequately prepared; (2) psychiatric nursing manpower is inadequate; utilization of existing resources is inefficient, due mainly to the use of nurses in peripheral areas, thereby decreasing the amount of time devoted to nursing; (3) the new concept of community mental health centers is difficult to establish because existing personnel are not trained in this area; (4) mental health information is not provided in the training of nursing and auxiliary personnel; (5) there is no coordination of needs, programs, and attitudes in the mental health field in the countries of the Region; and (6) there are insufficient postbasic programs to prepare nurses in sufficient quantity and properly oriented to carry on the programs of mental health.

The purpose of this project is to broaden the knowledge of nurses on mental health and psychiatric nursing subjects, and to assist the participants in applying what they learn to the performance of their duties. This will be accomplished through the incorporation of mental health concepts into nursing courses, strengthening the curricula in this area, and

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training the teaching personnel required; development of postbasic and continuing education courses in psychiatric nursing and community mental health in selected countries; and integration of mental health information into nursing activities, in the psychiatric units of general hospitals as well as in psychiatric hospitals.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	23,238	24,901	26,020	27,899
P-3 NURSE 4,3283	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		18,883	20,087	20,920	22,699
						DUTY TRAVEL		3,913	3,814	4,100	4,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		442	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### AMRO-4314, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EPILEPSY

Resolutions of the Governing Bodies recommended the promotion of research on the frequency and distribution of epilepsy in the Hemisphere, since it is suspected that in certain areas the incidence and prevalence of that illness is very high. Epidemiological studies are to be made in order to ascertain the magnitude and distribution of the problem, to plan services accordingly, and to uncover causes underlying higher frequency in some regions. PAHO is cooperating in these activities.

TOTAL		1	4	4	4	TOTAL	WR	594	14,150	14,150	20,200
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		594	8,000	8,000	8,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	3,150	3,150	6,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,000	3,000	6,000

#### AMRO-4315, STUDY GROUP ON TRAINING PSYCHIATRISTS

Training programs for psychiatrists in Latin America are scarce and are usually tailored to the needs of the private practitioner. There is a tremendous lack of specialists adequately prepared for work within the community. Although there is a tacit agreement on the need to modify the curricula and introduce modern concepts and practices in the training of psychiatrists, the training programs in most of the countries are still designed along traditional lines. It is advisable to reach an agreement on curricula content, length of studies, introduction of social studies, training in team work, psychotherapy, consultation, and basic administration. Through this project PAHO sponsored a study group to discuss these issues and to make specific recommendations to governments and academic authorities.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	9,716	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,847	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		1,461	-	-	-
TOTAL		15	-	-	-	PARTICIPANTS		6,408	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	15	-	-	-						

#### AMRO-4316, EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDES

Suicide is a leading cause of death in the age group 15-45 years in several Latin American countries. Statistics from Europe and the United States of America show that suicide is a problem of later ages (65 years and over). Furthermore, in several Latin American countries, high rates of suicide coexist with high rates of homicides, an observation which does not support theories based on statistics from other regions.

The natural history of suicide is almost completely unknown, hindering the planning and implementation of sound preventive programs. The present project aims at the study of the incidence of suicide, characteristics of the victims, and associated factors that must be taken into account. Five countries in which the problem is particularly serious have been selected for the study.

TOTAL		-	2	2	-	TOTAL	WR	-	7,500	7,500	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,500	1,500	-
						GRANTS		-	2,000	2,000	-

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AMRO-4317, STUDY GROUP ON TEACHING MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The preparation usually received by public health administrators in Latin America does not include mental health. On the other hand, very few psychiatrists in the Region have received any formal training in public health. None of the schools of public health offer specialized courses in mental health and community psychiatry, and only a few offer a separate course in mental health as part of the curriculum. Psychiatric care and mental health coverage of the population is inadequate and is limited to the urban populations. Only specialists provide these services, occasionally delegating some of their functions to other members of the health team.

The present study group plans to promote a greater interest in mental health among the directors of schools of public health, supporting the inclusion of this discipline in the regular programs for doctors, nurses, and other personnel, and continuing to encourage the inclusion of academic mental health programs as a subspecialty of public health.

TOTAL		-	-	2	-	TOTAL	PR	-	-	9,900	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	2	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	4,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	10	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	1,000	-
PARTICIPANTS	PR	-	-	10	-	PARTICIPANTS		-	-	4,900	-

AMRO-4318, EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM

Alcoholism is a grave health problem in Latin America, but its magnitude is not completely known. The objectives of this project are to study the prevalence of alcoholism in both urban and rural areas in a pilot area which includes eight cities and two rural areas in Latin America; to determine the most frequent forms of alcoholism, attitudes of the people, and the way that the habit of drinking alcohol is acquired; to distribute scientific information on the problem to interested governments and agencies and to collect information on studies in progress; and to promote study centers on alcoholism in various countries where personnel will be prepared, techniques demonstrated, and research undertaken. The first proposed center of this type will be in Costa Rica.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	PG	1,735	248,747	125,000	122,300
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3983 .3984	PG	2	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-POSTS		123	66,496	61,000	63,000
G-5 SECRETARY .3985	PG	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,155	38,829	19,000	20,800
TOTAL		1	19	10	11	DUTY TRAVEL		-	23,000	23,000	18,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	19	10	11	SEMINAR COSTS		67	69,600	8,000	6,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		390	26,827	14,000	14,500
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS			24,000	-	-

AMRO-4320, SEMINAR ON MENTAL RETARDATION

The prevalence of mental retardation in Latin America is high, and services which deal with it are scarce, poorly distributed, underfunded, and understaffed. In many cases the services provided are not selective enough to make distinctions between mental retardation and other neurological states or emotional disturbances, and children with all types of disturbances are put together in custodial institutions. There are very few programs of special education and vocational rehabilitation for the retarded, and most of these have resulted from private initiative. This seminar proposes to bring together doctors, educators, and rehabilitation personnel in order to analyze existing resources and to present recommendations on providing more adequate medical care and prevention programs.

TOTAL		-	2	-	-	TOTAL	PR	-	13,175	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	-	-
TOTAL		-	20	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	2,100	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PR	-	20	-	-	PARTICIPANTS		-	7,075	-	-

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AMRO-4322, DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH LIBRARIES

The majority of psychiatric departments in Latin America have no libraries or very small ones. Few psychiatric and mental health journals are received and some of these are of doubtful utility, making it difficult for the faculty, students, and residents to keep themselves up to date in their specialties. The purpose of this project is to provide a limited number of basic psychiatric journals to a selected number of psychiatric departments.

TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	4,000
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SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	4,000

AMRO-4323, CONFERENCE ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG ABUSE

The purpose of this project is to provide a forum for a discussion on the epidemiology of drug abuse in Latin America. Seven countries are participating in a preparatory conference which may result in a more extensive program related to the prevalence of non-medical use of drugs in several countries.

TOTAL		-	3	-	-	TOTAL	PG	-	5,000	-	-
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	5,000	-	-

AMRO-4400, DENTAL HEALTH

Throughout Latin America there is a high prevalence and incidence of dental disease, especially in children. Only a limited number of people receive dental services, and with a growing demand for these services has come a realization that these must be made available. There is a lack of dental personnel, both professional and auxiliary, and no adequate systems, either private or public, to provide the necessary services.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in (1) definition of the methodology for conducting dental health surveys and developing dental health planning; (2) improvement of the status of dental health through application of preventive and curative measures; (3) development and implementation of methods for utilizing available local dental resources in a coordinated and efficient manner in order to extend dental services to greater numbers of people; (4) development and implementation of systems for dental care payment to overcome financial barriers; and (5) advice to governments on the development of national dental programs with improved health delivery systems and on developing personnel capable of analyzing, planning, and implementing such systems at the national and local levels.

TOTAL		3	6	6	7	TOTAL		7,490	14,000	14,000	20,000
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CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	-	4	7	SUBTOTAL	PR	7,490	-	10,000	20,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	6	2	-						
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,187	-	8,000	14,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1,293	-	2,000	6,000
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	14,000	4,000	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	12,000	4,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	2,000	-	-

AMRO-4407, DENTAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

Although there is a high incidence and prevalence of dental disease in the Region, few countries have adequate, well-documented data on the extent of these diseases. It is necessary to remedy this situation, identify possible causes associated with presence or absence of disease, and measure the effectiveness of programs in terms of improved dental health. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in training personnel in dental epidemiology and in the implementation of studies in this field; in improving basic knowledge of dental health conditions in the Americas and providing means for exchange of such information; and in evaluating the impact on dental health of curative and preventive dental programs.

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	2	2	2	2	TOTAL	12,645	9,747	6,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	2	2	PR	4,633	6,000	6,000	6,000
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	4,633	4,000	4,000	4,000
						-	2,000	2,000	4,000
					SUBTOTAL	8,012	3,747	-	-
					CONTRACTUAL SERVICES SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	3,000	2,000	-	-
						5,012	1,747	-	-

## AMRO-4409, FLUORIDATION

The fluoridation of water supplies has been accepted as an effective method for the prevention of dental caries. Even though over 20 million persons are consuming water with adequate fluoride content, the implementation of fluoridation in Latin America has been slow; with the exception of the United States of America, only three countries in the Region produce fluoride compounds. There is still a lack of adequate dissemination of information on the technical aspects of this subject, and a shortage of trained engineers. Knowledge of the existing fluoride levels in community water supplies in countries is lacking. There is a need to institute well-defined fluoridation programs and initiate fluoridation in more countries and major cities. A stimulus needs to be given to the production of fluoride compounds in the Region and the use of local resources.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in (1) extending the fluoridation of water supplies in the Region to cities with over 50,000 population; (2) training engineers and students in fluoridation and incorporating the teaching of this subject as a regular factor in engineering curricula; and (3) investigating and applying new methods by which fluorides can be utilized to prevent dental disease.

TOTAL		2	2	2	3	TOTAL	74,854	61,971	69,692	78,562
P-5 DENTIST .3015	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	73,876	60,438	69,692	78,562
P-4 SANITARY ENGINEER .3027	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	51,074	48,438	57,492	66,142
G-4 SECRETARY .4109	PR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,152	2,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		3	1	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	12,717	8,000	8,200	8,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	1	2	2	COURSE COSTS	5,933	2,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PH	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	978	1,533	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	500	-	-	-
							-	1,533	-	-
						COURSE COSTS	478	-	-	-

## AMRO-4410, LABORATORY FOR CONTROL OF DENTAL PRODUCTS

The lack of standardization and quality control of dental materials in Latin America is a major problem in the provision of dental services, although the production of certain materials has commenced in various countries. Until the initiation of the PAHO program, no Latin American country had a laboratory for quality control of dental products. There is no governmental control of dental products and no coordination between teaching on dental materials and their clinical application, either in private practice or in health service programs. There is a lack of trained personnel and absence of adequate literature on the subject. Dental materials utilized are of a traditional nature and are not oriented towards the treatment of large population groups under the conditions encountered in Latin America.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in establishing a mechanism for improving and controlling the quality of dental products produced locally or imported into a country, and establishing up-to-date national specifications for dental products; in training teachers and research workers in dental materials; and in conducting basic and applied dental materials research, especially in systems for the better delivery of dental care to large population groups.

TOTAL		10	3	4	4	TOTAL	28,014	16,759	9,000	11,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	10	3	4	4	SUBTOTAL	13,206	6,000	9,000	11,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	13,206	6,000	8,000	8,000
							-	-	1,000	3,000

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SUBTOTAL

PH 14,808 10,759 - -

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL  
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES  
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT  
GRANTS  
COURSE COSTS

2,781 - - -  
6,755 - - -  
1,377 5,000 - -  
1,372 5,759 - -  
2,523 - - -

AMRO-4411, HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES IN DENTISTRY

In Latin America there is a scarcity of human and material resources necessary to provide the preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services necessary to meet the needs of the people. The resources that do exist are poorly utilized and distributed in terms of national needs; dental equipment is manufactured in only three countries in Latin America. Modern management techniques are necessary to produce effective interaction between the human, technical, and socioeconomic systems. The purpose of this project is to complement the study and analysis of dental health problems and to assist national governments in planning the most effective utilization of dental health resources.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	8,377	19,208	28,113	29,354	
G-4 SECRETARY .3067	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	8,377	13,208	28,113	29,354
TOTAL		-	3	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	8,377	10,208	11,113	12,354	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	8,000	8,000	
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	6,000	6,000	
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	6,000	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	6,000	-	-	

AMRO-4412, SEMINAR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

All countries are seeking solutions to the problems of providing dental care services to large groups of the population. The purpose of this project is to hold seminars of experts with experience in the field of dental programs in order to evaluate the achievements of such programs, examine means to solve the complex problems, and utilize this knowledge for the improvement of programs to be developed in countries in the Region.

TOTAL		-	-	-	3	TOTAL	PR	-	13,550	6,000	16,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		-	27	10	18	SEMINAR COSTS	-	600	1,000	1,000	1,000
PARTICIPANTS	PR	-	27	10	18	PARTICIPANTS	-	12,950	5,000	9,500	9,500

AMRO-4500, HEALTH ASPECTS OF RADIATION

Radiation has been used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases since soon after the discovery of x-rays nearly 80 years ago, and the dual problem facing the health authorities of every country of the Region is to obtain the benefits for health that are possible while controlling unwarranted radiation exposure. To date, the major effort of this program has been made in the radiation protection area; however, the trend is toward an increased emphasis on the optimum use of radiation in medicine, which includes diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine.

The program of PAHO is designed to (1) provide for training of professional as well as technical personnel; (2) promote the teaching of basic radiological sciences; (3) encourage national studies of the utilization of radiation sources; (4) encourage the effective application of radiation in medical practice, public health, and research; and (5) promote the adoption of international recommendations in legislation and regulations concerning radiation protection.

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	8,250	8,000	8,000	8,000
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3458	WR	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	1,451	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	4	4	4	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,142	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	4	4	4	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,657	-	-	-	-

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AMRO-4507, RADIATION HEALTH PROTECTION

Inherently associated with the beneficial uses of radiation is the necessity of providing adequate protection for radiation workers as well as the general public. In recent years a number of health ministries have shown an interest in correcting deficiencies in the area of radiation protection. The objective of this program is to help establish the nucleus of a national radiation protection service within the health ministry through the provision of expert consultation, training, and the basic equipment needed to detect and measure radiation.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	37,237	46,233	47,551	48,824
P-5 HEALTH PHYSICIST .1005	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,987	31,833	33,051	34,274
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,073	6,000	6,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		7,368	7,400	7,500	7,600
TOTAL		1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		809	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	1	1	1	1						

AMRO-4509, RADIATION SURVEILLANCE

As a result of nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, there has been a worldwide pollution of the environment with radioactive elements, and various health ministries have requested assistance to establish a system for detecting and measuring these contaminants. Air samples are collected in 10 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela) and milk samples are collected in five countries (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Venezuela). This environmental sampling network is supported through technical assistance, training, and supplies furnished by PAHO.

TOTAL	PR	2,109	1,900	2,000	2,500
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,109	1,900	2,000	2,500

AMRO-4515, COURSE ON RADIATION THERAPY PHYSICS

The consensus of expert opinion is that at least one-half of all cancer patients would benefit from radiation therapy, alone or in conjunction with some other form of treatment. In most Latin American countries investments have been made in sophisticated and costly equipment, and radiation therapy services are being offered. The optimum use of this equipment is doubtful because the education and training of both physicians and technical support personnel has not paralleled the installation of equipment.

By means of a course for specialists in radiation therapy physics, basic training will be given in the calibration of therapy equipment, radiation dosimetry, and treatment planning. It is expected that the nucleus of a training center for radiation therapy will be formed by this course.

TOTAL		-	-	-	6	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	29,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	12,000
						PARTICIPANTS		-	-	-	11,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	12	COURSE COSTS		-	-	-	6,000
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	-	-	12						

AMRO-4618, MANGANESE POISONING

Under a grant from the U.S. National Institutes of Health, PAHO is participating in a research project on the mechanisms by which chronic inhalation of dust containing manganese induces a schizophrenia-like syndrome followed by a Parkinson's or a Wilson's disease syndrome. The Catholic University in Santiago, Chile, and the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, are collaborating in this study.

FUND					FUND				
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL	10	16	11	-	TOTAL	77,899	97,069	88,956	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG 10	11	11	-	SUBTOTAL	PG 77,899	87,069	88,956	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PH -	5	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	16,969	15,746	17,000	-
					DUTY TRAVEL	-	3,800	3,800	-
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	31,979	13,800	13,800	-
					LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS	24,652	48,223	48,856	-
					COMMON SERVICES	4,299	5,500	5,500	-
					SUBTOTAL	PH -	10,000	-	-
					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	10,000	-	-

## AMRO-4700, FOOD AND DRUG CONTROL

This is a continuing project to help the countries improve their organization and procedures for ensuring the safety and satisfactory condition of their food and drug supplies. The actions taken under this project include (1) development of guidelines for the organization and operation of national food and drug control agencies; (2) study of the food and drug control situation in the various countries (these studies by PAHO result in reports to the countries recommending actions for achieving better quality control of foods and drugs); and (3) providing training for analysts, inspectors, and law administrators from the national food and drug control agencies.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	2	2	2	2		50,865	52,541	55,664	58,278
P-5 FOOD AND DRUG CONSULTANT	PR 1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	40,627	42,041	44,164	46,578
.2006					PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	5,156	6,000	6,000	6,000
G-4 SECRETARY	PR 1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	4,164	4,300	4,500	4,700
.3216					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	918	200	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	3	3	3	3					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR 3	3	3	3					

## AMRO-4703, FOOD REFERENCE LABORATORY (ZONE III)

The countries of Zone III do not have sufficient resources to establish and maintain food control laboratories with adequate equipment and personnel to support the expensive and complicated analyses needed to maintain control of sanitation standards and of processed foods, whose production, transportation, and consumption has increased rapidly since the inauguration of the Central American Common Market.

The purpose of this project is to establish within INCAP a food reference laboratory which will cooperate with national food control services in the countries of the Zone, placing at their disposal highly advanced analytical services, and which will serve as an arbitration center in the case of differences between laboratories, while also providing training and assistance.

This project has been combined with Guatemala-4701.

TOTAL					TOTAL				
	3	-	-	-		61,189	-	-	-
P-5 LABORATORY ADVISER	PR 1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR 48,336	-	-	-
.2033									
P-2 LABORATORY ADVISER	PR 1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	44,328	-	-	-
.3535					DUTY TRAVEL	1,551	-	-	-
G-4 LABORATORY ASSISTANT	PR 1	-	-	-	LOCAL COSTS	2,457	-	-	-
.3536					SUBTOTAL	WR 12,853	-	-	-
					SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	12,853	-	-	-

## AMRO-4708, FOOD HYGIENE TRAINING CENTER

In the past few years, the Ministers of Health have shown a greater interest in problems related to food hygiene, but the activities carried out have been limited due to the lack of properly trained personnel. This problem has increased with the growth of food industries in the countries of the Continent beyond the limits of the technical and sanitary control of the existing health services.



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The main objectives of this project are to operate a center for training in food hygiene and to provide instruction on inspection and control techniques, as well as on the basic principles of food technology. The program of the Center will give advanced training for professionals and basic courses for inspectors. In addition, consulting services in specific problems will be furnished at the request of the governments.

The Center was established in Caracas, Venezuela, in March 1971, using the facilities of the School of Public Health, Caracas. Courses were held in 1971 and 1972. In addition, a food hygiene demonstration area has been established with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health in the metropolitan area of Caracas, where field in-service training will be provided to professionals and inspectors from the regional health services of Venezuela and from other countries of the Hemisphere.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	WR	41,332	30,852	40,023	41,937
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER 4.3439	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,535	17,352	26,023	25,437
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,323	6,000	6,000	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,975	500	1,000	1,500
TOTAL		3	3	3	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,522	2,000	2,000	4,000
						GRANTS		4,977	5,000	5,000	5,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	3	3	3	3						

#### AMRO-4709, REGIONAL DRUG INSTITUTE

The governments' obligation to ensure the quality of pharmaceutical preparations presents serious difficulties in many countries. These difficulties are becoming greater because of the increasing number of new products, many of which are difficult to test. This problem has been discussed in a number of reports issued by the WHO Director-General, and concern about the need to improve drug testing programs has been expressed in various resolutions of the World Health Assembly and of the Governing Bodies of the Pan American Health Organization.

PAHO is sponsoring creation of a regional drug institute to provide advanced training for government analysts and other government drug control personnel, as well as other kinds of assistance for the national drug control agencies. This proposal has been endorsed by the PAHO Governing Bodies.

TOTAL		-	3	3	3	TOTAL	WR	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	6,000	6,000	6,000

#### AMRO-4715, FOOD HYGIENE

Food-borne diseases create a constant hazard to man. The increasing pollution of the environment, the rapid transportation of animals and food, the concentration of animals for their feeding and handling, the changes in feeding habits and in the techniques for preparation of foods, and the rapidly developing food contamination and health hazard caused by indiscriminate use of pesticides, have increased in many ways the hazards of food-borne diseases in all the countries of the Hemisphere. The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the health services of the countries of the Region in the planning, promotion, coordination, and supervision of programs related to the inspection and protection of milk, meat, and other foods, as well as the proper application of sanitary principles in the production, processing, and distribution of foods.

TOTAL		-	-	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	4,000	25,402	39,679
P-4 VETERINARIAN .3800	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	24,402	36,679
G-4 SECRETARY .3801	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	1,000	1,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	1,500
TOTAL		-	2	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	-	-						

#### AMRO-4716, TRAINING IN ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Present-day laboratory procedures for testing pharmaceuticals utilize complex methods that require skilled scientists with training in the manipulation of recently developed instruments. Generally speaking, this training is presently available

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
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	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$

in only a few centers, such as the pharmaceutical testing laboratories of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and the Canadian Food and Drug Directorate. The purpose of this project is to assist in the training of drug analysts.

TOTAL		3	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	9,674	6,000	6,000	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	3	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,532	4,000	4,000	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,142	2,000	2,000	2,000
						COURSE COSTS		1,000	-	-	-

#### AMRO-4717, SEMINAR ON FOOD HYGIENE

The food industry of Latin America is developing at a faster rate than programs to control the problems related to production, distribution, processing, and commercialization. Many diseases that affect the total population of several countries, particularly in the Andean region, are related to food of animal origin. The mass migration of people to the urban centers is further compounding existing food-related public health problems.

A seminar is planned to bring together health, agriculture, and food industry officials for a critical analysis of the situation. Recommendations from this group will be the guide to motivate, design, and prepare national food hygiene control programs.

TOTAL		-	-	1	-	TOTAL	WR	-	-	11,000	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	1,000	-
TOTAL		-	-	15	-	PARTICIPANTS		-	-	8,000	-
PARTICIPANTS	WP	-	-	15	-						

#### AMRO-4800, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES

The main objective of this project is to provide support and financial resources for the regular activities of medical care services. Thus, the project intends to promote the organization of a health services system in the countries of the Region, including within the general concept of systems the decentralization of administrative procedures through a regional distribution of establishments and activities; the improvement of hospital administration with a view to better utilization and higher productivity of available resources; the architectural design of buildings and the maintenance of installations and equipment for the expansion and preservation of the hospitals' physical facilities; and the training of personnel for hospital administration, trying to promote the establishment in each general hospital of 200 beds or more of an administrative team composed, at least, of a medical director, a hospital administrator, a chief nurse, a chief dietitian, a pharmacist, a hospital engineer, a statistician, a personnel officer, and a supply officer.

During the period 1973-1975 PAHO will give assistance at the request of countries in the drafting of bills of law and regulations intended to offer the legal structure for the development of health and medical care systems.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		29,375	35,281	37,804	40,508
G-6 CLERK .2139	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	21,604	25,281	27,804	30,508
G-4 SECRETARY .2007	PR	1	1	1	1						
TOTAL		4	5	5	5	PERSONNEL-POSTS		19,211	23,281	25,304	28,008
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,393	2,000	2,500	2,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	4	5	5	5	SUBTOTAL	WR	7,771	10,000	10,000	10,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		7,771	10,000	10,000	10,000

#### AMRO-4801, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE I)

The health sector of the English-speaking countries of Zone I suffers from administrative over-centralization; nonexistent or antiquated health legislation, particularly in relation to medical and institutional care; a shortage of qualified personnel; antiquated systems and procedures; and institutional physical facilities and equipment which are frequently very old and unrelated to the clinical needs of patients, institutional service requirements, or geographic locality. The

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purpose of this project is to assist the governments of the eastern Caribbean area, Guyana, and Surinam in matters related to the planning, organization, and operation of hospitals and health centers as an integral part of the respective national health plans.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	30,380	33,279	35,729	37,228
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3580	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		24,815	27,379	29,629	30,928
G-5 SECRETARY 4.3081	WR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		5,565	5,800	6,000	6,200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	100	100	100

#### AMRO-4802, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE II)

The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the governments of the countries of Zone II in improving the administration of health care services, emphasizing the coordination of health services, hospital planning, and general problems of hospital administration; and in developing programs of training and applied research related to medical care in the schools of public health and medicine and in other health sector institutions.

TOTAL		-	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	16,377	25,243	26,599
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .2188	PR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	15,377	23,743	24,599
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,500	2,000

#### AMRO-4803, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE III)

In the countries of Zone III the medical care needs of the population are not satisfactorily met due to a continuing increase in the population growth, now surpassing 3% a year, and a growing demand for more and better services because of persistence of preventable diseases, greater accessibility of the population to health services, increase in coverage, and improvement in the health knowledge of the people. Services have developed slowly due to the lack or incomplete development of investment plans. In general, personnel of all kinds are scarce. This situation is aggravated by a high concentration in the large cities to the detriment of rural areas, low production rates, inefficient organization, and poor preparation.

Public financing is insufficient to meet the operational needs, although data are not available on the actual operational costs and expenditures of the institutions. Services are not fully utilized and their turnover is low. Their organization and functioning is deficient, due to the different independent health systems within the sector which lack structure, executive coordination, planning, financing, technical and administrative standardization, and information systems.

The purpose of this project is to support and collaborate in the national medical care programs in the countries of the Zone to better meet their actual needs, through extension and wider regionalized distribution of services, particularly in the unprotected rural areas, in order to provide total coverage by 1980; improvement of services, maintaining the current rate of bed capacity and increasing ambulatory care; improved coordination between medical care programs and those of maternal and child care, family planning, applied nutrition, cancer, and mental health; more exact knowledge of the state of operations and maintenance of the installed capacity with a perpetual inventory and maintenance program; elaboration of an investment program within the sector's project, integrated and coordinated with overall development plans; preparation of personnel and establishment of administrative disciplines in medical care and hospital services through courses, seminars, and meetings of Zone-level personnel from all the countries; study of health costs and of the utilization among the national health systems of the various sources of funds; improvement of the services' administration to make possible optimal use of resources to increase their turnover; and development of the concept of progressive patient care and programs of rehabilitation.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	33,670	35,417	37,002	38,959
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0899	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		28,761	30,337	31,887	33,659
G-5 SECRETARY .2063	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		4,859	4,600	4,700	4,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	500	500	500

#### AMRO-4804, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE IV)

The countries of Zone IV are unable to develop an efficient organization of their health institutions for a variety of reasons, among which are the following: scarcity of economic resources, with few qualified personnel and poor coordination between the various health entities; inequality of distribution of personnel in the various institutions, low salaries, and lack of incentives to motivate efficiency; provision of services to only about half of the rural population

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because of poor accessibility and lack of adequate regionalization; lack of advisory assistance and supervision for construction and equipping projects of several institutions, some of which are in initial stages and others being developed through external financing; lack of adequate research of the needs of the people, resulting in poor distribution and provision of services; and lack of proper maintenance for buildings and equipment, which would provide a better quality of medical care, conserve investments, and provide more comfort to the patient.

The objectives of this project are to collaborate in a study of the needs and the solutions to the existing problems, providing the assistance that the governments need in order to improve the quality and administration of medical services; to improve coordination and integration of resources to strengthen and improve the efficiency of existing facilities; to promote and collaborate in programs of engineering, maintenance, and equipping of health sector institutions; and to strengthen and develop programs which will increase and improve training of personnel for administrative and technical services in the hospitals, centers, and health posts.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	34,590	35,513	37,267	39,269
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0911	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,158	31,413	33,067	34,969
G-5 SECRETARY .1061	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		4,130	3,800	3,900	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		302	300	300	300

AMRO-4806, MEDICAL CARE SERVICES (ZONE VI)

The purpose of this project is to collaborate with the governments of Zone VI in the establishment of coordinated medical care services in accordance with the health policy of each country. Among the principal objectives are the establishment of a basic scheme for a system of regionalization of hospitals and other health centers to provide medical care services, the standardization of physical and administrative structures, and the training of personnel at all levels. The activities to be carried out in order to establish a regionalized health plan include the training of personnel and the improvement of the physical and administrative structures of the health establishments, equipment, and hospital installations.

TOTAL		1	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	1,686	17,850	26,401	28,829
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .0900	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		1,686	17,350	25,401	26,829
G-4 SECRETARY .3684	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	500	1,000	1,500

AMRO-4813, HOSPITAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

The construction, expansion, and modernization of hospitals is of great concern to the Member Governments due to the considerable effect that their costs have on the investment of public funds. Nevertheless, governments are increasing the installed capacity to meet the growing demand for medical service, and they are trying to achieve the optimum utilization of the hospital resources with a view to increasing population coverage and to improve medical services.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with the Member Governments in determining hospital bed requirements, including the number and distribution of existing ones, as well as requirements for physical structures and trained clinical and administrative personnel to provide efficient services. PAHO will continue to cooperate with the Member Governments in the application of new concepts of functional planning and architectural design and in the establishment of programs of maintenance of buildings, installations and equipment to protect existing capital investments. In addition, the project collaborates in the establishment of administrative systems that facilitate and aid the work of the clinical group and that provide the most efficient functioning of the departments of the hospitals.

TOTAL		2	3	3	3	TOTAL		49,595	64,651	81,797	86,094
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3785	PR	-	1	1	1						
P-4 MAINTENANCE ENGINEER .2012	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PP	41,716	64,651	81,797	80,094
G-4 SECRETARY .2182	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		32,501	56,451	68,097	71,594
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	6,000	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		6,211	6,200	6,200	6,500
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		3,004	2,000	1,500	2,000
TOTAL		2	-	3	3	SUBTOTAL	WP	7,879	-	-	6,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	3	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	2	-	-	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,712	-	-	6,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,347	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		820	-	-	-

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AMRO-4815, TRAINING FOR MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

The objectives of this project are (1) to improve the quality of care and the utilization of medical care resources through scientific administration training of professional personnel at the management level; and (2) to incorporate training in the principles and methods of medical care administration in the undergraduate plan of studies of the schools of medicine and other health sciences.

In relation to the first objective, there is low availability and poor utilization of trained professionals in administration, lack of a definite policy for such training, insufficient regular programs of training to provide the administrators needed in the countries of the Region, absence of a policy of incentives to attract and retain professional personnel at the direction level, absence of a salary scale with attractive pay, and lack of opportunities for continuing education. The goal in this area in the next few years is to train all staff at the management level, in short- and long-stay hospitals of more than 200 beds, in scientific administration.

As for the second objective, it is known that doctors play a basic role in proper utilization of hospital resources by determining admissions; ordering examinations, treatment, and special diets; indicating nursing and consultative procedures; and other decisions, all of which directly affect the quality of attention and hospital costs, and determine who will be able to utilize hospital services. However, many doctors show lack of understanding, indifference, disinterest, and even hostility toward the function of administration at the management level. During the next four years it is proposed to collaborate in the inclusion of scientific administration training for professors or preventive, social, and clinical medicine and for directors of university hospitals.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	45,295	67,933	69,251	70,624
P-5 HOSPITAL ADMIN. EDUCATOR .3121	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		32,790	31,833	33,051	34,224
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		4,323	12,000	12,000	12,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		7,796	7,200	7,300	7,500
TOTAL		2	6	6	6	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		386	500	500	500
						PARTICIPANTS		-	16,400	16,400	16,400
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	6	6	6						
TOTAL		-	24	24	24						
PARTICIPANTS	PR	-	24	24	24						

AMRO-4816, PROGRESSIVE PATIENT CARE

The objective of this project is to develop the concept of progressive patient care in the hospitals of Latin America in order to improve the quality of medical care and to increase utilization of the related resources. This project specifically covers the reorganization of six teaching hospitals in Latin America according to the concept of progressive patient care. The first phase has been completed with the planning and establishment of intensive care units in teaching hospitals in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The second phase includes the consolidation of six units and the organization of intermediate care pilot areas. In addition, a special study has begun on ambulatory care services with the purpose of defining their principal characteristics as well as the role which they play in the delivery of medical care services. The administrative structure of six hospitals is being strengthened through the organization of a service of unit managers, as well as through the improvement of supporting services.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	PH	89,154	115,800	-	-
P-4 HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR .3711	PH	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		27,879	26,500	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		16,779	13,200	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		4,893	2,500	-	-
TOTAL		7	7	-	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		583	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	12,500	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PH	7	7	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	49,000	-	-
						EQUIPMENT		44,070	-	-	-
						GRANTS		-	12,100	-	-

AMRO-4826, IMPROVEMENT OF MEDICAL CARE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES

The purpose of this project is to improve the programs of medical care and hospital administration in nine schools of public health in Latin America and in the Latin American Center for Medical Care through improvement of their respective libraries. These libraries will each receive 2,000 books for the different disciplines which constitute the plan of study for medical care and hospital administration, as well as subscriptions to 35 new publications. In 1971, they acquired 10,000 books and 10 librarians were trained in a special nine-week course. Between 1972 and 1973 another 10,000 volumes will be purchased.



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AMRO-4900, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The rapid growth of population in many of the countries of the Region has a substantial effect on the development goals of those countries, both in the health and the socioeconomic sectors. The program of health and population dynamics provides technical assistance in the technology required to solve problems of fertility and population structure, thereby furthering the achievement of national development goals.

The program provides assistance in the structuring and implementing of family planning service projects, especially the integration of family planning into the health services structure; the development of manpower capabilities; and demographic and human reproduction research. The program is also assisting in family life education, family planning education, program evaluation, and the dissemination of program-related information throughout Latin America. The program supports many regional activities, as well as 18 country projects. In addition, the program works closely with other national, international, and voluntary agencies in meeting the demands of the health and population dynamics field.

TOTAL		28	26	30	35	TOTAL	377,230	696,844	808,150	1,563,384
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2117	PR	-	-	-	-					
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.4194	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR 23,911	46,857	26,441	27,917
P-4 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSULTANT 4.4183	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	21,305	43,857	24,441	25,417
P-4 DEMOGRAPHER 4.4181	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	2,606	3,000	2,000	2,500
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.4196 4.4197	UNFPA	-	-	1	2	SUBTOTAL	PG 3,108	649,992	-	-
P-4 HEALTH PLANNFR 4.4182	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	399,715	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3366 .3367	PP	2	2	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	864	27,600	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3361 .3631 .3696	PG	3	3	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	40,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3360	PK	1	-	-	-	PUBLICATIONS	-	40,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3696 4.4185	UNFPA	-	-	2	2	SEMINAR COSTS	-	56,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN 4.4190 4.4191	UNFPA	-	-	1	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	10,000	-	-
P-4 NURSE .3363	PK	1	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	2,244	-	-	-
P-4 PROGRAMMER ANALYST 4.4192	UNFPA	-	-	-	1	COMMON SERVICES	-	82,677	-	-
P-4 SOCIAL WORKFR .3701	PG	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK 350,211	-	-	-
P-4 SOCIAL WORKER 4.3701	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	236,093	-	-	-
P-4 STATISTICIAN 4.4188 4.4189	UNFPA	-	-	1	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	42,023	-	-	-
P-4 TECHNICAL OFFICER 4.4186 4.4187	UNFPA	-	-	1	2	DUTY TRAVEL	45,706	-	-	-
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER .3804	PG	1	1	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	11,961	-	-	-
P-3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .3697	PG	1	1	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	12,191	-	-	-
P-3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER 4.3697	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	LIBRARY ACQUI. & BINDING	2,247	-	-	-
P-3 EDUCATION AIDS CONSULTANT .3493	PG	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	UNFPA -	-	781,709	1,535,467
P-2 ACCOUNTANT .3805	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	439,162	724,761
P-2 ACCOUNTANT 4.3805	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	64,000	80,000
P-2 DEMOGRAPHER .3652	PG	1	1	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	50,000	60,000
P-2 DEMOGRAPHER 4.3652	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PUBLICATIONS	-	-	-	2,000
P-2 INFORMATION OFFICER .3699	PG	1	1	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	44,000	67,000
P-2 INFORMATION OFFICER 4.3699	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	17,000	35,000
P-2 SUPPLY SERVICES OFFICER 4.4198	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	FELLOWSHIPS	-	-	55,000	125,000
P-2 TRAINING OFFICER .3698	PG	1	1	-	-	GRANTS	-	-	19,600	53,600
G-6 CLERK .3714 .3808	PG	2	2	-	-	COURSE COSTS	-	-	15,000	30,000
G-6 CLERK 4.3808	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	LOCAL COSTS	-	-	77,947	358,126
G-6 SECRETARY .3370	PG	1	1	-	-					
G-6 SECRETARY 4.3370	UNFPA	-	-	1	1					
G-5 CLERK .3019 .3806 .3807 .3809	PG	5	5	-	-					
G-5 CLERK .3877	UNFPA	-	-	5	5					
G-5 CLERK 4.3019 4.3806 4.3807 4.3877	UNFPA	-	-	5	5					
G-4 SECRETARY .3368 .3369 .3649 .3710	PG	4	4	-	-					
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3368 4.3649 4.3710 4.3714	UNFPA	-	-	6	6					
G-3 CLERK .3888	PG	1	1	-	-					

	FUND					FUND			
	1972	1973	1974	1975		1972	1973	1974	1975
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>TOTAL</b>		21	11	37	40				
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	1	11	-	-				
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	20	-	-	-				
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	-	-	32	40				
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	-	39	89				
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNFPA	-	-	39	89				

## AMRO-4901, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE I)

Governments in the Caribbean area are increasingly concerned at the alarming rate of population growth and the effects of this growth on their economic development. The high rate of natural increase is produced by the interaction of many factors, mainly a rapid decline in mortality and the persistence of a high birth rate. Overseas emigration is now severely restricted and limited mostly to sorely needed professionals. While appreciable declines have occurred in infant mortality rates, further improvements are desirable throughout the region. The population structure is characterized by a large group of young children (nearly 45% in 0-15 years age group). Women of child-bearing age constitute about 22% of the population. These two groups represent a significant proportion of the total population and place a heavy burden on the provision of health services.

Maternal and child health services are provided to a great extent by inadequately trained professional and auxiliary nursing personnel who need to improve or refresh their knowledge of maternal and child care. Beyond their concern about the demographic consequences of unregulated fertility, the governments in Zone I are becoming increasingly aware of the effects of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, family size, and inadequate spacing of children on the well-being of individuals and families. Awareness of the need for better understanding of health concepts and for attitude changes in the population is increasing national demand for health education services.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the harmonious balance between development and population growth, to decrease morbidity and mortality associated with procreation, and to promote better health conditions for the child from conception to age 15. Whenever appropriate, PAHO will provide technical guidance and advisory services to help formulate, develop, and promote family planning programs and family life education as an integral part of maternal and child health services.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	106,144	69,116	84,675	90,899
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR .3702	PG	-	1	-	-	PG	-	41,888	-	-
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR .3702	PK	1	-	-	-					
P-4 HEALTH EDUCATOR 4.3702	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	28,016	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3700	PG	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	5,872	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3700	PK	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	-	6,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3209	WR	1	1	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	3,000	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.3700	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	46,910	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		9	3	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	17,317	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	3	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	7,274	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	9	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS	1,816	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		3	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,508	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	-	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS	3,893	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PK	3	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS	27,461	25,228	25,001	29,085
	PK	-	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL	965	2,000	2,000	2,500
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	55,174	56,814
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	2,500	2,500

## AMRO-4902, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE II)

The present situation in relation to problems of maternal and infant health varies widely in the countries of Zone II, both as to availability of resources and the degree of development of programs. The main purpose of this project is to



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provide assistance to the Governments in the expansion of programs designed to broaden the coverage and improve the quality of maternal and child care programs, emphasizing the adaptation of goals, the strengthening of the technical administrative structure, and the training of personnel at various levels.

TOTAL		1	1	-	-	TOTAL	PR	11,420	32,833	-	-
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0027	PR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		10,390	31,833	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,030	1,000	-	-

#### AMRO-4903, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE III)

Most of the countries of Central America and Panama have active programs in population dynamics and family planning, usually related to or integrated with maternal and child health services. In order to assist in the successful development of these family planning programs, it is proposed to continue advisory services for the analysis and assessment of the impact of the programs. Special emphasis has been placed on the development of the comprehensive maternity-centered family planning program approach in these countries.

TOTAL		3	2	1	1	TOTAL		43,310	47,947	24,236	24,954
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3365	PR	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	29,838	32,947	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3360	PG	-	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		23,146	26,447	-	-
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3360	PK	1	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		6,692	6,500	-	-
P-3 EDUCATION AIDS CONSULTANT 4.3493	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PG	-	15,000	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY .3878	PK	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	12,000	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	3,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PK	13,472	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		17,211	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,261	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	24,236	24,954
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	21,736	22,454
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	2,500	2,500

#### AMRO-4906, HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS (ZONE VI)

The four countries of Zone VI have given high priority to the extension of maternal, child, and family health services, as well as to the strengthening of training activities and improving the personnel in these services. In order to accomplish this, they have requested assistance from PAHO/WHO, which has been provided through specific projects funded from a variety of sources. The purpose of this project is to promote the development and improvement of these programs, and it provides for coordination, assistance, and supervision through short-term consultants and designated persons in each country.

TOTAL		2	2	3	3	TOTAL		37,935	40,226	62,546	74,732
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2117	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	31,076	40,226	41,839	43,825
P-4 NURSE MIDWIFE 4.4199	UNFPA	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,978	35,526	37,039	38,825
G-5 SECRETARY .4043	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		5,098	4,700	4,800	5,000
G-4 SECRETARY .3879	PK	1	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	6,859	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		2,650	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	1	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,684	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		2,525	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	20,707	30,907
						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	18,207	28,407
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	2,500	2,500

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AMRO-4909, EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

There is a scarcity of personnel trained in maternal and child health, family planning, demography, and human reproduction. The capabilities of educational institutions and national programs are inadequate to meet the growing demands of programs related to health and population dynamics. The purposes of this project are to develop and improve the capability of educational institutions and national programs to carry out training activities in health and population dynamics in order to increase the number of professional and non-professional personnel in this field.

TOTAL		2	-	20	30	TOTAL		527,557	67,200	498,900	565,900
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PK	2	-	-	-						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	-	-	20	30	SUBTOTAL	PG	11,527	67,200	-	-
TOTAL		143	48	140	156						
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PK	56	-	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	67,200	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNFPA	-	-	22	22	TRAINING GRANTS		11,527	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PG	-	48	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	516,030	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PK	87	-	-	-						
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNFPA	-	-	118	134	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		8,432	-	-	-
TOTAL		26	-	-	-	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		290	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PK	26	-	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		58,163	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		15,760	-	-	-
						LIBRARY ACQ. & BINDING		10,179	-	-	-
						FELLOWSHIPS		399,089	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		7,617	-	-	-
						GRANTS		16,500	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	498,900	565,900
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	40,000	60,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	-	3,000	1,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	86,000	70,000
						FELLOWSHIPS		-	-	267,500	289,900
						GRANTS		-	-	102,400	145,000

AMRO-4910, RESEARCH IN HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

There is a need to extend the knowledge of the relationships between human fertility and health. Criteria need to be developed in order to measure the impact of family planning services upon health.

The objectives of the program are to support research aimed at the investigation of the relationships between health and population dynamics; to develop health criteria which are suitable for the evaluation of family planning programs; to develop a methodology for evaluating family planning programs; and to carry out evaluation of the PAHO program in this field. Among others, research is considered in the areas of nutrition, fertility, postpartum attitudes, comparisons of social factors and fertility in urban and rural settings, and determinations of high perinatal risks.

TOTAL		-	-	19	-	TOTAL		47,063	-	209,669	105,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNFPA	-	-	19	-	SUBTOTAL	PK	47,063	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		893	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		2,687	-	-	-
						GRANTS		35,996	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		7,492	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	UNFPA	-	-	209,669	105,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	38,000	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		-	-	7,669	-
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	4,000	9,000
						GRANTS		-	-	160,000	96,000

AMRO-4912, SEMINAR ON NURSING-MIDWIFERY ASPECTS OF MCH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Women of child-bearing age and children under 15, the groups exposed to maternal and child health risk in the countries of the Americas, comprise 63% of the population. The accelerated population growth and the high rates of maternal and child mortality place maternal and child health and family planning programs among the highest health priorities in the Region. The responsibility of nursing in maternal and child health and family planning programs has been emphasized by all countries of the Hemisphere.

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The purpose of this project is to develop a seminar to orient a group of 35 nurses and midwives, holding either service or teaching positions, from 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries, in changes in nursing-midwifery, and in maternal and child health and family planning, as well as to provide the opportunity for them to exchange ideas through group discussions on the possible application of these trends in their own countries for the betterment of maternal, child, and family health.

TOTAL	PK	29,275	-	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		29,275	-	-	-

#### AMRO-4913, ORIENTATION MEETING ON HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

The purpose of this project was to hold a two-day meeting for Country Representatives and Zone Chiefs to discuss the health aspects of family planning and the proposed direction of PAHO's involvement in the field of health and population dynamics.

TOTAL	PK	20,851	-	-	-
DUTY TRAVEL		18,056	-	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		2,795	-	-	-

#### AMRO-5000, REHABILITATION

The purpose of this project is to cooperate with Member Governments in planning and executing specific projects in the field of rehabilitation, in accordance with the national health programs of countries within the Region, and in providing short-term advisory services in physical medicine, physical therapy, occupational therapy, prosthetics, orthotics, communications therapy (speech and hearing), rehabilitation of the blind, and social and psychological rehabilitation, as well as in providing social and vocational rehabilitation services through agencies other than those dealing directly with health problems.

TOTAL		2	2	1	1	TOTAL	69,187	61,895	46,451	47,724
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0609	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	40,657	37,133	38,451	39,724
P-3 PROSTHETICS TECHNICIAN 4.3106	WP	1	1	-	-					
TOTAL		4	-	4	4	PERSONNEL-POSTS	27,398	31,833	33,051	34,224
						DUTY TRAVEL	5,768	5,300	5,400	5,500
						SEMINAR COSTS	7,511	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WP	4	-	4	4	SUBTOTAL	29,530	24,762	8,000	8,000
						PERSONNEL-POSTS	22,323	23,362	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,845	-	8,000	8,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	1,362	1,400	-	-

#### AMRO-5010, STUDY GROUP ON HUMAN COMMUNICATIONS

The countries in the Region are becoming aware that, although at least one and a half million people in Latin America have serious speech and hearing problems, services of rehabilitation reach only about 5% of those affected. These defects prevent many otherwise healthy persons from living a normal family, social, and economic life. Effective techniques are available today to enable many of those affected to integrate satisfactorily into their communities. Children with this impairment are often classified as mentally retarded, while they could be returned to a normal life.

The purpose of this project is to set up a study group on human communications to analyze the problem in the light of present experiences and to recommend solutions. Recommendations will be made concerning the specialized personnel who should be providing these services in Latin America and the type of training they should receive.

TOTAL		-	7	-	-	TOTAL	WR	-	6,000	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	7	-	-	SEMINAR COSTS		-	600	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		-	5,400	-	-

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## AMRO-5100, CHRONIC DISEASES

Chronic diseases have increased in importance in Latin America as control of communicable diseases has advanced and the proportion of older people has increased. Cardiovascular diseases and malignant neoplasms constitute a major cause of death in many of the countries of the Continent. The purposes of this project are to collaborate with the governments of the Region in an analysis of the importance of chronic diseases and in the preparation of research, control, and prevention programs related to this type of disease.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	18,094	27,859	43,460	46,784
P-5 REG. ADV. - CHRONIC DIS.	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		8,478	26,859	37,960	40,784
.0974						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,491	-	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		-	1,000	1,900	2,000
.2014						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		125	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	-	-	-	GRANTS		4,000	-	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	2	-	-	-						

## AMRO-5108, SURVEY ON SMOKING PATTERNS IN LATIN AMERICA

The purpose of this project is to investigate smoking patterns and attitudes in eight Latin American cities where reliable mortality statistics and demographic information were already available. The survey provided information on the prevalence of smoking and on the social, cultural, and demographic characteristics of persons indulging in the habit. The data will assist the national public health agencies of the Region in the formulation of national policies regarding cigarette smoking and will permit the estimation of the baseline needed for an accurate evaluation of the effectiveness of future antismoking programs.

TOTAL		-	1	-	-	TOTAL		3,994	18,306	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	-	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PR	400	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		400	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PG	3,594	18,306	-	-
						TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		2,070	1,920	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	2,000	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,524	8,600	-	-
						PUBLICATIONS		-	926	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	4,800	-	-

## AMRO-5109, CANCER CONTROL

The effective reduction of communicable diseases has been accompanied in Latin America by a rapid increase in the relative and absolute frequency of chronic diseases, particularly cancer. During the last decade, many countries have shown increasing interest in improving cancer control activities; this decision emphasizes the need for epidemiological knowledge in the planning and evaluation of related programs, but this focus is seldom utilized. Uterine cervical cancer and cancer of the breast and stomach need particular attention because of the high mortality and morbidity rates from these causes.

The purposes of this project are to organize systems of information on the incidence of cancer, including registries, studies, and other methods adapted to local situations; to carry out epidemiological studies oriented to better planning of programs of control and determination of causes; and preparation of the human resources needed for programs of control in all areas and levels of action.

TOTAL		-	-	2	2	TOTAL		-	8,000	35,671	49,752
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	-	27,671	41,752
.4110						PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	27,671	41,752
G-4 SECRETARY	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	8,000	8,000	8,000
.4111						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	2	2	2	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	2	2	2						

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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AMRO-5110, CONTROL OF THE HABIT OF SMOKING

Cancer of the lung, larynx, mouth, and bladder, chronic bronchitis and emphysema, systemic heart disease, and gastroduodenal ulcers are diseases whose risk is significantly greater in habitual smokers than in those who do not smoke. The Inter-American Study of Mortality revealed that the cigarette smoking habit constituted a serious risk for the health of the Region, since diseases associated with it were responsible for 20% of the registered deaths in men from 35-64 years of age living in 10 large cities in Latin America.

The purposes of this project include adoption of definite policies regarding tobacco on the part of Member Governments; establishment of coordinating agencies to combat the smoking habit in the countries most affected; putting into effect programs of control of smoking in those same countries; a decrease of 30% in the number of smokers over the next 10 years in those countries where it is most frequent; and a decrease in the morbidity and mortality from diseases related to smoking.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL	WR	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		-	-	-	1			-	-	-	31,420
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.4112	WR	-	-	-	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	-	-	18,920
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	-	1,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	11,000

AMRO-6000, MEDICAL EDUCATION: TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHING MATERIALS

One of the most difficult problems in medical education in Latin America is the inaccessibility of a large part of the student body to the books used or recommended as textbooks in schools of medicine. Among the many causes of this situation is the financial inability of a majority of the students to purchase these very costly books. In addition, there are not enough teaching books in the libraries of the medical schools to meet the demand, and there is inadequate utilization of some of the existing ones because many are written in foreign languages or are available only in outmoded editions.

The objectives of this program are to provide textbooks in some 22 courses of medical training at low cost, through cash or credit sales, to a total of about 100,000 students in some 150 schools of medicine in Latin America; to set up a revolving fund which will, after five years, support the textbook program through the use of funds from sales of books, and to revise and structure the training programs for the preparation of doctors in such a way that they will more adequately meet the health problems of Latin America.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
		7	7	7	7			155,161	120,086	120,238	126,561
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3123	PR	1	-	-	-						
P-3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER .4055	PR	-	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	148,770	120,086	120,238	126,561
P-2 ACCOUNTANT .3404	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		94,769	89,386	104,738	111,661
G-7 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT .3349	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		11,127	16,000	10,000	10,000
G-6 CLERK .3772	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		248	500	1,500	1,500
G-6 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT .3771	PR	1	1	1	1	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		20,648	-	-	-
G-4 SECRETARY .3168 .3690	PR	2	2	2	2	PUBLICATIONS		-	14,200	4,000	3,400
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		5,869	-	-	-
						GRANTS		16,114	-	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	PG	6,390	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	8	5	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		6,390	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	8	5	5	SUBTOTAL	PK	1	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	2	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		1	-	-	-

AMRO-6100, EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH

The purpose of this project is to provide assistance for the training of public health personnel at all levels. Besides support for the various schools of public health, the project will provide technical assistance for the development of undergraduate and postgraduate teaching of preventive and social medicine and its integration with public health. The project gives emphasis to in-service training of professionals and development of research on health problems. Activities related to the Pan American Health University are included in this project.

TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL		1972	1973	1974	1975
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
		4	4	4	4			96,176	90,754	106,416	134,094
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .3686 .3925	PR	2	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	71,970	67,440	65,140	77,183
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.0055	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		63,368	53,640	56,240	60,183
G-5 SECRETARY .3455	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	12,000
G-4 SECRETARY .4056	PR	-	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		8,449	1,800	3,900	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		153	1,000	1,000	1,000

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975		FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	
							\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL		5	2	2	6	SUBTOTAL	WR	24,206	37,314	41,376	56,911
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	6	PERSONNEL-POSTS		3,569	35,095	38,679	40,411
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	5	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,298	-	-	-
						DUTY TRAVEL		-	2,219	-	2,900
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	14,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		11,339	-	-	-

## AMRO-6101, HUMAN RESOURCES PROGRAM IN THE CARIBBEAN

The purpose of this project is to strengthen and develop the educational and training systems of human resources for health in relation to the problems and health needs of the population, in quantity as well as quality. Some of the principal objectives are (1) to strengthen the relationship between PAHO and the University of the West Indies and other institutions which train human health resources in the area; (2) to provide technical assistance to all educational and training systems in order to strengthen their administration; (3) to provide technical assistance to the medical schools in the development of postgraduate training programs; (4) to strengthen the teaching of social and preventive medicine and introduce the teaching of social and behavioral sciences into the schools of medicine; (5) to improve the knowledge and understanding of educational methodology among teaching personnel; (6) to develop manpower studies to broaden knowledge on human resources for health and to collect basic data for future projections; (7) to promote investigation of problems of health; and (8) to provide technical assistance in curriculum planning.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL		41,402	63,130	69,858	73,205
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	4,275	2,914	69,858	73,205
.3482											
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER	PH	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		4,275	2,914	63,758	66,605
.3482						DUTY TRAVEL		-	-	6,000	6,500
P-4 TECHNICAL OFFICER	PR	-	-	1	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	100	100	100
.3880											
P-4 TECHNICAL OFFICER	PH	1	1	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PH	35,477	60,216	-	-
.3880											
G-5 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		30,428	37,594	-	-
.3529						DUTY TRAVEL		4,099	8,000	-	-
TOTAL		1	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	9,622	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	1	-	-	-	COMMON SERVICES		950	5,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	1,650	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		1,270	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		380	-	-	-

## AMRO-6113, TRAINING OF PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE CARIBBEAN

In the English-speaking Caribbean region as a whole, the number of doctors per 10,000 population is only 2.87 and dentists much less than one. This insufficiency is accentuated by the maldistribution between urban and rural areas and between hospitals and community health services. However, it is the poor utilization of medical manpower, particularly paramedical manpower, which makes the total situation in the Commonwealth Caribbean countries really critical. With low paramedical densities, the workload of doctors and dentists is excessively high and, as a result, a large percentage of the population is virtually without health care.

In summary, the health manpower problem in this area is characterized by insufficiency, maldistribution, poor utilization, and a high percentage of untrained staff at the vocational and aide levels. Its solution demands a coordinated attack on two fronts - an increase in the output of medically qualified graduates oriented towards community health, and the education and training of large numbers of many categories of paramedical personnel at the professional, vocational, and aide levels. This project has as its main purpose carrying out the latter aspect.

TOTAL		-	20	-	-	TOTAL		UNDP	-	75,900	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	-	20	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	50,000	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	8	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	3,000	-	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	8	-	-	FELLOWSHIPS		-	15,200	-	-	-
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		-	3,000	-	-	-
						MISCELLANEOUS		-	4,700	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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AMRO-6200, EDUCATION IN HEALTH SCIENCES

In Latin America there are 150 schools of medicine at various levels of development and with a wide diversity of problems, among which are the following: (1) a lack of health personnel throughout the Region, at the professional as well as the technical and auxiliary levels; lack of a clear definition of health professions to permit the establishment of mechanisms for the delegation of functions to the proper personnel; (3) difficulty in training health personnel in order to adapt them to technical responsibility and administrative situations; (4) the number of people hoping to enroll in medical schools is much larger than their operating capacity; (5) a small number of professors, only a few of whom are full-time and totally dedicated; (6) insufficient preparation of the professorial staff in pedagogical methodology and teaching administration; (7) very rigid courses of study which do not reflect the health needs of the community; (8) a lack of coordination at operative levels with health authorities; (9) little or no contribution to the preparation of non-professional personnel, and isolation in relation to schools in other health profession fields; and (10) very limited scientific research with little relationship to local health problems, and little or no educational research.

The purposes of this project are (1) the creation of a permanent mechanism for defining functions and establishing and regulating models, rules, and standards for planning for human resources in health; (2) creation of a permanent mechanism for forecasting and regulating the demand and supply of health sector personnel; (3) coordination of country projects in this field; (4) development of standards and principles applicable to the solution of the problems which confront medical schools in the Region; (5) the development of structural models and pedagogical methodology which will lead to improved integration of institutions involved in preparation of various types of health personnel; (6) assistance to the schools in the development of adequate procedures for the collection and permanent registry of the statistical information required for the continuing analysis and evaluation of their programs; (7) assistance to the countries in the development of studies on human resources, their formation and utilization; (8) editing of the magazine "Medical Education and Health" and coordination of its distribution to various health teaching institutions, as well as to persons and organizations interested in the subject matter; (9) promotion of an interchange of information and a discussion of subjects related to education in health sciences in various public and private agencies and institutions in the Region which are interested in or participate in programs of assistance to health teaching institutions; and (10) organization of a regional system for the collection and dissemination of information related to the preparation of health personnel in the Region.

TOTAL		7	7	7	7	TOTAL	190,569	148,996	159,431	179,195
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .0978 .1065	PR	2	2	2	2					
P-3 EDITOR .3647	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	185,569	148,996	159,431	179,195
G-6 CLERK .3034	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	136,041	129,496	136,831	145,395
G-5 CLERK .2053	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	17,360	6,000	8,000	12,000
G-4 SECRETARY .2017 .3021	PR	2	2	2	2	DUTY TRAVEL	4,743	4,500	4,600	4,800
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	956	-	-	-
						SEMINAR COSTS	16,766	5,000	5,000	10,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	5,515	1,000	2,000	4,000
						FELLOWSHIPS	4,188	3,000	3,000	3,000
TOTAL		11	3	4	6	SUBTOTAL	5,000	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	9	3	4	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS COMMON SERVICES	4,650	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	2	-	-	-		350	-	-	-

AMRO-6203, MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE III)

In the countries of Central America and Panama there is a marked insufficiency of human resources in health, characterized by (1) low rates of professional, technical, and auxiliary personnel per number of inhabitants; (2) disproportionate numbers of various types of personnel; (3) inadequate distribution of health personnel, who are concentrated in urban areas to the detriment of rural sectors; and (4) lack of coordinated teamwork by health personnel. Problem areas in medical and dental training which contribute to the situation include (1) insufficient diversification in the preparation of personnel, maintaining priority for medical and dental training; (2) lack of coordination between the institutions training the personnel and the agencies responsible for the health sector; and (3) inadequate teaching resources, both human and material, in relation to the number of students, which increases progressively.

The purpose of this project is the preparation of health personnel in proper quantity and adequate quality to meet the needs of the health sector in the countries of Zone III, through the provision of undergraduate and postgraduate programs at various levels, directly and closely coordinated with national health plans and socioeconomic development.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	71,145	79,967	31,187	32,170
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3627	PP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	17,440	26,447	27,587	28,678
						DUTY TRAVEL	3,705	3,500	3,600	3,700

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
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AMRO-6204, MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE IV)

There are 22 schools of medicine in the countries of Zone IV. The degree of development of the schools varies widely from country to country and sometimes even within the same country. These schools require on-going assistance with problems of medical education at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and continuing education levels. Both the universities and the governments demonstrate great interest in improving their medical education programs and in adapting them to the current needs of the countries. The purposes of this project are to provide assistance in matters related to medical education and to collaborate in improving the programs and methods of medical training at the various levels.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	PP	29,136	33,304	35,573	38,843
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3401	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		25,117	29,454	31,623	34,693
G-4 SECRETARY .3441	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		3,975	3,700	3,900	4,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		44	150	150	150

AMRO-6206, MEDICAL EDUCATION (ZONE VI)

There are 16 medical schools in the countries of Zone VI - nine in Argentina, five in Chile, one in Uruguay, and one in Paraguay. In general, the schools in Argentina and Paraguay have a structure based on isolated subjects and utilizing traditional teaching methods. Most of the professors are part-time. Training in preventive and social medicine is underdeveloped in both these countries and also in Uruguay. Several years ago the schools of medicine in Chile undertook a revision of their programs and of their teaching-administrative structure. An example of this is the installation in the University of Chile in Santiago of a departmental system for training in all health careers. It is possible that three or four new medical schools will be opened in Chile in the next few years and that these will have progressively more developed health science programs. The School of Medicine in Uruguay has introduced some changes into its curriculum in the last two years, but there are problems related to the definition of objectives, programming, and training in preventive and social medicine, as well as a lack of human and financial resources to provide an adequate teaching staff. In all the countries there is a broadening of medical education, as well as much interest in modernizing their teaching methods and in training the professional staff in pedagogy.

The purpose of this project is to contribute to the improvement of the teaching programs which has been begun in the schools of medicine in all the countries of the Zone, through revision of their teaching plans, utilization of modern teaching methods, pedagogical training of their professors, and development of training in preventive and social medicine.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PP	23,375	28,947	30,187	31,470
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER .3685	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		21,855	26,447	27,587	28,670
						DUTY TRAVEL		1,473	1,500	1,600	1,800
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		47	700	700	700
						COURSE COSTS		-	800	800	800

AMRO-6208, TEACHING OF STATISTICS IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS

In many countries it is recognized that the teaching of medical statistics and the use of statistical methodology in medical research is an essential part of the medical school curriculum. Often, however, faculty members trained in biostatistics are not available in the schools or in the country. Each year, short courses are provided through this project to faculty members in several countries on subjects such as design and analysis of experiments, statistical inference, non-parametric statistics, operational research, and bioassay. Advisory services are also rendered on the development of courses in medical statistics.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PP	-	4,000	4,000	4,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PP	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000

AMRO-6214, FACULTY TRAINING FOR MEDICAL SCHOOLS

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of the level of teaching of medicine, through training in the University of Antioquia, Colombia, of fellows who will be reincorporated into their respective institutions after training. Teaching equipment is also provided.



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL					PG	16,980	1,246	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT						16,980	1,246	-	-

## AMRO-6216, BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

The schools of medicine and other health professions in the Region have begun to show an interest in incorporating into their teaching aspects of human and community behavior towards health problems and their relationship to disease. The majority of schools lack adequately trained personnel to head these programs, as well as adequate methodology to permit their integration into the general plan of studies. In Latin America very little research has been undertaken on behavioral sciences applied to health problems, which makes training in this discipline difficult because of lack of factual information with sufficient validity in the various countries.

The purposes of this project are (1) to collaborate in determining the course content in behavioral sciences for preparation of teachers in the various health professions; (2) to present various alternative methodologies to facilitate training in behavioral sciences in a form integrated with other areas of the curriculum, such as biological and clinical sciences; (3) to contribute to improved training of teachers for multidisciplinary work; (4) to assist schools of health sciences in the organization and development of training programs in health sciences; and (5) to promote and collaborate in the development of research projects in behavioral sciences applied to health problems, particularly in their relationship to teaching.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL	47,634	61,020	57,964	60,478
P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER .2120	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	47,615	55,741	57,964	60,478
G-4 SECRETARY .3122	PR	1	1	1	1					
TOTAL		~	15	15	15	PERSONNEL-POSTS	34,984	42,041	44,164	46,578
PARTICIPANTS	PP	~	15	15	15	DUTY TRAVEL	5,186	4,800	4,900	5,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	4,945	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	2,500	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS	-	8,900	8,900	8,900
						SUBTOTAL	19	5,279	-	-
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	19	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	5,279	-	-

## AMRO-6221, LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Latin America is still insufficiently provided with both quantitative and qualitative biomedical information. It lacks adequate human resources and proper orientation to new reference works, literature, and scientific progress abstracts and to modern procedures of obtaining bibliographic information. The growing number of scientific periodicals, and particularly the increasing number of articles published in various fields of the health sciences, can only aggravate the problem. This situation results from the large number of active scientific investigators, whose creative productivity constantly increases. It also derives from the division of knowledge into specialties and subspecialties, and the appearance of interdisciplinary sciences involving scientists and technicians from very distinct fields, such as physics, ecology, engineering, mathematics, biochemistry, electronics, and computer sciences. We do not have precise information on the extent of the shortage of human, institutional, bibliographic, and financial resources in the biomedical libraries of Latin America.

The purposes of this project are (1) to provide health workers in Latin America - professionals, researchers, and teachers alike - with better access to a wider collection of publications on biomedical sciences; (2) to train more personnel in biomedical librarianship; (3) to orient health professionals; and (4) to conduct research on the application of modern methods of scientific communications.

TOTAL		7	7	5	TOTAL	425,806	572,508	519,373	385,500	
P-5 DIRECTOR .3175	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	119,714	146,214	122,645	112,866
P-4 CHIEF LIBRARIAN 4.3176	WR	1	1	1	1					
P-4 CHIEF OF REGIONAL SERVICES 4.3464	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	57,559	63,014	65,945	68,166
P-4 TRAINING OFFICER .3927	PH	1	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	4,203	10,000	6,000	6,000
P-2 CHIEF OF REFERENCE SERVICES .3466	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL	9,592	9,000	10,000	10,000
P-2 CHIEF OF TECHNICAL SERVICES .3465	PR	1	1	1	1	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	4,617	11,000	8,000	-
G-4 SECRETARY .3928	PH	1	1	1	-	HOSPITALITY	87	200	200	200
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	43,656	53,000	32,500	28,500



FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
						\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	1	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	PR -	21,796	29,897	32,070
<b>P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER</b> .3617	PR -	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>	-	21,796	29,897	30,570
					<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>	-	500	1,000	1,500

## AMRO-6228, MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

The Medical School of the University of the West Indies was originally created in 1948 as an offshoot of the University of London, England. Since 1966 the University has been an independent autonomous institution serving the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean and awarding its own degrees. The need is felt by the University to increase the relevance of its education and training programs to meet the needs of its contributing territories, to develop planned postgraduate training programs, and to introduce modern concepts of professional medical education to its overall operation.

The purpose of this project is to develop a long-range plan for strengthening and expanding the functions of the Medical Faculty of the University of the West Indies to include social and preventive medicine; maternal and child health; nutrition; mental health; basic physical, natural, and behavioral sciences; education and training of nurses; and education and training in other paramedical professions - all in relation to the health needs of the population of the contributing territories.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	WR	32,911	38,180	38,450	38,450
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	WR	3	3	3	3	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		7,954	6,000	6,000	6,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		-	3	3	3	<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		-	-	-	-
						<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		-	7,180	7,450	7,450
						<b>GRANTS</b>		24,750	25,000	25,000	25,000
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC</b>	WR	-	1	1	1						
<b>FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM</b>	WR	-	2	2	2						

## AMRO-6233, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

The purposes of this project are to increase the efficiency of personnel in the preparation of human resources in the field of health through research and development of new educational methods and models; to adapt the characteristics of the learning process to distinct situations in the countries; and subsequently to prepare instructional materials adequate to the needs. This project will deal primarily with Brazil and will gradually be extended to other countries of the Region providing technical assistance for the improvement of educational methodology, acquisition of equipment, and organization of offices or departments of health sciences education.

This project has now been designated Brazil-6233,

TOTAL		1	-	-	-	TOTAL	PR	13,847	-	-	-
<b>P-5 MEDICAL EDUCATOR</b> .4012	PR	1	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		2,202	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		7	-	-	-	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		10,462	-	-	-
						<b>SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>		1,183	-	-	-
<b>CONSULTANT MONTHS</b>	PR	7	-	-	-						

## AMRO-6234, PAN AMERICAN HEALTH UNIVERSITY

The aim of this program of studies and research is to improve, at the postgraduate level, the education and training of professional personnel in the health sciences, having in mind the objectives already approved, the goals established by the Ten-year Health Plan for the Americas, and the health goals of the Member Countries. The program will be implemented through the improvement and strengthening of the mechanisms at the disposal of PAHO. An advisory committee will discuss the conceptual and practical aspects of the plan for the development of the University. The implementation of the program will include the awarding of institutional fellowships and the utilization of the funds assigned to project AMRO-3139, PAHO Research Grant Program.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	PR	-	84,232	90,827	103,292
<b>P-5 MEDICAL OFFICER</b> .3925	PR	-	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-POSTS</b>		-	43,432	45,627	48,092
<b>G-5 SECRETARY</b> .3926	PR	-	1	1	1	<b>PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS</b>		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
						<b>TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMM.</b>		-	11,600	12,000	12,000
						<b>DUTY TRAVEL</b>		-	2,000	2,000	2,000
						<b>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</b>		-	7,200	7,200	7,200
						<b>FELLOWSHIPS</b>		-	16,000	20,000	30,000

	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL		-	2	2	2
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
	\$	\$	\$	\$

AMRO-6300, NURSING EDUCATION

In most of the countries of Latin America there is no clear definition of the levels of personnel needed or of a plan for the preparation of nursing personnel, which results in an inequality between the demand, supply, and utilization of these people. There is an increasing interest on the part of the nursing profession and the health authorities in an evaluative analysis of the present system of preparation of personnel. In the XVIII Pan American Sanitary Conference, the Member Governments approved a resolution on nursing, delegating to PAHO the responsibility for providing the collaboration needed by the countries in order to set up a system of education and nursing service capable of meeting the needs of the health programs.

The purpose of this project is to assist the countries of the Region in analyzing the present system of preparation of nursing personnel and in setting up an educational system which will provide personnel at the various levels required through integrated educational programs having the capacity of producing personnel in the quantity and quality needed for the health programs.

TOTAL		2	2	3	4	TOTAL	WR	3,418	4,000	9,000	19,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	2	3	4	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		80	-	-	-
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		2,391	4,000	6,000	16,000
						CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		882	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		65	2,000	3,000	3,000

AMRO-6301, NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)

Fifteen (68%) of the 22 basic schools of nursing in Zone I surveyed in 1971 met only partially or not at all the criteria established by the Board of Review. Schools need to reexamine their purpose and objectives in terms of the health needs of the countries and need assistance in formulating and implementing curriculum objectives.

There is a recognized need for clinical and functional postbasic programs for nurses. Countries estimate they will need to prepare 3,319 nurses in postbasic courses (2,268 in clinical and 1,051 in functional) by 1976. Nursing leaders indicate that the greatest need in clinical programs is for midwifery, public health, psychiatric, and pediatric nursing. The greatest need in functional programs is for administration and supervision. Countries in 1971 were conducting 32 programs, annually or biennially, for graduate nurses. Thirty of these were clinical programs and two were functional. The one-year certificate course at the Advanced Nursing Education Unit, UWI, can presently prepare a maximum of 30 nurses in either administration or teaching. Except for a three-week supplementary exposure to psychiatric nursing, no clinical content is offered at present. There is a shortage of qualified personnel in all health services and a need to provide for their education within the Caribbean area.

The objectives of this project are to assist schools of nursing to formulate objectives and to plan for the implementation of curricula designed to meet the health needs of the countries; to initiate and support a 4-6 month regional educational program within an existing institution in the Caribbean area with a curriculum emphasizing concepts and techniques related to maternal and child care and including aspects of administration and supervision as well as relevant nursing topics; to assist countries in developing postbasic and continuing education activities for nursing and midwifery; to continue support for the expansion of the Advanced Nursing Education Unit at the University of the West Indies; and to assist in the development of a regional project for education and training of allied health personnel.

TOTAL		2	2	2	2	TOTAL		57,760	55,684	59,872	62,034
P-3 NURSE EDUCATOR .0604 .3672	PR	2	2	2	2	SUBTOTAL	PR	52,807	55,684	59,872	62,034
TOTAL		-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		40,418	41,484	43,472	45,434
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL		49	-	-	-	DUTY TRAVEL		7,648	7,200	7,400	7,600
PARTICIPANTS	PR	34	-	-	-	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		736	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	PK	15	-	-	-	PARTICIPANTS		4,005	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		-	7,000	7,000	7,000
						SUBTOTAL	PK	4,953	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		969	-	-	-
						PARTICIPANTS		3,984	-	-	-

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

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AMRO-6304, NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE IV)

The purpose of this project was to provide consultant services in nursing education to the countries of Zone IV. Services were provided principally to newly created courses at the intermediate level and revision of courses at the auxiliary level. Services to the countries of Zone IV will continue through country projects.

TOTAL		6	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	9,051	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	6	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		9,051	-	-	-

AMRO-6306, NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE VI)

There are presently 20 university-level schools of nursing in the four countries of Zone VI, most of which are staffed with teachers who have some type of training in teaching methodology, but only a few of whom have had courses on planning, structure, and development of curricula. A brief analysis of the plans of study in effect show an accumulation of subjects, frequently included in the programs without previous study to determine if they are really necessary, what their relationship is to other courses, and what their position is in the total scheme. It is evident, moreover, that there is a large disproportion between the number of theoretical and practical hours, with predominance given to the former, as well as an increasing disparity between the plans of study and actual needs of the health services.

The purpose of this project is to develop a three-week workshop for teachers from the four countries of the Zone to orient them in the process of curriculum design. The objectives are an analysis of the role of the nurse, in the light of the health needs of the population, to provide a basis for her professional training; identification of the information needed for planning, structuring, and developing the curriculum; and the development of possible model plans, in accordance with the above.

TOTAL	PR	-	10,000	-	-
SEMINAR COSTS		-	10,000	-	-

AMRO-6310, NURSING EDUCATION: TEXTBOOKS

There are approximately 275 schools of nursing in Latin America, 14 schools of obstetrics, and 50 postbasic courses, with an estimated total enrollment of 30,000 students. Among the problems related to programs for the improvement of training is the scarcity of textbooks in Spanish and the high cost of the few that do exist. The purpose of this project is to improve nursing and obstetrical training at the basic and postbasic levels through improvement of curricula, revision of programs, and provision of selected textbooks at a cost which the students can afford.

TOTAL		5	-	4	4	TOTAL		17,066	59,000	18,000	18,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PG	5	-	-	-	SUBTOTAL	PG	17,066	59,000	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	4	4	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL		250	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	8	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		13,957	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	-	8	8	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		7,859	59,000	-	-
						SUBTOTAL	WR	-	-	18,000	18,000
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	8,000	8,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	1,000	1,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	5,000	5,000
						PARTICIPANTS		-	-	4,000	4,000

AMRO-6312, SEMINARS ON NURSING EDUCATION (ZONE I)

Poor utilization of nursing and ancillary personnel is a serious hindrance to safe, efficient health services. Functions of different categories of personnel are not well defined or differentiated from each other. The number of programs for nursing assistants has tripled to 21 since 1965. Programs vary in length (10 to 18 months) and their quality is questionable. There is a need to identify, describe, and differentiate the functions of nursing personnel and to examine the relevance of objectives and curricula of nursing education programs.

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In 1973 a regional nurses' seminar to discuss and determine their interest in studies designed to identify levels of nursing care and functions of nursing will be held, and assistance will be provided in carrying out these studies. In 1975 a survey of programs for nursing assistants is planned.

TOTAL		-	2	2	7	TOTAL	PR	-	9,000	4,000	9,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	2	2	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS PARTICIPANTS		-	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL		-	17	-	17			-	5,000	-	5,000
PARTICIPANTS	PR	-	17	-	17						

#### AMRO-6317, SEMINAR ON NURSING EDUCATION

The constant concern with expansion of nursing services and with improvement of the care provided has motivated the creation of numerous programs at different levels for the preparation of nursing personnel. There are 300 programs for the preparation of nurses: 73 at the university level, 57 at the college level, and 170 at the intermediate level. In the latter, students may be admitted after nine years of schooling into a three-year nursing program, and the other nursing programs require a high school education. The teaching content in programs at the same level varies from school to school, with resultant unevenness in the training of nursing personnel. Recent educational reforms, which created different levels of programs and expanded health services, are demanding a clear definition of functions to be performed by the nurses. It is estimated that in the period 1973-80 about 125,000 nursing personnel should be trained, of whom 93,750 would be at the intermediate level.

The purpose of this project is to prepare a group of nurses through seminars or short courses in the area of educational planning and curriculum construction.

TOTAL		2	1	3	3	TOTAL	WR	19,123	19,500	35,750	35,750
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	1	3	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,653	7,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL		30	19	30	30	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES		1,000	-	-	-
PARTICIPANTS	WR	30	19	30	30	SEMINAR COSTS		1,720	1,500	5,000	5,000
						PARTICIPANTS		10,750	16,000	24,750	24,750

#### AMRO-6319, TRAINING OF NURSING AUXILIARIES

The active work force providing nursing services is estimated at 300,000 persons, 79.6% of whom are auxiliaries. Approximately 50% of these personnel lack formal training. It is estimated that by 1980 there should be an increase of 120% over the present number, i.e., an average of 36,000 auxiliaries trained per year.

The purpose of this project is to prepare a group of nurses in teaching, research, and application of new educational technology, so that they can in turn train nurse educators as well as in-service nurses to meet the need for training existing and future auxiliaries.

TOTAL		2	2	2	7	TOTAL	WR	39,565	22,402	71,595	78,189
P-4 NURSE 4.0979	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		29,630	20,402	29,095	29,189
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3013	WR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,987	-	8,000	6,000
TOTAL		2	-	4	3	DUTY TRAVEL		4,989	1,000	1,500	2,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	4	3	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		959	1,000	3,000	8,000
TOTAL		-	-	10	33	PARTICIPANTS		-	-	30,000	33,000
PARTICIPANTS	WR	-	-	30	33						

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AMRO-6320, POSTBASIC COURSES IN NURSING

In Latin America and the Caribbean there exists an undetermined scarcity of personnel prepared for teaching, administration of services, and specialized areas of nursing. This scarcity has resulted in the creation of postbasic courses in various areas (about 50 now in existence) whose requirements for admission vary greatly. The purpose of this project is to cooperate in the improvement of postbasic courses in order to meet the local and regional requirements for the preparation of nursing personnel in both the education and health sectors.

TOTAL		-	6	4	-	TOTAL	WR	-	13,000	21,000	-
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	6	4	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	17,000	8,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	1,000	3,000	-
						COURSE COSTS	-	-	-	10,000	-

AMRO-6324, TRAINING OF PROFESSORS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND SPECIALISTS IN CLINICAL AREAS

The teaching institutions in Latin America in the last few years have been interested in formulating objectives, modernizing teaching, and increasing the productivity of their different programs. One of the major obstacles to making the changes required is the scarcity of teaching resources, both in the academic area and in the services. Existing programs for the preparation of teaching personnel and nursing specialists are inadequate to meet the need. The countries of the Region do not have sufficient resources to establish in each country a center for training teachers and specialists in the various fields.

The purpose of this project is the establishment of a regional center for preparing teachers and specialists in the various nursing areas, utilizing existing resources of the countries, improving these, and creating new sources in priority and deficient areas.

TOTAL		-	-	-	6	TOTAL	PR	-	-	-	12,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	6	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	-	-	12,000

AMRO-6325, EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN NURSING

There are two basic aspects to the problem confronting nursing education in Latin America: (1) the necessity for a rapid increase in the production of personnel, and (2) the need to adapt teaching programs to the present and future requirements of the health services. The goal for the present decade is to have 4.5 nurses and 13.5 nursing auxiliaries per 10,000 population. To meet this goal would require the preparation of about 700,000 members of the nursing profession in the decade, and this would mean increasing the present capacity for training from 10 to 20 times. The present low productivity of the training programs is principally due to scarce human, material, and financial resources, which impedes the utilization of new educational technology.

The purpose of this project is to increase the return from present teaching programs, searching for the maximum efficiency in order to meet the goals of the Ten-year Health Plan at as low a cost as possible, while maintaining a reasonable quality in training. This will be done through training teaching personnel in the use of new educational technology, through improving plans of study and teaching methodology, through use of educational models and audiovisual aids, and through experimentation in new educational foci and development of new systems of evaluation.

TOTAL		-	-	-	-	WR	-	-	-	25,000
		-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----
SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	20,000
GRANTS		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	5,000

AMRO-6400, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Expanded continental programs in environmental health in the Americas in the decade of the 70's require increased technical manpower in number and types vastly superior to what is now available. The countries have manifested their interest

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in programs of manpower development. This project aims to: (a) strengthen schools of engineering and public health; (b) establish a continental system of continuing professional education and a system for the training of allied personnel; and (c) stimulate a program of mission-oriented research.

In the last five years more than 310 training activities have been organized with nearly 10,000 participants. An average of 18 projects on research have been maintained. It is expected that this rate will be maintained and expanded during 1973, 1974 and 1975.

TOTAL		3	3	3	3	TOTAL	PR	55,547	58,740	61,540	72,446
P-5 SANITARY ENGINEER .1034	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		49,962	53,640	56,740	60,446
G-5 SECRETARY .2018	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	6,000
G-4 SECRETARY .3053	PR	1	1	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		5,580	4,700	4,800	5,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	1,000
TOTAL		-	-	-	3						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	3						

#### AMRO-6401, SANITARY ENGINEERING EDUCATION (ZONE I)

Population growth, urbanization, industrialization, the rapid development of technology, and increasing demands for an improved standard of living in Zone I, have created unprecedented environmental changes and a whole new range of environmental problems. However, the acute lack of trained and experienced personnel to plan, implement, and operate national environmental health programs is a major difficulty in introducing programs to the West Indies. The purposes of this project are to develop specialized training activities in the field of environmental health in order to provide a sufficient number of trained professionals and technicians actively working in the environmental health programs of the countries of the Zone.

TOTAL		2	-	-	-	TOTAL	WR	6,957	-	-	-
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	-	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,857	-	-	-
						COURSE COSTS		1,100	-	-	-

#### AMRO-6414, STUDY GROUP ON PROCESS OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

The countries of the Americas are changing from a dominantly handcraft, decentralized, agrarian society to a closely-linked industrialized society. In the developing process, new technological breakthrough must undergo a process of transfer to be incorporated into social institutions, which must simultaneously undergo a process of change. It would be wrong to simply transplant technological innovations from the developed nations into a "hostile" technical and social environment without taking steps to make this environment receptive to the otherwise totally extraneous influence. Transfer of technology in the area of sanitary engineering suffers from the same problem.

The purpose of this project is to study the mechanics of the process of transfer of technology and to analyze ways and means to make this transfer less painful in terms of time and money lost to the developing nations in the area of sanitary engineering.

TOTAL		-	-	-	5	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	15,500
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	5	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	10,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	5,500

#### AMRO-6500, VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

In recent years, schools of veterinary medicine in some countries have been assisted in the reorganization of their curricula to incorporate courses on public health or preventive medicine. Progress has been aided by four regional seminars, which were attended by professors and deans representing the schools of the Americas, and a permanent coordinating committee.



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The purpose of this project is to assist in improving veterinary medical education through direct technical assistance to veterinary medical schools in the Hemisphere, in the review of their teaching programs (especially in preventive medicine and epidemiology), in further training of professors through programs of continuing education, and through provision of teaching aids.

The recommendations of the II Seminar on Veterinary Medical Education held in 1972 call for broad changes in veterinary medical education in Latin America for the coming decade. Implementation of these recommendations will require considerable amplification of administrative and technical assistance if the needs for veterinary manpower are to be achieved through the country programs to control diseases of human and animal health significance.

TOTAL		-	2	2	2	TOTAL	WR	34,895	27,218	40,913	42,088
P-4 VETERINARIAN 4.3786	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	-	-	23,218	74,413	35,088
G-4 SECRETARY 4.3787	WR	-	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	14,594	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
						DUTY TRAVEL	-	1,000	-	1,500	2,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	4,654	-	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	1,656	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
						PARTICIPANTS	13,991	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		7	1	2	2						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	7	1	2	2						
TOTAL		21	-	-	-						
PARTICIPANTS	WR	21	-	-	-						

#### AMRO-6507, SEMINARS ON VETERINARY MEDICINE EDUCATION

In conjunction with the development of national control programs for foot-and-mouth disease and zoonoses by the ministries of health and of agriculture, there has been a need for strengthening the official animal health services and veterinary public health services of the respective ministries. The purpose of this seminar is to bring together, from the countries of the Americas, university educators, animal health officials, veterinary public health authorities, and education specialists, to discuss and develop a scheme for improving educational processes for producing veterinarians and animal health assistants in greater numbers and higher quality.

TOTAL		-	3	-	3	TOTAL	WR	-	7,000	-	7,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	3	-	3	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	-	-	6,000	-	6,000
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	-	1,000	-	1,000

#### AMRO-6600, DENTAL EDUCATION

Most countries in the Region, apart from the Guianas and certain countries in the Caribbean, have dental training institutions. The level of education in these institutions varies, and, although the professional personnel developed have certain community understanding, following three PAHO international seminars on dental education, these concepts are only beginning to be applied. Equipment and facilities are inadequate, both in terms of function and number, and there is a lack of teaching personnel to develop the necessary dental manpower. School education programs are in need of curriculum revisions, incorporation of modern concepts of teaching methodology, and educational materials (including books and audiovisual aids). There is an immediate need for improved organization and administration of dental schools and the improvement of programs for the training of auxiliary personnel. Libraries handling materials for dental schools are in general poorly organized, and there is a shortage of dental librarians.

The purpose of this project is to assist the dental schools in Latin America to review curricula, administration, and physical facilities and to develop new dental schools and continuing education programs, as well as to produce and make available educational materials, programs, and techniques appropriate to the needs of dental education in Latin America.

TOTAL		1	1	1	1	TOTAL	PR	23,519	19,599	28,576	30,868
G-5 SECRETARY .0876	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS	11,729	11,599	12,576	13,868	
						PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS	8,086	4,000	12,000	12,000	
						SEMINAR COSTS	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	574	2,000	2,000	3,000	
						COURSE COSTS	3,130	-	-	-	
TOTAL		3	2	6	6						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	2	6	6						

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AMRO-6608, TRAINING OF AUXILIARY DENTAL PERSONNEL

There is inadequate dental manpower in Latin America to attend to the dental needs of the population. The manpower that does exist is not fully productive in terms of modern concepts in dentistry and is poorly distributed between urban and rural areas. Concepts in the use of auxiliary personnel have not been applied effectively, and in total there are only 16,000 dental auxiliaries identified in Latin America. There are no regular courses for dental auxiliaries in dental schools, and no literature is available in Spanish for the training of such personnel.

The purpose of this project is to cooperate in increasing the auxiliary-to-dentist ratio from 1:3 to 2:3 in a period of five years, and in training dental auxiliary educators from each country, who will subsequently establish national dental auxiliary training programs in their own countries.

TOTAL		3	3	6	8	TOTAL	PR	9,661	9,000	12,000	16,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	3	3	6	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		5,580	6,000	12,000	16,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		4,081	3,000	-	-

AMRO-6611, COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION IN DENTAL SCIENCE

There is a need to improve the technical information available to teaching institutions and dental professional personnel in the Region. Through this project it is proposed to provide governments and dentists in Member Countries with ready access to modern concepts and technical information on dentistry.

TOTAL		-	1	1	-	TOTAL	PH	-	12,000	8,500	-
G-3 CLERK .4090	PH	-	1	1	-	PERSONNEL-POSTS		-	6,800	7,000	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	5,200	1,500	-

AMRO-6700, BIOSTATISTICS EDUCATION

The only health statistics course currently being given in Spanish in the Region is one in biostatistics at the School of Public Health in Chile. There is a great deficiency throughout the Region of professional-level personnel to provide leadership in the improvement of health statistics. The School of Public Health at São Paulo is planning a course in 1973 which will include various specialized aspects of the subject to be taught by short-term consultants; technical advice has already been provided for this course. The objective is the training of a minimum of 350 professional health statisticians within the decade, although even this number would not meet all of the needs. In order to reach this objective, additional courses must be established. There should also be more flexibility in existing courses, adapting curricula to the requirements of the countries.

TOTAL		4	4	8	8	TOTAL	UNDP	43,901	57,200	105,600	105,600
CONSULTANT MONTHS	UNDP	4	4	8	8	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	18,000	18,000	18,000
TOTAL		-	4	24	24	FELLOWSHIPS		14,901	25,600	55,600	55,600
						LOCAL PERSONNEL COSTS		-	-	12,000	12,000
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	UNDP	-	4	4	4	MISCELLANEOUS		15,000	3,600	-	-
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	UNDP	-	-	20	20						

AMRO-6707, LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

The Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases in Caracas, Venezuela, serves as the reference center of WHO for the study of problems in the use of the International Classification of Diseases in Spanish. Teaching materials and manuals are prepared, courses are provided in countries of the Region, and research is carried out on the classification of causes of mortality and morbidity. The Regional Office and the Center coordinate their classification activities in Latin America.

In 1972 a study group met to review proposals received from within the Region and from other Regions of WHO for the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Based on the recommendations of the group, a regional proposal

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was developed for changes to be introduced into the Ninth Revision. Research on multiple conditions of morbidity and mortality based on hospital records and death certificates has been carried out in six countries. In 1974-75, activities will center around the preparation of the Ninth Revision in Spanish and Portuguese.

TOTAL		1	1	2	2	TOTAL	WR	41,005	28,597	24,476	25,439
P-4 MEDICAL OFFICER 4.4022	WR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		14,164	14,097	15,726	15,939
P-1 STATISTICIAN 4.2069	WR	1	1	-	-	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		3,761	2,000	4,000	4,000
G-4 SECRETARY 4.4023	WR	-	-	1	1	DUTY TRAVEL		926	1,500	1,750	2,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		241	-	-	-
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		14,913	4,000	3,000	3,000
						GRANTS		7,000	7,000	-	-
TOTAL		2	1	2	2						
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	2	1	2	2						

#### AMRO-6708, TRAINING PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Through this project, advisory services are provided to schools of public health and ministries of health in developing professional-, intermediate-, and auxiliary-level training in medical records and hospital statistics. Efficient hospital administration and patient care require good medical records and statistics. Hospital records are also the principal source of information on morbidity in a population. Training of personnel for medical records systems and orientation of medical students and hospital administrators on their roles in attaining good medical records and in utilizing the information is a large task for Latin America, which has 14,000 hospitals of varying size and complexity.

Five intermediate-level courses provide training for around 150 students each year, and auxiliary-level courses are reaching close to 1,000 persons. In the coming years, the goals are to train a minimum of three to four times as many. In addition, professional-level courses need to be developed for medical records personnel who serve in teaching institutions, in national health services, and in university hospitals. A new course at this level was recently initiated in Argentina and the development of two others will be fostered.

TOTAL		4	4	4	4	TOTAL		42,085	92,602	92,577	108,658
P-4 HOSPITAL STATISTICIAN .0980	PR	1	1	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	42,085	91,602	91,577	107,658
P-4 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN .0981	PR	1	1	1	1						
P-3 MEDICAL RECORDS LIBRARIAN .2061	PP	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS		34,951	75,502	84,377	89,158
G-4 SECRETARY .2128	PR	1	1	1	1	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	2,000
						DUTY TRAVEL		7,037	7,100	7,200	7,500
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	9,000	-	9,000
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		997	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	1	SUBTOTAL	WR	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	-	-	-	1	SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### AMRO-6712, CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR STATISTICIANS OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The small number of statisticians in the health services with training in biostatistics, their heterogeneous educational background, and the need for sound knowledge of statistical methodology in introducing changes into statistical systems, in analyzing data, and in initiating research, has led to a proposal for a program of continuing training.

At a regional meeting in 1972 on the role of statisticians in family health programs, all the participants (one from each national health service) stressed the value of annual meetings dealing with selected areas of work. When queried about literature and reports available to them, it was clear that many were not receiving current information or keeping abreast of developments in health programs, epidemiology, health statistics, and the like.

It is proposed to hold meetings of statisticians from national health services. In addition, a few selected books will be obtained for the health statistics unit in each country and papers and reports will be widely distributed.

TOTAL		-	-	-	2	TOTAL	WR	-	-	-	26,300
CONSULTANT MONTHS	WR	-	-	-	2	PERSONNEL-CONSULTANTS		-	-	-	4,000
						SEMINAR COSTS		-	-	-	20,300
						SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		-	-	-	2,000



PART IV: SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION - PROGRAM BUDGET<sup>a</sup>

1972		1973		1974		1975		
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	
\$		\$		\$		\$		
250,000	100.0	250,000	100.0	VII. REPAYMENT OF LOAN	250,000	100.0	250,000	100.0

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT<sup>a</sup>

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*-----PERSONNEL-----*			*-DUTY-*	*---FELLOWSHIPS---*		*-SEMINARS-*	*SUPPLIES*	*GRANTS*
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	AMOUNT	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	EQUIPMENT
	\$				\$	\$			\$	\$
1972										
PAHO---PR*	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1973										
PAHO---PR*	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1974										
PAHO---PR*	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1975										
PAHO---PR*	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0

\*REGULAR BUDGET

<sup>a</sup>In order to avoid a cumbersome and divided presentation of the field program, the projects and portions of projects to be financed under this part are included with all the other field projects presented in Part III under the respective country and intercountry headings, where they are identified by footnotes. Since these projects are included in the country and Zone summaries, the numbers marked in these tables are "non-add" figures. See the narrative portion of the "detail" section below for a further explanation of the Special Fund for Health Promotion.

## PART IV: SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION - DETAIL

The Special Fund for Health Promotion is based on an agreement with the W. K. Kellogg Foundation under which the Foundation agreed to lend to the Pan American Health Organization the sum of \$5,000,000 to be used toward erecting a headquarters building for the Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization. This loan is repayable in annual installments, as agreed, beginning in 1962 and to be repaid in full on or before 1 January 1982, without interest. Instead of being made to the Foundation, however, these annual payments are allocated to a Special Fund for Health Promotion to finance expanded program activities. In view of the nature of this allocation, it is understood that the remaining items of the budget will cover and not reduce regular program activities.

PAHO is required to use the Fund to expand activities relating to (1) community water supplies; (2) nutrition; and (3) educational and training activities, including fellowships, although PAHO may from time to time revise these expanded activities by approval by the Directing Council or the Conference and give notice thereof to the Foundation.

Listed below are all projects comprising the Special Fund, details of which may be found by reference to the index of projects. Individual projects are footnoted throughout this document.

		<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL FUNDS	PR	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Water Supplies:					
AMRO-2200, Water Supplies		86,686	105,373	110,767	115,723
Maternal and Child Health:					
AMRO-4109, Nursing Midwifery		33,752*	24,541*	18,995*	9,557*
Development of Educational Institutions:					
AMRO-6000, Medical Education: Textbooks and Teaching Materials		129,562*	120,086	120,238	124,720

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\* Partial

## PART V: INCREASE TO ASSETS - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$		\$			\$		\$	
350,000	100.0	400,000	100.0	VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS	450,000	100.0	550,000	100.0
350,000	100.0	400,000	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	450,000	100.0	550,000	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	PERSONNEL		AMOUNT	DUTY TRAVEL AMOUNT	FELLOWSHIPS		SEMINARS		SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	GRANTS AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF. LOCAL	STC MONTH			ACAD. SHORT	AMOUNT PART.	AMOUNT			
	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1972											
PAHO---PR	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
TOTAL	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1973											
PAHO---PR	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
TOTAL	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1974											
PAHO---PR	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,000
TOTAL	450,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1975											
PAHO---PR	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550,000
TOTAL	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550,000
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO-WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WO-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS

## DETAIL

The XI Directing Council (1959) established a policy for the Working Capital Fund by deciding in Resolution VII "to approve the assignment of a portion of the budget for gradually increasing the Working Capital Fund until the authorized level has been reached, and for maintaining the Fund at that level." Based on a study of requirements over a five-year period and taking into account the fact that the financial year of some major contributors begins in July, it was recommended in the Financial Report of the Director for 1966 (OD 75) that in the future the amount budgeted for the Working Capital Fund be established with a view to attaining a level of 40% of the budget. Accordingly, provision is made for \$450,000 in 1974 and \$550,000 in 1975.

## PART VI: FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE - PROGRAM BUDGET

1972		1973			1974		1975	
AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT		AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
\$ 1,670,303	100.0	\$ 1,922,627	100.0	1. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 1,871,084	100.0	\$ 2,054,356	100.0
1,670,303	100.0	1,922,627	100.0	A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	1,871,084	100.0	2,054,356	100.0
1,670,303	100.0	1,922,627	100.0	0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,871,084	100.0	2,054,356	100.0
1,670,303	100.0	1,922,627	100.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,871,084	100.0	2,054,356	100.0

\*LESS THAN .05 PER CENT

## SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS	TOTAL AMOUNT	*-----PERSONNEL-----*			*---DUTY---*	*---FELLOWSHIPS---*			*---SEMINARS---*		*SUPPLIES* AND EQUIPMENT	*GRANTS* AND OTHER
		POSTS PROF.	LOCAL	STC MONTH	TRAVEL AMOUNT	ACAD.	SHORT	AMOUNT	PART.	AMOUNT		
<b>1972</b>												
PAHO---PR	1,559,100	27	136	16	1,166,080	63,461	2	16	23,801	-	191,400	114,358
PG	111,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	89,203	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,670,303</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,166,080</b>	<b>63,461</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280,603</b>	<b>114,358</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				69.8	3.8			1.4		16.8	6.9
<b>1973</b>												
PAHO---PR	1,700,091	29	139	2	1,321,602	61,690	-	35	31,643	-	166,046	119,110
PG	222,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,797	211,739
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,922,627</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,321,602</b>	<b>61,690</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31,643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,843</b>	<b>330,849</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				68.7	3.2			1.7		9.2	17.2
<b>1974</b>												
PAHO---PR	1,871,084	29	141	2	1,433,390	97,827	-	35	31,042	-	194,155	114,670
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,871,084</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,433,390</b>	<b>97,827</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31,042</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194,155</b>	<b>114,670</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				76.6	5.2			1.7		10.4	6.1
<b>1975</b>												
PAHO---PR	2,054,356	29	147	2	1,562,078	102,046	-	58	51,682	-	207,680	130,870
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,054,356</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,562,078</b>	<b>102,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207,680</b>	<b>130,870</b>
PERCENT OF TOTAL	100.0				76.0	5.0			2.5		10.1	6.4

PAHO-PR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 PM-SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION  
 PW-COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY  
 PI-INCAP - REGULAR BUDGET  
 PN-INCAP - GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 PG-GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PAHO-PK-SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION  
 PS-SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH  
 PH-PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION  
 WHO--WR-REGULAR BUDGET  
 UNDP-UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
 UNFPA-UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
 WD-GRANTS AND OTHER FUNDS



FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
\$ \$ \$ \$

PART VI: FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE - DETAIL

BRAZIL-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Brazil has a national campaign to control foot-and-mouth disease, assisted by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center helps to coordinate the activities of this campaign. In addition, a permanent consultant is stationed in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture in the operation of a demonstration area for animal health programs planning. This area is a cooperative effort between AMRO-0700, the Ministry of Agriculture of Rio Grande do Sul, and the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	19,663	20,059
P-2 VETERINARIAN .3593	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	16,288 3,375	16,684 3,375

CHILE-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE CONTROL

Chile has a national foot-and-mouth disease campaign to eradicate the disease, supported by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of this project is to provide a permanent consultant to collaborate with this campaign and to cooperate in the activities with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	27,927	31,531
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .0628	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	23,909 4,018	27,513 4,018

COLOMBIA-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Colombia is a major cattle-producing country with a high prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease and it is adjacent to a foot-and-mouth disease-free country. Colombia is starting a national campaign to control foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis with a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. The purpose of this project is to provide a permanent consultant with technical capability to assist this campaign, and to coordinate activities with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	-	21,739	30,690	30,660	
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .3153	PR	-	-	1	1	SUBTOTAL	PR	-	30,690	30,660
						PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	27,317 3,373	27,287 3,373
						SUBTOTAL	PG	-	21,739	-
						CONFERENCE SERVICES	-	21,739	-	-

PANAMA-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Panama is a foot-and-mouth disease-free country adjacent to a foot-and-mouth disease-affected country. Completion of the Pan-American Highway is scheduled to connect this country with Colombia. The purpose of this project is to provide the services of a permanent consultant to Panama and the Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria. This consultant will provide technical assistance to the disease-free countries north of Panama and in the Caribbean area.

TOTAL	-	-	1	1	TOTAL	PR	-	-	31,291	29,464
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .0630	PR	-	-	1	1	PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL	-	-	27,569 3,722	25,742 3,722

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$	\$	\$	\$
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

#### PARAGUAY-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Paraguay has a national campaign for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, aided by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank. It is also a major producer of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine for some other countries of South America. The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance through a permanent consultant to help coordinate the activities of the campaign with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center.

TOTAL					TOTAL	PR			
-----					-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-	-	1	1		-	-	26,930	26,275
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .3152	PR	-	-	1	1			24,497	23,842
					PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL			2,433	2,433

#### PERU-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Peru has a national campaign to control foot-and-mouth disease. The purpose of this project is to provide a permanent consultant to assist in the activities of this campaign and coordinate them with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center. This consultant assists the Governments of Bolivia and Ecuador in the preparation of their loan proposals to the Inter-American Development Bank for financial aid to their campaigns.

TOTAL					TOTAL	PR			
-----					-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-	-	1	1		-	-	29,993	33,130
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .0631	PR	-	-	1	1			26,283	29,420
					PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL			3,710	3,710

#### VENEZUELA-0800, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

Venezuela is beginning a national campaign to control foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis. The purpose of this project is to provide a permanent consultant to assist in the operation of the campaign and coordinate activities with the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center. He will also assist the Governments of Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, and the French-, Dutch-, and English-speaking countries of the Caribbean in their programs to prevent foot-and-mouth disease and control other vesicular diseases.

TOTAL					TOTAL	PR			
-----					-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-	-	1	1		-	-	35,100	32,135
P-4 COUNTRY CONSULTANT .3154	PR	-	-	1	1			30,621	27,656
					PERSONNEL-POSTS DUTY TRAVEL			4,479	4,479

#### AMRO-0800, PAN AMERICAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE CENTER

Foot-and-mouth disease is the most important animal disease in the countries it affects and is a constant hazard to countries free of the disease. It is one of the most infectious and easily transmitted diseases of animals and will infect cattle, sheep, swine, and goats. It also possesses a multiplicity of viral agents, each antigenically different. In addition to creating severe economic losses for the countries, it interferes with trade in animals and animal products on the world market. Accordingly, it is considered a "political disease."

In recent years it has been clearly brought to the attention of governmental authorities in the countries that the social, economic, and agricultural development of the countries is seriously impaired by the presence of the disease. National and multinational programs to combat the disease have been developed by the countries as a procedure to stem the economic losses and hopefully to place animal products into the free trade of the world market. External financing is being provided by international lending agencies to give financial support to the national programs for controlling the disease. Veterinary medical service units have been established within the ministries of agriculture of the countries to prepare, direct, coordinate, and carry out the control programs.

The Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is a cooperative project between PAHO and the Government of Brazil and provides knowledge, technology, and technical assistance to the agricultural authorities of the countries in the fight to control this disease. The Center has been totally integrated into the programs of PAHO since 1968, and its financing results from a system of assessments to Member Countries according to recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Directing Council of PAHO. The Center has three principal categories of activities: technical assistance; research, diagnosis, and reference; and training and information. The field advisory services of technical



	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975	FUND	1972	1973	1974	1975
							\$	\$	\$	\$
G-7 SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASST.	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0645										
G-6 ACCOUNTING CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0647										
G-6 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	PR	3	3	3	3					
.0646 .0653 .0654										
G-6 FINANCE CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0179										
G-6 LABORATORY ASSISTANT	PR	-	-	-	1					
.4119										
G-6 LIBRARIAN	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0649										
G-6 SECRETARY	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0648										
G-6 TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0652										
G-5 ACCOUNTING CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0672										
G-5 CLERK	PR	3	3	3	4					
.0656 .0658 .3595 .4124										
G-5 DRAFTSMAN	PR	-	-	-	1					
.4123										
G-5 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	PR	3	3	4	4					
.0655 .0657 .0659 .3934										
G-5 SECRETARY	PR	6	6	6	6					
.0650 .0651 .1078 .3233										
.3588 .3594										
G-5 SENIOR CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.1000										
G-4 ACCOUNTING CLERK	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0699										
G-4 CLERK	PP	5	6	7	7					
.0660 .0705 .3460 .3592										
.3596 .3760 .3935										
G-4 LABORATORY ASSISTANT	PR	4	6	6	7					
.0661 .0663 .0668 .0669										
.3758 .3759 .4120										
G-4 SENIOR CLERK	PR	7	2	2	2					
.0666 .0998										
G-3 CLERK	PR	9	9	9	9					
.0662 .0664 .0670 .0671										
.0679 .0690 .0733 .0909										
.3238										
G-3 CLERK TYPIST	PR	1	1	1	1					
.3250										
G-3 LABORATORY ASSISTANT	PR	10	10	10	12					
.0665 .0667 .0683 .0698										
.0754 .0997 .3234 .3589										
.3590 .3591 .4121 .4122										
G-3 STOREKEEPER	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0674										
G-2 CLERK	PR	3	3	3	3					
.0678 .0685 .0692										
G-2 DRIVER	PR	12	12	12	12					
.0675 .0676 .0677 .0694										
.0700 .0701 .0719 .0738										
.3235 .3243 .3248 .3249										
G-2 LABORATORY HELPER	PR	16	16	16	16					
.0673 .0680 .0681 .0682										
.0686 .0687 .0688 .0696										
.0697 .0717 .0718 .0723										
.0731 .0755 .3242 .3246										
G-2 LABORER	PR	5	5	5	5					
.0695 .0702 .0703 .0730										
.1001										
G-2 TELEPHONE OPERATOR	PR	1	1	1	1					
.0728										
G-1 LABORER	PP	36	36	36	36					
.0704 .0706 .0707 .0708										
.0709 .0710 .0712 .0713										
.0714 .0715 .0716 .0720										
.0722 .0724 .0725 .0726										
.0727 .0729 .0732 .0734										
.0736 .0737 .0740 .1003										
.3236 .3237 .3239 .3240										
.3241 .3244 .3245 .3247										
.3252 .3253 .3254 .3255										
G-1 MESSENGER	PR	2	2	2	2					
.0735 .0739										
TOTAL		16	7	7	2					
CONSULTANT MONTHS	PR	16	2	2	2					
TOTAL		18	35	35	58					
FELLOWSHIPS-ACADEMIC	PR	2	-	-	-					
FELLOWSHIPS-SHORT TERM	PR	16	35	35	58					

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
 -----

FUND 1972 1973 1974 1975  
 -----  
 \$ \$ \$ \$

AMRO-0806, VACCINE PRODUCTION PLANT

The purposes of this project are to provide intensive training in the techniques of industrial production and control of vaccines against foot-and-mouth disease for professionals from the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, from private establishments in Brazil, and from other countries, and to adapt to industrial production new types of vaccines that demonstrate better immunity, with the goal of obtaining a more efficient and economical product.

TOTAL	PG	89,203	200,797	-	-
SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT		89,203	10,797	-	-
COURSE COSTS		-	190,000	-	-

## ANNEX 1

## METHOD OF PREPARATION

Form of PresentationGeneral

The proposed program and budget estimates contained in this document are presented in the same manner as those of the previous budget document, including the latest actual year, as well as an attribution of services from intercountry projects to the various Member Governments.

In accordance with Resolution VII of the XVIII Meeting of the Directing Council concerning the Tax Equalization Fund, provision is made for the sum of \$3,329,725 in 1974. This amount represents the difference between the estimated 1974 gross and net salary costs. While the amount of \$3,329,725 is included in the proposed appropriation resolution, it is not included in the body of the budget presentation since it does not affect the total program proposed. The PAHO Regular program in this document is based only upon the effective working budget of \$21,522,310, which includes \$250,000 in miscellaneous income.

In general, the material is self-explanatory. However, some elaboration may be helpful with respect to the portion of the document entitled "Detailed Schedules."

Detailed Schedules

All the schedules include narrative explanations, actual expenditures for 1972, and the estimates for a three-year period. The first schedule is for "All Parts - All Funds" and facilitates study of the entire budget in summary form by part and source of fund. The following schedules, starting with Part I, present detailed estimates for each activity. A summary for each part precedes the details.

For Part III of the budget, the presentation is made by section. In Section 1, the Zone Offices are presented together; Section 2 covers Editorial Services and Publications. In Section 3 will be found the country projects, after which is an attribution of services from intercountry projects to the particular country. After the Zones, there are presented the schedules for country projects administered by the Washington Office and for the intercountry programs.

Part IV is devoted to the Special Fund for Health Promotion. In order to avoid division of the field program, the projects falling under Part IV are presented with the other field projects in Part III, under the respective country and intercountry headings, and are identified by footnotes. Part IV also includes a schedule giving a list and estimated costs of all projects to be financed under this fund.

In Part V, Increase to Assets, the amount for increasing the Working Capital Fund is presented in accordance with a decision of the XI Directing Council (Resolution VII). In Part VI, the estimates for Foot-and-Mouth Disease are presented.

Method of Computation

All estimates are expressed in U.S. dollars.

For the year 1973, the latest allotment analyses prior to publication of this document serve as a basis for the estimates.

The situation as of 1 March 1973 has been used for projecting salaries and common staff costs for all established positions of the budget for the years 1973, 1974, and 1975. Posts are costed for the full year except for:

- A) New posts, which are costed from 1 May of the year in which they are budgeted; and
- B) Vacant posts, which are costed from the dates they are expected to be filled.

A simplified system of averages has been used for costing of posts financed from PAHO funds. The averages, including all entitlements, were developed to provide figures for filled or vacant posts in the Washington Office or in field activities, by grade of post. The averages are based on the actual total cost of all posts; the estimated cost of a particular office or project may be slightly above or below the actual cost, depending upon the length of service, number of dependents, and other pertinent cost factors of staff members employed in such project or office. This small difference would not affect planning of individual activities or analysis of the budget according to subject groups, since the total budget estimate for personnel costs is the same as under the previous system of detailed costing. The average system has not been applied to posts funded by WHO; these posts are costed on a uniform system in all Regions. Under the WHO system, filled posts are costed individually on the basis of actual entitlements of the incumbent.



## ANNEX 2

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL AND LOCAL PERSONNEL  
ALL PARTS - ALL FUNDS

1972 - 1975

FUND SYMBOL	NUMBER OF POSTS											
	TOTAL				PROFESSIONAL				LOCAL			
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975	1972	1973	1974	1975
DETAIL BY PART												
PART I ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS.....TOTAL	20	20	20	21	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
PAHO REGULAR PR	15	15	15	16	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	10
WHO REGULAR WR	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
PART II HEADQUARTERS.....TOTAL	296	298	298	304	113	113	113	113	183	185	185	191
PAHO REGULAR PR	210	211	210	215	76	76	76	76	134	135	134	139
WHO REGULAR WR	86	87	88	89	37	37	37	37	49	50	51	52
PART III FIELD AND OTHER PROGRAMS.....TOTAL	1,103	1,206	1,248	1,220	587	617	647	623	516	589	601	597
ZONE OFFICES SUBTOTAL	77	79	79	79	12	8	8	8	65	71	71	71
PAHO REGULAR PR	76	79	79	79	11	8	8	8	65	71	71	71
WHO REGULAR WR	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDITORIAL SERVICES AND PUBLICATIONS SUBTOTAL	21	36	38	38	10	12	13	13	11	24	25	25
PAHO REGULAR PR	17	32	34	34	9	11	12	12	8	21	22	22
WHO REGULAR WR	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
PROJECTS SUBTOTAL	1,005	1,091	1,131	1,103	565	597	626	602	440	494	505	501
PAHO REGULAR PR	369	390	400	407	269	277	282	285	100	113	118	122
PAHO SPECIAL MALARIA PM	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAHO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY PW	5	10	7	1	3	8	6	-	2	2	1	1
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO PG	129	148	114	105	25	27	7	2	104	121	107	103
SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION PK	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
INCAP MEMBER GOVERNMENTS PI	53	102	102	102	5	13	13	13	48	89	89	89
INCAP GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS PN	191	147	147	147	34	29	29	29	157	118	118	118
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION PH	16	41	37	34	15	18	14	13	1	23	23	21
WHO REGULAR WR	123	133	141	147	106	117	123	128	17	16	18	19
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDP	100	116	142	118	91	104	125	104	9	12	17	14
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS WO	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES UNFPA	4	3	40	42	4	3	26	28	-	-	14	14
PART VI FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.....TOTAL	163	168	170	176	27	29	29	29	136	139	141	147
PAHO REGULAR PR	163	168	170	176	27	29	29	29	136	139	141	147
.....TOTAL ALL PARTS.....	1,582	1,692	1,736	1,721	737	769	799	775	845	923	937	946
DETAIL BY FUND												
PAHO REGULAR PR	850	895	908	927	398	407	413	416	452	488	495	511
PAHO SPECIAL MALARIA PM	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAHO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY PW	5	10	7	1	3	8	6	-	2	2	1	1
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO PG	129	148	114	105	25	27	7	2	104	121	107	103
SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION PK	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
INCAP MEMBER GOVERNMENTS PI	53	102	102	102	5	13	13	13	48	89	89	89
INCAP GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS PN	191	147	147	147	34	29	29	29	157	118	118	118
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION PH	16	41	37	34	15	18	14	13	1	23	23	21
WHO REGULAR WR	219	229	238	245	149	159	165	170	70	70	73	75
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDP	100	116	142	118	91	104	125	104	9	12	17	14
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS WO	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES UNFPA	4	3	40	42	4	3	26	28	-	-	14	14
.....TOTAL ALL FUNDS.....	1,582	1,692	1,736	1,721	737	769	799	775	845	923	937	946



## ANNEX 3

DETAIL OF GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO AND WHO  
BY SOURCE OF FUND AND BY PROGRAM

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Project</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
A) <u>By Source of Fund</u>					
<u>PAHO Grants and Other - Total</u>	<u>3,617,142</u>	<u>6,672,354</u>	<u>3,105,222</u>	<u>2,874,853</u>	
American Cancer Society (PG)	3,594	18,306	-	-	
CFNI - Governments of the Caribbean (PG)	2,266	53,000	53,000	53,000	
Commonwealth Fund (PG)	88,176	54,000	40,000	30,000	
Ford Foundation (PG)	86,819	102,226	60,000	-	
Foundation for Microbiology (PG)	1,729	1,283	-	-	
Freedom from Hunger Campaign, United Kingdom Committee (PG)	35,932	42,170	10,151	-	
Government of Argentina (PG)	412,854	693,153	710,291	728,286	
Government of the Bahamas (PG)	5,097	3,150	-	-	
Government of Brazil (PG)	72,175	252,701	140,536	95,816	
Government of Canada (PG)	-	152,787	22,311	-	
Government of Chile (PG)	84,348	-	-	-	
Government of Colombia (PG)	-	21,739	-	-	
Government of Ecuador (PG)	-	10,000	15,000	15,000	
Government of El Salvador (PG)	922	-	-	-	
Government of Guyana (PG)	625	-	-	-	
Government of Mexico (PG)	22,000	-	-	-	
Government of Panama (PG)	922	-	-	-	
Government of Peru (PG)	55,947	92,379	69,284	80,831	
Government of Trinidad and Tobago (PG)	2,015	-	-	-	
Government of the United States of America - Agency for International Development (PG)	102,220	2,283,389	-	-	
Government of the United States of America - Department of the Army, Medical Research and Development Command (PG)	28,136	75,727	-	-	
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	390,517	670,376	390,785	245,750	
Government of Venezuela (PG)	5,227	-	-	-	
Harvard University (PG)	-	9,023	-	-	
INCAP - Grants and Other Contributions (PN)	1,506,421	1,125,187	1,179,170	1,233,170	
INCAP - Regular Budget from Member Countries and Miscellaneous Income (PI)	324,656	330,000	330,000	330,000	
Inter-American Development Bank (PG)	107,020	201,271	-	-	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (PG)	2,226	-	-	-	
Kellogg Foundation (PG)	16,980	1,246	-	-	
Medical Research Council (PG)	-	6,009	4,694	-	
Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research (PG)	30,045	-	-	-	
Milbank Memorial Fund (PG)	19	5,279	-	-	
National Academy of Sciences (PG)	10,805	69,196	56,000	-	
Organization of American States (PG)	32,462	17,200	-	-	
Overseas Development Administration (PG)	3,000	9,000	-	-	
Research Corporation (PG)	19,678	164,102	-	-	
Rockefeller Foundation (PG)	63,658	1,486	-	-	
Royal College of Surgeons (PG)	8,012	3,747	-	-	
Special Fund for Research (PS)	23,197	7,537	-	-	
Squibb and Sons, Incorporated (PG)	-	3,438	-	-	
Textbooks (PT)	23,456	59,000	-	-	
UNICEF (PG)	23,115	85,472	24,000	63,000	
United Nations Association of the United States of America (PG)	-	16,700	-	-	
University of Panama (PG)	9,108	5,316	-	-	
Wellcome Trust (PG)	11,763	25,759	-	-	
<u>WHO Grants and Other - Total</u>	<u>83,897</u>	<u>181,627</u>	<u>54,714</u>	<u>-</u>	
Funds-in-Trust (Government of Venezuela) (WF)	6,184	-	-	-	
Real Estate Fund (WB)	6,338	93,662	-	-	
Reimbursable (FAO) (WF)	11,624	22,394	-	-	
Reimbursable (ILO) (WF)	8,683	13,571	-	-	
Special Account for Miscellaneous Designated Contributions (Government of Switzerland) (WV)	41,472	52,000	54,714	-	
Special Account for Miscellaneous Designated Contributions (Wellcome Trust) (WV)	9,596	-	-	-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b><u>3,701,039</u></b>	<b><u>6,853,981</u></b>	<b><u>3,159,936</u></b>	<b><u>2,874,853</u></b>	

## ANNEX 3 . . . continued

DETAIL OF GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO AND WHO  
BY SOURCE OF FUND AND BY PROGRAM

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Project</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
B) <u>By Program</u>					
Protection of Health - Total	797,114	1,094,033	698,724	574,167	
<u>Communicable Diseases</u>	<u>626,838</u>	<u>986,600</u>	<u>629,440</u>	<u>493,336</u>	
<u>0100 - General</u>	<u>35,230</u>	<u>31,621</u>	-	-	
Government of the United States of America - Department of the Army, Medical Research and Development Command (PG)	25,765	-	-	-	AMRO-0114
	-	22,598	-	-	Brazil-0114
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	6,465	-	-	-	AMRO-0112
Harvard University (PG)	-	9,023	-	-	Brazil-0100
Special Fund for Research (PS)	3,000	-	-	-	AMRO-0114
<u>0400 - Tuberculosis</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,047</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Organization of American States (PG)	-	5,047	-	-	Dominican Republic-0400
<u>0700 - Zoonoses</u>	<u>460,062</u>	<u>683,516</u>	<u>629,440</u>	<u>493,336</u>	
Government of Argentina (PG)	226,662	342,753	359,891	377,886	AMRO-0700
	14,331	-	-	-	Argentina-0701
Government of Brazil (PG)	17,080	39,600	44,720	-	Brazil-0700
Government of El Salvador (PG)	922	-	-	-	AMRO-0700
Government of Guyana (PG)	625	-	-	-	AMRO-0700
Government of Panama (PG)	922	-	-	-	AMRO-0700
Government of Trinidad and Tobago (PG)	922	-	-	-	AMRO-0700
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	185,975	-	-	-	AMRO-0710
	-	231,967	168,829	115,450	Mexico-0710
Government of Venezuela (PG)	1,818	-	-	-	Venezuela-0700
National Academy of Sciences (PG)	10,805	69,196	56,000	-	AMRO-0719
<u>0800 - Foot-and-Mouth Disease</u>	<u>111,203</u>	<u>222,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of Colombia (PG)	-	21,739	-	-	Colombia-0800
Government of Mexico (PG)	22,000	-	-	-	AMRO-0800
Inter-American Development Bank (PG)	89,203	200,797	-	-	AMRO-0806
<u>0900 - Other Communicable Diseases</u>	<u>20,314</u>	<u>25,282</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Department of the Army, Medical Research and Development Command (PG)	-	15,000	-	-	AMRO-0924
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	10,718	10,282	-	-	AMRO-0924
Special Account for Miscellaneous Designated Contributions (Wellcome Trust) (WV)	9,596	-	-	-	Brazil-0900
<u>1000 - Parasitic Diseases</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>18,598</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Overseas Development Administration (PG)	-	9,000	-	-	Brazil-1001
Wellcome Trust (PG)	29	9,598	-	-	AMRO-1008
<u>Environmental Health</u>	<u>170,276</u>	<u>107,433</u>	<u>69,284</u>	<u>80,831</u>	
<u>2100 - General</u>	<u>74,047</u>	<u>92,379</u>	<u>69,284</u>	<u>80,831</u>	
Government of Peru (PG)	55,947	92,379	69,284	80,831	AMRO-2114
Organization of American States (PG)	18,100	-	-	-	Dominican Republic-2100

## ANNEX 3 . . . continued

DETAIL OF GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO AND WHO  
BY SOURCE OF FUND AND BY PROGRAM

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Project</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<u>2200 - Water Supplies</u>	<u>28,041</u>	<u>5,309</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Inter-American Development Bank (PG)	17,817	474	-	-	AMRO-2219
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (PG)	2,226	-	-	-	AMRO-2226
Reimbursable (FAO) (WF)	7,998	4,835	-	-	Jamaica-2202
<u>2300 - Aedes aegypti Eradication</u>	<u>68,188</u>	<u>9,745</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of Trinidad and Tobago (PG)	1,093	-	-	-	AMRO-2310
Government of the United States of America - Department of the Army, Medical Research and Development Command (PG)	405	9,595	-	-	Colombia-2301
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	66,690	150	-	-	AMRO-2310
Promotion of Health - Total	<u>2,562,032</u>	<u>5,096,577</u>	<u>2,241,682</u>	<u>2,159,870</u>	
<u>General Services</u>	<u>202,126</u>	<u>247,105</u>	<u>16,311</u>	<u>8,000</u>	
<u>3100 - General Public Health</u>	<u>82,530</u>	<u>159,407</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	
Commonwealth Fund (PG)	-	4,000	-	-	AMRO-3110
Foundation for Microbiology (PG)	1,729	1,283	-	-	AMRO-3133
Government of the Bahamas (PG)	5,097	3,150	-	-	West Indies-3110
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	7,000	-	-	-	AMRO-3110
	26,567	88,951	8,000	8,000	AMRO-3137
Government of Venezuela (PG)	3,409	-	-	-	AMRO-3137
Organization of American States (PG)	6,821	8,700	-	-	Dominican Republic-3100
	3,967	1,033	-	-	Haiti-3100
	3,325	2,420	-	-	Honduras-3104
Reimbursable (ILO) (WF)	8,683	13,571	-	-	Ecuador-3103
Special Fund for Research (PS)	552	-	-	-	AMRO-3133
	3,646	-	-	-	AMRO-3138
Squibb and Sons, Incorporated (PG)	-	3,438	-	-	AMRO-3130
United Nations Association of the United States of America (PG)	-	16,700	-	-	AMRO-3145
Wellcome Trust (PG)	11,734	16,161	-	-	AMRO-3129
<u>3300 - Laboratory</u>	<u>32,011</u>	<u>28,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Department of the Army, Medical Research and Development Command (PG)	1,966	28,534	-	-	AMRO-3318
Merck Institute of Therapeutic Research (PG)	30,045	-	-	-	AMRO-3310
<u>3500 - Statistics</u>	<u>87,585</u>	<u>25,934</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Agency for International Development (PG)	87,585	25,934	-	-	AMRO-3513
<u>3700 - Health Planning</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,230</u>	<u>88,311</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of Canada (PG)	-	33,230	8,311	-	Canada-3700

## ANNEX 3 . . . continued

DETAIL OF GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO AND WHO  
BY SOURCE OF FUND AND BY PROGRAM

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Project</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<u>Specific Programs</u>	<u>2,359,906</u>	<u>4,849,472</u>	<u>2,225,371</u>	<u>2,151,870</u>	
<u>4100 - Maternal and Child Health</u>	<u>97,356</u>	<u>128,038</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>-</u>	
Ford Foundation (PG)	86,819	102,226	60,000	-	AMRO-4126
Government of the United States of America - Agency for International Development (PG)	-	16,763	-	-	AMRO-4109
UNICEF (PG)	10,537	9,049	-	-	AMRO-4108
<u>4200 - Nutrition</u>	<u>1,981,188</u>	<u>1,798,377</u>	<u>1,601,015</u>	<u>1,679,170</u>	
CFNI - Governments of the Caribbean (PG)	2,266	53,000	53,000	53,000	AMRO-4207
Freedom from Hunger Campaign - United Kingdom Committee (PG)	35,932	42,170	10,151	-	AMRO-4207
INCAP - Grants and Other Contributions (PN)	1,506,421	1,125,187	1,179,170	1,233,170	AMRO-4203
INCAP - Regular Budget from Member Countries and Miscellaneous Income (PI)	324,656	330,000	330,000	330,000	AMRO-4203
Medical Research Council (PG)	-	6,009	4,694	-	Bolivia-4202
Research Corporation (PG)	19,161	153,635	-	-	AMRO-4207
	-	8,863	-	-	Ecuador-4203
	517	1,604	-	-	Peru-4202
Rockefeller Foundation (PG)	63,658	1,486	-	-	AMRO-4207
Special Fund for Research (PS)	10,329	-	-	-	AMRO-4240
	5,670	-	-	-	AMRO-4242
UNICEF (PG)	12,578	76,423	24,000	63,000	AMRO-4207
<u>4300 - Mental Health</u>	<u>1,735</u>	<u>253,747</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>122,300</u>	
Government of Canada (PG)	-	5,000	-	-	AMRO-4323
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	1,735	248,747	125,000	122,300	AMRO-4318
<u>4400 - Dental Health</u>	<u>8,012</u>	<u>11,284</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Royal College of Surgeons (PG)	8,012	3,747	-	-	AMRO-4407
Special Fund for Research (PS)	-	7,537	-	-	Chile-4401
<u>4600 - Occupational Health</u>	<u>81,525</u>	<u>104,628</u>	<u>88,956</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	77,899	87,069	88,956	-	AMRO-4618
Reimbursable (FAO) (WF)	3,626	17,559	-	-	Brazil-4602
<u>4800 - Medical Care</u>	<u>171,861</u>	<u>350,400</u>	<u>350,400</u>	<u>350,400</u>	
Government of Argentina (PG)	171,861	350,400	350,400	350,400	Argentina-4803
<u>4900 - Health and Population Dynamics</u>	<u>14,635</u>	<u>2,184,692</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Agency for International Development (PG)	3,108	649,992	-	-	AMRO-4900
	-	41,888	-	-	AMRO-4901
	-	15,000	-	-	AMRO-4903
	11,527	67,200	-	-	AMRO-4909
	-	50,000	-	-	Brazil-4900
	-	957,200	-	-	Colombia-4900
	-	100,000	-	-	Costa Rica-4900
	-	6,600	-	-	Ecuador-4900
	-	4,800	-	-	Ecuador-4909
	-	13,000	-	-	Guatemala-4900
	-	10,000	-	-	Guyana-4900
	-	25,000	-	-	Honduras-4900
	-	165,900	-	-	Paraguay-4900
	-	65,000	-	-	Uruguay-4900
	-	13,112	-	-	West Indies-4900

## ANNEX 3 . . . continued

DETAIL OF GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO AND WHO  
BY SOURCE OF FUND AND BY PROGRAM

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>Project</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<u>5100 - Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases</u>	<u>3,594</u>	<u>18,306</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
American Cancer Society (PG)	3,594	18,306	-	-	AMRO-5108
Development of Educational Institutions - Total	251,207	569,709	219,530	140,816	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
<u>6200 - Medicine</u>	<u>174,128</u>	<u>387,393</u>	<u>149,816</u>	<u>125,816</u>	
Commonwealth Fund (PG)	88,176	50,000	40,000	30,000	AMRO-6221
Government of Brazil (PG)	55,095	213,101	95,816	95,816	AMRO-6221
Government of Canada (PG)	-	114,557	14,000	-	Canada-6201
Government of the United States of America - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (PG)	5,000	-	-	-	AMRO-6200
	2,468	3,210	-	-	AMRO-6221
Kellogg Foundation (PG)	16,980	1,246	-	-	AMRO-6214
Milbank Memorial Fund (PG)	19	5,279	-	-	AMRO-6216
Textbooks (PT)	6,390	-	-	-	AMRO-6000
<u>6300 - Nursing</u>	<u>17,315</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Government of the United States of America - Agency for International Development (PG)	-	30,000	-	-	Colombia-6300
	-	26,000	-	-	Panama-6300
Organization of American States (PG)	249	-	-	-	Dominican Republic-6300
Textbooks (PT)	17,066	59,000	-	-	AMRO-6310
<u>6400 - Environmental Sciences</u>	<u>47,656</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>54,714</u>	<u>-</u>	
Funds-in-Trust (Government of Venezuela) (WF)	6,184	-	-	-	Venezuela-6401
Special Account for Miscellaneous Designated Contributions (Government of Switzerland) (WV)	41,472	52,000	54,714	-	Guatemala-6400
<u>6600 - Dentistry</u>	<u>12,108</u>	<u>15,316</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	
Government of Ecuador (PG)	-	10,000	15,000	15,000	Ecuador-6600
Overseas Development Administration (PG)	3,000	-	-	-	Peru-6600
University of Panama (PG)	9,108	5,316	-	-	Panama-6600
Administrative Direction	6,338	93,662	-	-	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
<u>General Expenses</u>	<u>6,338</u>	<u>93,662</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Real Estate Fund (WB)	6,338	93,662	-	-	Zone V Office
Governing Bodies	84,348	-	-	-	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Government of Chile (PG)	84,348	-	-	-	Directing Council
TOTAL	3,701,039	6,853,981	3,159,936	2,874,853	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

## ANNEX 4

PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED  
IF FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

	Personnel Costs \$	Supplies and Other \$	Fellowships and Seminars \$	Total \$
<u>Communicable Diseases - General</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>43,000</u>		<u>57,000</u>
Argentina-0100, Communicable Disease Control		22,000		22,000
Brazil-0100, Epidemiology	8,000			8,000
Guatemala-0100, Communicable Disease Control		20,000		20,000
Paraguay-0100, Communicable Diseases	4,000			4,000
AMRO-0103, Epidemiology (Zone III)	2,000	1,000		3,000
<u>Malaria</u>	<u>29,300</u>	<u>54,471</u>		<u>83,771</u>
Argentina-0200, Malaria Eradication		1,000		1,000
Brazil-0200, Malaria Eradication	25,300			25,300
Colombia-0200, Malaria Eradication		10,000		10,000
Guatemala-0200, Malaria Eradication		3,000		3,000
Mexico-0200, Malaria Eradication	4,000	30,000		34,000
AMRO-0203, Malaria Technical Advisory Services (Zone III)		1,500		1,500
AMRO-0216, Research on the Epidemiology of Malaria in Problem Areas		8,971		8,971
<u>Smallpox</u>	<u>82,696</u>	<u>77,200</u>	<u>11,200</u>	<u>171,096</u>
Brazil-0300, Smallpox Eradication	6,710			6,710
AMRO-0300, Smallpox Eradication	30,011	77,000	11,200	118,211
AMRO-0304, Smallpox Eradication (Zone IV)	45,975	200		46,175
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>		<u>18,000</u>
Brazil-0400, Tuberculosis Control	4,000	10,000		14,000
AMRO-0400, Tuberculosis Control	4,000			4,000
<u>Leprosy</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>10,900</u>		<u>12,900</u>
AMRO-0509, Course in Histopathology of Leprosy	2,000	10,900		12,900
<u>Zoonoses</u>	<u>41,000</u>	<u>85,504</u>		<u>126,504</u>
Brazil-0700, Veterinary Public Health		5,000		5,000
West Indies-0702, Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health	30,000	44,750		74,750
AMRO-0700, Pan American Zoonoses Center	5,000	32,754		37,754
AMRO-0708, Rabies Control		3,000		3,000
AMRO-0718, Seminar on Epidemiology of the Zoonoses	6,000			6,000
<u>Other Communicable Diseases</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>12,800</u>	<u>31,800</u>
Brazil-0901, Plague Research	8,000			8,000
AMRO-0926, Enterovirus Collaborative Testing Program		2,000	10,000	12,000
AMRO-0928, Surveillance for Insecticide Resistant Lice in the Americas	2,000	1,000		3,000
AMRO-0929, Strengthening Hepatitis Diagnostic Surveillance Services in the Americas	2,000	4,000	2,800	8,800
<u>Parasitic Diseases</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>		<u>12,000</u>
Brazil-1000, Schistosomiasis	2,000			2,000
Brazil-1001, Chagas' Disease	2,000			2,000
AMRO-1007, Schistosomiasis	2,000			2,000
AMRO-1008, Chagas' Disease	4,000	2,000		6,000

## ANNEX 4 . . . continued

PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED  
IF FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

	Personnel Costs \$	Supplies and Other \$	Fellowships and Seminars \$	Total \$
<u>Environmental Health</u>	<u>63,535</u>	<u>261,200</u>	<u>46,550</u>	<u>571,285</u>
Argentina-2100, Environmental Sanitation	2,000			2,000
Argentina-2101, Environmental Pollution Control	30,000	14,300	5,700	50,000
Brazil-2100, Environmental Sanitation	4,000			4,000
Ecuador-2100, Environmental Sanitation		2,000		2,000
Guatemala-2100, Environmental Sanitation		4,000		4,000
Paraguay-2100, Environmental Sanitation	34,000		1,400	35,400
Uruguay-2100, Environmental Sanitation		500		500
AMRO-2103, Sanitary Engineering (Zone III)	4,000	400		4,400
AMRO-2107, Environmental Sanitation (Caribbean)	60,000			60,000
AMRO-2114, Pan American Sanitary Engineering Center	17,035			17,035
AMRO-2118, Regional Pollution Monitoring Network	112,500	240,000	39,450	391,950
<u>Water Supplies</u>	<u>305,000</u>	<u>462,000</u>	<u>25,650</u>	<u>792,650</u>
Argentina-2200, Water Supplies	10,000		4,500	14,500
Brazil-2200, Water Supplies	6,000			6,000
Dominican Republic-2203, Water Supply Development	60,000	40,000		100,000
Honduras-2201, Water Supply Development	60,000	40,000		100,000
Nicaragua-2200, Water Supplies	2,000			2,000
Uruguay-2200, Water Supplies			1,400	1,400
AMRO-2203, Water Supplies (Zone III)	6,000			6,000
AMRO-2213, Studies and Investigation of Water Resources	30,000			30,000
AMRO-2222, Seminar on Loans and Project Development	6,000	15,000	1,750	22,750
AMRO-2225, Management Development Center for Environmental Protection Services	125,000	367,000	18,000	510,000
<u>Aedes aegypti Eradication</u>	<u>123,500</u>	<u>40,000</u>		<u>163,500</u>
Cuba-2300, <u>Aedes aegypti</u> Eradication		40,000		40,000
AMRO-2300, <u>Aedes aegypti</u> Eradication	3,500			3,500
AMRO-2301, <u>Aedes aegypti</u> Eradication (Caribbean)	120,000	5,000		120,000
<u>General Public Health</u>	<u>208,682</u>	<u>27,500</u>	<u>92,292</u>	<u>328,474</u>
Argentina-3101, Fellowships			19,100	19,100
Belize-3100, Health Services		500	5,900	6,400
Brazil-3101, Health Services in States and Territories	33,700			33,700
Brazil-3108, Health Services in Rural Areas	10,000			10,000
Brazil-3109, Health Services (Amazon Basin)	37,700		5,900	43,600
Brazil-3110, Health Services in the South	4,228			4,228
Chile-3100, Health Services		1,500		1,500
Colombia-3100, Health Services	6,000			6,000
Costa Rica-3100, Health Services	26,814			26,814
Dominican Republic-3100, Health Services		1,000		1,000
Ecuador-3100, Health Services		6,000		6,000
Guatemala-3100, Health Services		1,000		1,000
Nicaragua-3100, Health Services			4,500	4,500
Panama-3100, Health Services	2,000		1,400	3,400
Paraguay-3100, Health Services	4,000			4,000
AMRO-3110, Coordination of International Research	10,000			10,000
AMRO-3125, Special Seminars in Zone III		5,000		5,000
AMRO-3126, Operations Research	12,000	12,500	9,492	33,992
AMRO-3135, Development of River Basins	8,000			8,000
AMRO-3137, Program on Traffic Accidents	52,240		35,000	87,240
AMRO-3146, Human Genetics	2,000		11,000	13,000
<u>Nursing</u>	<u>432,066</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>626,066</u>
Argentina-3200, Nursing	8,000			8,000
AMRO-3203, Nursing (Zone III)	8,000			8,000
AMRO-3210, Hospital Nursing Services	4,000	1,000	15,000	20,000
AMRO-3215, Study on Factors Affecting Nursing Growth	46,642	2,000		48,642
AMRO-3217, Definitions of Elements of Nursing for Planning	6,000	1,000		7,000

## ANNEX 4 . . . continued

PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED  
IF FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

	<u>Personnel Costs</u> \$	<u>Supplies and Other</u> \$	<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Nursing (continued)</u>				
AMRO-3218, Planning the Development of the System of Nursing	330,000	64,000	28,000	422,000
AMRO-3219, Conference on Public Health Nursing	6,000	3,000	15,000	24,000
AMRO-3220, Nursing Services in Rural Health Programs	19,424	3,000		22,424
AMRO-3222, Technical Advisory Committee on Nursing	4,000			4,000
AMRO-3224, Educational Technology in Nursing		20,000	42,000	62,000
<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>119,000</u>	<u>91,200</u>	<u>260,200</u>
Uruguay-3300, Laboratory Services	2,000			2,000
AMRO-3315, Immunology Research and Training Center	4,000		16,000	20,000
AMRO-3317, Strengthening of Health Laboratory Services	30,000	95,000	32,000	157,000
AMRO-3318, Mycology Research and Training Centers	8,000	4,000	32,000	44,000
AMRO-3319, Multinational Training Program in Pathology	6,000	20,000	11,200	37,200
<u>Health Education</u>	<u>42,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>55,300</u>
El Salvador-3400, Health Education	4,000	1,000	7,300	12,300
AMRO-3400, Health Education	4,000			4,000
AMRO-3401, Health Education (Caribbean)	30,000	5,000		35,000
AMRO-3410, Training of Teachers in Health Education	4,000			4,000
<u>Statistics</u>	<u>231,942</u>	<u>65,650</u>	<u>67,600</u>	<u>365,192</u>
Bolivia-3500, Health Statistics	22,242			22,242
Brazil-3502, Health Information Systems	6,000	9,000	13,500	28,500
Guatemala-3500, Health Statistics		5,400		5,400
AMRO-3503, Health Statistics (Zone III)	62,700	1,250		63,950
AMRO-3519, Teaching of Computer Sciences in the Schools of Public Health	45,000	10,000	32,100	87,100
AMRO-3520, Intensive Program to Improve Vital and Health Statistics in Latin America	96,000	40,000	22,000	158,000
<u>Administrative Methods</u>	<u>147,728</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>49,000</u>	<u>196,828</u>
AMRO-3606, Administrative Methods and Practices in Public Health (Zone VI)	27,728	100		27,828
AMRO-3607, Management of Health Services	120,000		49,000	169,000
<u>Health Planning</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>84,800</u>	<u>102,800</u>
AMRO-3700, Health Planning	10,000	6,000	82,000	98,000
AMRO-3702, Health Planning (Zone II)	2,000		2,800	4,800
<u>Maternal and Child Health</u>	<u>288,694</u>	<u>298,900</u>	<u>257,570</u>	<u>845,164</u>
Barbados-4101, Child Guidance	27,800			27,800
Belize-4100, Maternal and Child Health		500	11,800	12,300
Brazil-4101, Maternal and Child Health			4,000	4,000
Peru-4100, Maternal and Child Health			17,250	17,250
AMRO-4104, Maternal and Child Health (Zone IV)	32,534			32,534
AMRO-4117, Staffing Maternal and Child Health Services	12,000	10,000		22,000
AMRO-4118, Study Group on Nursing-Midwifery Services		3,000	1,000	4,000
AMRO-4121, Study Group on Preparation and Utilization of Nurse-Midwives	10,000	2,400	24,000	36,400
AMRO-4126, Latin American Center for Perinatology and Human Development	126,460	228,000	144,000	498,460
AMRO-4128, Educational Center for Obstetrics in Maternal- Infant Nursing in Family Welfare	33,200	50,000	25,380	108,580
AMRO-4129, Community Child Health and Pediatric Nursing	42,700	2,000	20,140	64,840
AMRO-4131, Maternal and Child Health Records	4,000	3,000	10,000	17,000



## ANNEX 4 . . . continued

PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED  
IF FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

	<u>Personnel Costs</u> \$	<u>Supplies and Other</u> \$	<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>127,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>19,800</u>	<u>178,800</u>
Argentina-4201, Nutrition Data Center for Latin America	125,000	32,000	17,000	174,000
Paraguay-4200, Nutrition	2,000			2,000
AMRO-4212, Research in Nutrition Anemias			1,400	1,400
AMRO-4238, Nutrition Research			1,400	1,400
<u>Mental Health</u>	<u>51,200</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>7,050</u>	<u>58,750</u>
Brazil-4300, Mental Health	28,700			28,700
Trinidad and Tobago-4301, Community Psychiatric Services	22,500		7,050	29,550
AMRO-4322, Development of Psychiatry and Mental Health Libraries		500		500
<u>Dental Health</u>	<u>157,500</u>	<u>35,900</u>	<u>52,900</u>	<u>246,300</u>
Barbados-4400, Fluoridation	30,000			30,000
Trinidad and Tobago-4400, Training School for Dental Nurses	22,500		15,150	37,650
AMRO-4413, Fluoridation of Water Supplies	105,000	35,900	37,750	178,650
<u>Radiation and Isotopes</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>11,550</u>	<u>23,950</u>
Argentina-4500, Radiation Protection			4,500	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago-4500, Radiation Health Program	5,400	7,000	7,050	19,450
<u>Occupational Health</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>12,400</u>	<u>15,400</u>
Paraguay-4600, Industrial Hygiene	2,000	1,000	7,900	10,900
Uruguay-4600, Industrial Hygiene			4,500	4,500
<u>Food and Drug</u>	<u>20,038</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>7,600</u>	<u>40,138</u>
Cuba-4700, Food and Drug Control	4,000	1,000	2,800	7,800
AMRO-4703, Food Reference Laboratory (Zone III)	6,038			6,038
AMRO-4708, Food Hygiene Training Center	2,000	1,500		3,500
AMRO-4715, Food Hygiene	4,000		2,800	6,800
AMRO-4717, Seminar on Food Hygiene	4,000	10,000	2,000	16,000
<u>Medical Care</u>	<u>127,252</u>	<u>14,916</u>	<u>39,900</u>	<u>182,068</u>
Argentina-4803, Latin American Center for Medical Administration	24,228	7,916		32,144
Barbados-4801, Hospital Administration	8,000		9,000	17,000
Brazil-4800, Medical Care Services			10,000	10,000
El Salvador-4802, Hospital Maintenance	30,000			30,000
El Salvador-4803, Medical Care	45,600			45,600
Uruguay-4800, Medical Care and Hospital Administration		1,500		1,500
Uruguay-4803, System of Information and Decision in Hospital Clinics			4,500	4,500
AMRO-4803, Medical Care Services (Zone III)		500		500
AMRO-4813, Hospital Planning and Administration	19,424			19,424
AMRO-4815, Training for Medical Care and Hospital Administration		5,000	16,400	21,400
<u>Health and Population Dynamics</u>	<u>128,200</u>	<u>156,000</u>	<u>17,700</u>	<u>301,900</u>
Mexico-4900, Health and Population Dynamics	120,200	156,000		276,200
Trinidad and Tobago-4900, Health and Population Dynamics	8,000		17,700	25,700
<u>Rehabilitation</u>		<u>13,200</u>	<u>26,750</u>	<u>39,950</u>
Brazil-5001, Rehabilitation Training Center (Brasilia)		7,200	5,600	12,800
Trinidad and Tobago-5000, Rehabilitation		6,000	21,150	27,150

## ANNEX 4 . . . continued

PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED  
IF FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

	<u>Personnel Costs</u> \$	<u>Supplies and Other</u> \$	<u>Fellowships and Seminars</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
<u>Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases</u>	<u>203,000</u>	<u>97,940</u>	<u>148,700</u>	<u>449,640</u>
Brazil-5102, Pan American Investigation Center for Cardiovascular Diseases	8,000	9,000	13,500	30,500
Chile-5100, Chronic Diseases		1,500		1,500
Uruguay-5101, Rheumatic Diseases Control		1,500		1,500
AMRO-4828, Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases	195,000	83,940	135,200	414,140
AMRO-5100, Chronic Diseases		2,000		2,000
<u>Public Health</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>		<u>11,000</u>
Peru-6100, School of Public Health		5,000		5,000
AMRO-6100, Education and Training in Public Health	6,000			6,000
<u>Medicine</u>	<u>81,057</u>	<u>54,870</u>	<u>120,700</u>	<u>256,627</u>
Argentina-6200, Medical Education			4,500	4,500
Brazil-6233, Latin American Center of Educational Technology for Health		4,200		4,200
Ecuador-6200, Medical Education		5,000		5,000
Guatemala-6200, Medical Education	2,000			2,000
Mexico-6200, Medical Education			14,400	14,400
Nicaragua-6200, Medical Education			4,500	4,500
Paraguay-6201, Development of Human Resources	24,000	35,000	2,800	61,800
AMRO-6200, Education in Health Sciences			20,000	20,000
AMRO-6223, Teaching Behavioral Sciences	55,057	10,670	74,500	140,227
<u>Nursing</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>11,800</u>	<u>51,800</u>
Chile-6300, Nursing Education	4,000	1,000	5,900	10,900
Colombia-6300, Nursing Education		30,000		30,000
AMRO-6301, Nursing Education (Zone I)			5,900	5,900
AMRO-6319, Training of Nursing Auxiliaries		5,000		5,000
<u>Environmental Sciences</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>13,400</u>
Argentina-6400, Sanitary Engineering Education		5,000		5,000
Guatemala-6400, Sanitary Engineering Education	2,000			2,000
Panama-6400, Sanitary Engineering Education	2,000			2,000
AMRO-6412, Management and Administration of Schools of Engineering	2,000	1,000	1,400	4,400
<u>Veterinary Medicine</u>	<u>76,300</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>85,300</u>
AMRO-6507, Seminar on Veterinary Medicine Education	8,000		1,000	9,000
AMRO-6508, Program for Training Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Assistants (Caribbean)	68,300	8,000		76,300
<u>Dentistry</u>	<u>208,200</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>112,660</u>	<u>321,860</u>
Ecuador-6600, Dental Education		1,000		1,000
Panama-6600, Dental Education	2,000			2,000
AMRO-6610, Development of Dental Auxiliary Personnel: Training and Utilization	206,200		112,660	318,860
<u>Biostatistics</u>	<u>10,479</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>32,799</u>
AMRO-6707, Latin American Center for Classification of Diseases	6,479			6,479
AMRO-6712, Continuing Education for Statisticians of National Health Services	4,000	2,000	20,320	26,320
	<u>3,517,769</u>	<u>2,154,251</u>	<u>1,458,192</u>	<u>7,130,212</u>

## ANNEX 5

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO REGULAR

1972

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH</b>	5,506,391	4,431,155	476,184	599,052	-
<b>A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</b>	3,995,276	2,998,771	397,453	599,052	-
0100 GENERAL	406,693	355,727	23,466	27,500	-
0200 MALARIA	1,281,963	1,266,640	6,220	9,103	-
0300 SMALLPOX	12,600	12,600	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	73,195	65,726	7,469	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	39,768	36,768	-	3,000	-
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	860	860	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	574,420	371,859	95,251	107,310	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,559,100	841,914	265,047	452,139	-
0900 OTHER	30,624	30,624	-	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	16,053	16,053	-	-	-
<b>B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>	1,511,115	1,432,384	78,731	-	-
2100 GENERAL	814,357	755,213	59,144	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	398,082	380,735	17,347	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	275,827	273,587	2,240	-	-
2400 HOUSING	21,803	21,803	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	1,046	1,046	-	-	-
<b>II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH</b>	4,384,629	4,925,813	828,951	629,865	-
<b>A. GENERAL SERVICES</b>	4,208,291	3,374,458	566,587	267,246	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	2,403,746	1,793,986	374,783	234,977	-
3200 NURSING	419,859	382,810	37,049	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	181,678	157,793	23,885	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	7,713	7,713	-	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	449,462	395,347	21,846	32,269	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	427,238	400,898	26,340	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	318,595	235,911	82,684	-	-
<b>B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS</b>	2,176,338	1,551,355	262,364	362,619	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	209,555	139,387	1,999	68,169	-
4200 NUTRITION	888,050	367,049	226,951	294,050	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	90,913	85,527	5,386	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	152,565	146,637	5,933	-	-
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	54,546	54,546	-	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	25,348	25,348	-	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	99,201	99,201	-	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	375,126	363,812	11,314	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	186,268	186,268	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	40,907	33,396	7,511	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	53,859	50,189	3,270	400	-
<b>III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	1,521,707	1,229,877	291,830	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	120,030	87,675	32,355	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	908,992	742,680	166,312	-	-
6300 NURSING	173,025	159,770	13,255	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	173,765	122,865	50,900	-	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	7,994	3,934	4,060	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	67,766	42,818	24,948	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	70,135	70,135	-	-	-
<b>IV. PROGRAM SERVICES</b>	1,366,265	205,601	157,971	-	1,002,693
7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,366,265	205,601	157,971	-	1,002,693
<b>V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION</b>	2,334,722	-	-	-	2,334,722
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	221,855	-	-	-	221,855
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,126,347	-	-	-	1,126,347
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	986,520	-	-	-	986,520
<b>VI. GOVERNING BODIES</b>	347,844	-	-	-	347,844
<b>VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS</b>	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	17,811,558	10,792,446	1,754,936	1,228,917	4,035,259
<b>PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>	100.0	60.6	9.9	6.9	22.6

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO REGULAR

1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	6,015,789	4,779,522	566,204	670,063	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	4,354,058	3,221,831	462,164	670,063	-
	0100 GENERAL	391,860	366,160	25,700	-	-
	0200 MALARIA	1,298,094	1,258,352	16,000	21,742	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	-	-	-	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	89,388	80,388	9,000	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	52,255	49,255	-	3,000	-
	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
	0700 ZOOZOSES	770,866	503,124	120,449	147,293	-
	0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,700,091	918,048	289,015	493,028	-
	0900 OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	43,504	38,504	-	5,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,661,731	1,557,691	104,040	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	945,152	870,492	74,660	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	455,806	430,626	25,180	-	-
	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	197,811	196,411	1,400	-	-
	2400 HOUSING	50,462	50,462	-	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	12,500	9,700	2,800	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	6,598,313	5,214,602	736,928	646,783	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	4,059,307	3,450,300	336,040	272,967	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	2,055,638	1,603,771	215,900	235,967	-
	3200 NURSING	489,254	447,334	41,920	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	185,464	149,284	21,180	15,000	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	22,208	22,208	-	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	494,526	458,166	14,360	22,000	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	487,571	446,291	41,280	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	324,646	323,246	1,400	-	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,539,006	1,764,302	400,888	373,816	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	224,136	126,876	16,980	80,280	-
	4200 NUTRITION	934,563	406,594	234,433	293,536	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	176,340	115,605	60,735	-	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	148,937	133,387	15,550	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	79,929	77,129	2,800	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	79,957	21,377	8,580	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	109,662	109,662	-	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	537,976	478,966	59,010	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	203,714	203,714	-	-	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	49,133	49,133	-	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	44,659	41,859	2,800	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,765,272	1,464,242	301,030	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	130,400	105,400	25,000	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	1,008,740	894,900	113,840	-	-
	6300 NURSING	185,331	139,011	46,320	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	242,461	157,771	84,690	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	23,500	11,500	12,000	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	52,364	42,184	10,180	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	122,476	113,476	9,000	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	1,470,171	207,000	168,963	-	1,094,208
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,470,171	207,000	168,963	-	1,094,208
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	2,971,562	3,725	-	-	2,967,837
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	228,380	-	-	-	228,380
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,683,182	3,725	-	-	1,679,457
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,060,000	-	-	-	1,060,000
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	362,433	-	-	-	362,433
VII.	INCREASE TO ASSETS	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
	GRAND TOTAL	19,583,540	11,669,091	1,773,125	1,316,846	4,824,478
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	59.6	9.1	6.7	24.6

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO REGULAR

1974

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	6,569,665	5,193,388	674,550	701,727	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	4,705,550	3,487,973	515,850	701,727	-
0100 GENERAL	477,145	370,845	81,300	25,000	-
0200 MALARIA	1,285,790	1,254,654	8,400	22,736	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	102,552	96,952	5,600	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	54,400	51,400	-	3,000	-
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	852,069	553,495	136,736	161,838	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	1,871,084	1,103,117	283,814	484,153	-
0900 OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	54,510	49,510	-	5,000	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,864,115	1,705,415	158,700	-	-
2100 GENERAL	1,001,307	906,157	95,150	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	571,650	510,900	60,750	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI FRADICATION	221,938	220,538	1,400	-	-
2400 HOUSING	60,420	60,420	-	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	8,800	7,400	1,400	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	7,372,185	5,847,000	766,374	758,811	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	4,406,591	3,739,791	313,450	353,350	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	2,135,785	1,672,891	165,950	296,944	-
3200 NURSING	577,887	520,532	57,350	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	222,279	173,979	33,300	15,000	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	47,813	47,813	-	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	535,402	479,096	14,900	41,406	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	553,599	513,049	40,550	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	333,831	332,431	1,400	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,965,594	2,107,209	452,924	405,461	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	282,118	160,730	38,250	83,138	-
4200 NUTRITION	1,070,931	498,884	249,724	322,323	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	189,736	129,886	59,850	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	182,169	168,769	13,400	-	-
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	98,898	91,448	7,450	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	38,593	29,743	8,850	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	145,576	142,776	2,800	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	593,333	535,633	57,700	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	219,258	219,258	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	46,251	40,451	5,800	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	98,731	89,631	9,100	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,915,526	1,612,976	302,550	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	217,172	195,172	22,000	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	997,850	874,100	123,750	-	-
6300 NURSING	200,214	165,014	35,200	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	267,422	169,772	97,650	-	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	25,000	11,500	13,500	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	70,381	59,931	10,450	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	137,487	137,487	-	-	-
IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	1,581,507	211,000	184,826	-	1,185,681
7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,581,507	211,000	184,826	-	1,185,681
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	3,245,722	4,073	-	-	3,241,649
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	241,341	-	-	-	241,341
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,883,181	4,073	-	-	1,879,108
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,121,200	-	-	-	1,121,200
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	387,705	-	-	-	387,705
VII. INCREASE TO ASSETS	450,000	-	-	-	450,000
GRAND TOTAL	21,522,310	12,868,437	1,928,300	1,460,538	5,265,035
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PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	59.8	8.9	6.8	24.5

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO REGULAR

1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	7,011,232	5,559,237	680,497	771,498	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	5,065,008	3,735,213	558,297	771,498	-
	0100 GENERAL	545,904	439,754	81,150	25,000	-
	0200 MALARIA	1,220,449	1,189,632	7,000	23,817	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	123,375	119,175	4,200	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	56,824	53,824	-	3,000	-
	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
	0700 ZOOXOSES	987,276	659,555	149,860	177,861	-
	0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	2,054,356	1,202,849	314,687	536,820	-
	0900 OTHER	6,400	5,000	1,400	-	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	62,424	57,424	-	5,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,946,224	1,824,024	122,200	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	1,042,097	953,447	88,650	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	576,085	549,535	26,550	-	-
	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	256,016	251,816	4,200	-	-
	2400 HOUSING	61,476	61,476	-	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	10,600	7,800	2,800	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	8,118,652	6,392,296	916,243	810,113	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	4,878,160	4,088,569	439,700	349,891	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	2,381,084	1,824,063	261,150	295,871	-
	3200 NURSING	632,085	575,135	56,950	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	220,505	164,555	40,950	15,000	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	55,254	55,254	-	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	648,278	579,458	29,800	39,020	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	596,154	548,104	48,050	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	344,800	342,000	2,800	-	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	3,240,492	2,303,727	476,543	460,222	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHLD HEALTH	268,217	152,073	10,250	105,894	-
	4200 NUTRITION	1,143,050	534,479	254,243	354,328	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	189,222	151,922	37,300	-	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	220,644	193,494	27,150	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	97,744	88,894	8,850	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	55,099	37,199	17,900	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	212,834	178,334	34,500	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	635,918	563,468	72,450	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	252,104	252,104	-	-	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	47,524	41,724	5,800	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	118,136	110,036	8,100	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	2,053,096	1,718,996	334,100	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	243,474	212,274	31,200	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	1,027,193	906,993	120,200	-	-
	6300 NURSING	240,775	194,775	46,000	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	279,831	182,681	97,150	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	28,800	11,500	17,300	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	80,529	67,279	13,250	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	152,494	143,494	9,000	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	1,712,827	217,000	198,205	-	1,297,622
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	1,712,827	217,000	198,205	-	1,297,622
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	3,771,891	4,720	-	-	3,767,171
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	262,098	-	-	-	262,098
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,056,393	4,720	-	-	2,051,673
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	1,453,400	-	-	-	1,453,400
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	435,321	-	-	-	435,321
VII.	INCREASE TO ASSETS	550,000	-	-	-	550,000
	GRAND TOTAL	23,653,019	13,892,249	2,129,045	1,581,611	6,050,114
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	58.7	9.0	6.7	25.6

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO SPECIAL FUND FOR MALARIA ERADICATION

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 216,049	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 216,049	\$ -
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	216,049	-	-	216,049	-
0200 MALARIA	216,049	-	-	216,049	-
GRAND TOTAL	216,049	-	-	216,049	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	100.0	-

Fund terminated

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 292,047	\$ 275,477	\$ 16,570	\$ -	\$ -
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	292,047	275,477	16,570	-	-
2100 GENERAL	7,661	7,661	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	284,386	267,816	16,570	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	292,047	275,477	16,570	-	-
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	94.3	5.7	-	-
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PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 775,773	\$ 664,892	\$ 110,881	\$ -	\$ -
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	775,773	664,892	110,881	-	-
2100 GENERAL	27,069	27,069	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	748,704	637,823	110,881	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	775,773	664,892	110,881	-	-
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	-
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PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 387,604	\$ 325,454	\$ 62,150	\$ -	\$ -
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	387,604	325,454	62,150	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	387,604	325,454	62,150	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	387,604	325,454	62,150	-	-
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	84.0	16.0	-	-
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PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	-	-	-



## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO

1972

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	776,520	593,439	85,371	97,710	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	614,242	452,371	74,042	87,879	-
0100 GENERAL	32,230	-	6,465	25,765	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-	-
0700 ZOONNOSES	460,062	341,089	56,859	62,114	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	111,203	111,203	-	-	-
0900 OTHER	10,718	-	10,718	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	29	29	-	-	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	162,278	141,118	11,329	9,831	-
2100 GENERAL	74,047	74,047	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	20,043	6,488	11,329	2,226	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	68,188	60,583	-	7,605	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	698,450	281,725	131,604	285,121	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	189,247	23,047	57,915	108,285	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	62,830	16,226	27,870	18,734	-
3200 NURSING	6,821	6,821	-	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	32,011	-	30,045	1,966	-
3500 STATISTICS	87,585	-	-	87,585	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	509,203	258,678	73,689	176,836	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	97,355	-	10,537	86,818	-
4200 NUTRITION	134,112	101,131	32,981	-	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	1,735	1,155	67	513	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	8,012	-	-	8,012	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	77,899	-	-	77,899	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	171,861	155,528	16,333	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	14,635	864	13,771	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	3,594	-	-	3,594	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	203,550	183,711	19,839	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	174,127	157,147	16,980	-	-
6300 NURSING	17,315	14,456	2,859	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	12,108	12,108	-	-	-
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	84,348	-	-	-	84,348
GRAND TOTAL	1,762,868	1,058,875	236,814	382,831	84,348
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	60.1	13.4	21.7	4.8

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO

1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,089,198	684,327	289,732	115,139	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	986,600	581,729	289,732	115,139	-
0100 GENERAL	31,621	9,023	-	22,598	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	5,047	5,047	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	683,516	516,525	74,450	92,541	-
0800 FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE	222,536	32,536	190,000	-	-
0900 OTHER	25,282	-	25,282	-	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	18,598	18,598	-	-	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	102,598	102,598	-	-	-
2100 GENERAL	92,379	92,379	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	474	474	-	-	-
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	9,745	9,745	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,658,723	2,408,855	803,049	446,819	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	233,534	67,233	117,157	49,144	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	145,836	34,003	107,833	4,000	-
3200 NURSING	-	-	-	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	28,534	-	9,324	19,210	-
3500 STATISTICS	25,934	-	-	25,934	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	33,230	33,230	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	3,425,189	2,341,622	685,892	397,675	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	128,038	16,763	9,049	102,226	-
4200 NUTRITION	343,190	146,623	190,558	6,009	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	253,747	38,829	74,600	140,318	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	3,747	-	-	3,747	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	87,069	-	-	87,069	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	350,408	217,000	133,400	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,240,692	1,922,407	278,285	40,000	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	18,306	-	-	18,306	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	461,709	346,163	115,546	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	387,393	330,847	56,546	-	-
6300 NURSING	59,000	-	59,000	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	15,316	15,316	-	-	-
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	5,209,630	3,439,345	1,208,327	561,958	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	66.0	23.2	10.8	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAHO

1974-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	698,724	522,375	79,179	97,170	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	629,440	453,091	79,179	97,170	-
0700 ZOONOSES	629,440	453,091	79,179	97,170	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	69,284	69,284	-	-	-
2100 GENERAL	69,284	69,284	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	732,512	315,462	165,400	251,650	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	16,311	16,311	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	8,311	8,311	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	716,201	299,151	165,400	251,650	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	60,000	-	-	60,000	-
4200 NUTRITION	91,845	63,151	24,000	4,694	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	125,000	19,000	8,000	98,000	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	88,956	-	-	88,956	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	350,400	217,000	133,400	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	164,816	164,816	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	149,816	149,816	-	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,596,052	1,002,653	244,579	348,820	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	62.8	15.3	21.9	-

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	574,167	399,340	72,799	102,028	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	493,336	318,509	72,799	102,028	-
0700 ZOONOSES	493,336	318,509	72,799	102,028	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	80,831	80,831	-	-	-
2100 GENERAL	80,831	80,831	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	596,700	298,800	202,400	95,500	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	-	-	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	588,700	290,800	202,400	95,500	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
4200 NUTRITION	116,000	53,000	63,000	-	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	122,300	20,800	6,000	95,500	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	350,400	217,000	133,400	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	140,816	140,816	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	125,816	125,816	-	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,311,683	838,956	275,199	197,528	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	64.0	21.0	15.0	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
INCAP REGULAR BUDGET

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	324,656	61,686	120,123	142,847	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	324,656	61,686	120,123	142,847	-
4200 NUTRITION	324,656	61,686	120,123	142,847	-
GRAND TOTAL	324,656	61,686	120,123	142,847	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-

  

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
4200 NUTRITION	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
GRAND TOTAL	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-

  

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
4200 NUTRITION	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
GRAND TOTAL	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-

  

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
4200 NUTRITION	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
GRAND TOTAL	330,000	62,700	122,100	145,200	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO INCAP

1972-1975

<u>PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ADVISORY SERVICES</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>RESEARCH</u>	<u>INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,506,421	286,220	557,376	662,825	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,506,421	286,220	557,376	662,825	-
4200 NUTRITION	1,506,421	286,220	557,376	662,825	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,506,421	286,220	557,376	662,825	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-
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<u>PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ADVISORY SERVICES</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>RESEARCH</u>	<u>INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,125,187	213,785	416,318	495,084	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,125,187	213,785	416,318	495,084	-
4200 NUTRITION	1,125,187	213,785	416,318	495,084	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,125,187	213,785	416,318	495,084	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-
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<u>PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ADVISORY SERVICES</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>RESEARCH</u>	<u>INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,179,170	224,043	436,292	518,835	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,179,170	224,043	436,292	518,835	-
4200 NUTRITION	1,179,170	224,043	436,292	518,835	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,179,170	224,043	436,292	518,835	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-
<hr/>					
<u>PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>ADVISORY SERVICES</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES</u>	<u>RESEARCH</u>	<u>INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,233,170	234,302	456,273	542,595	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,233,170	234,302	456,273	542,595	-
4200 NUTRITION	1,233,170	234,302	456,273	542,595	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,233,170	234,302	456,273	542,595	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.0	37.0	44.0	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO SPECIAL FUND FOR HEALTH PROMOTION

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972					
	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	2,461,066	1,582,191	748,522	130,353	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	27,279	8,080	-	19,199	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	27,279	8,080	-	19,199	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,433,787	1,574,111	748,522	111,154	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	23,969	7,070	12,362	4,537	-
4200 NUTRITION	24,898	3,612	7,035	14,251	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,369,920	1,563,429	714,125	92,366	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	37,972	33,019	4,953	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	33,019	33,019	-	-	-
6300 NURSING	4,953	-	4,953	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,499,038	1,615,210	753,475	130,353	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	64.6	30.2	5.2	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973					
	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974					
	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975					
	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAHO SPECIAL FUND FOR RESEARCH

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ -
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
0100 GENERAL	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	20,197	-	16,551	3,646	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	4,198	-	552	3,646	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	4,198	-	552	3,646	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	15,999	-	15,999	-	-
4200 NUTRITION	15,999	-	15,999	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	23,197	-	16,551	6,646	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	71.3	28.7	-

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	-	-	-	-	-
0100 GENERAL	-	-	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	7,537	-	-	7,537	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	7,537	-	-	7,537	-
4200 NUTRITION	-	-	-	-	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	7,537	-	-	7,537	-
GRAND TOTAL	7,537	-	-	7,537	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	-	-	100.0	-

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION

1972-1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	9,884	9,884	-	-	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	9,884	9,884	-	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	-	-	-	-	-
0900 OTHER	9,884	9,884	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	775,118	411,235	145,300	218,583	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	18,523	18,523	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
3200 NURSING	18,523	18,523	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	756,595	392,712	145,300	218,583	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	51,588	-	-	51,588	-
4200 NUTRITION	439,571	132,149	140,427	166,995	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	21,352	16,479	4,873	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	219,455	219,455	-	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	24,629	24,629	-	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	218,314	169,570	48,744	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	35,477	35,477	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	107,963	68,113	39,850	-	-
6300 NURSING	-	-	-	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	74,874	65,980	8,894	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	72,777	-	-	-	72,777
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	72,777	-	-	-	72,777
GRAND TOTAL	1,076,093	590,689	194,044	218,583	72,777
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	54.9	18.0	20.3	6.8

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	20,316	116	-	20,200	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	20,316	116	-	20,200	-
0500 LEPROSY	20,200	-	-	20,200	-
0900 OTHER	116	116	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,066,704	374,813	277,069	414,822	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	19,335	19,335	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	7,185	7,185	-	-	-
3200 NURSING	12,150	12,150	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,047,369	355,478	277,069	414,822	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	53,043	-	-	53,043	-
4200 NUTRITION	754,596	144,007	258,810	351,779	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	12,292	6,533	5,759	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	217,438	204,938	12,500	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	-	-	-	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	233,138	102,813	130,325	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	60,216	60,216	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	133,925	3,600	130,325	-	-
6300 NURSING	900	900	-	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	38,097	38,097	-	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	-	-	-	-	-
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,320,158	477,742	407,394	435,022	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	36.2	30.9	32.9	-



## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
PAN AMERICAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION FOUNDATION

1974-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	770,977	146,012	269,508	355,457	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	7,616	7,616	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	7,616	7,616	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	763,361	138,396	269,508	355,457	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
4200 NUTRITION	758,361	138,396	269,508	350,457	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	112,643	12,100	100,543	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	104,143	3,600	100,543	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	883,620	158,112	370,051	355,457	-
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	17.9	41.9	40.2	-

  

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	768,773	150,003	276,390	342,380	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	8,073	8,073	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	8,073	8,073	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	760,700	141,930	276,390	342,380	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
4200 NUTRITION	760,700	141,930	276,390	342,380	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	-	-	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	-	-	-	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	768,773	150,003	276,390	342,380	-
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	19.5	36.0	44.5	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (PAHO)

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	187,000	97,000	90,000	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	187,000	97,000	90,000	-	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	187,000	97,000	90,000	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	187,000	97,000	90,000	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	51.9	48.1	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	52.4	47.6	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	185,000	97,000	88,000	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	52.4	47.6	-	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO REGULAR

1972

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,665,711	2,057,608	517,038	91,065	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	1,967,182	1,477,061	399,056	91,065	-
	0100 GENERAL	147,023	122,770	24,253	-	-
	0200 MALARIA	688,096	617,894	7,721	62,481	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	481,821	327,909	153,912	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	181,986	89,113	92,873	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	63,606	45,919	17,687	-	-
	0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	31,997	30,517	1,480	-	-
	0700 ZOOZOSES	365,138	237,662	101,130	26,346	-
	0900 OTHER	4,250	4,012	-	238	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	3,265	1,265	-	2,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	698,529	580,547	117,982	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	426,320	382,025	44,295	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	138,604	67,870	70,734	-	-
	2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	93,849	91,162	2,687	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	39,756	39,490	266	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,369,843	2,047,898	1,235,034	86,911	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	2,479,183	1,335,048	1,098,336	45,799	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	1,667,819	637,250	1,030,569	-	-
	3200 NURSING	156,548	145,775	10,773	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	86,269	79,480	2,888	4,101	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	147,458	122,946	24,512	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	263,490	207,483	14,309	41,698	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	27,296	23,382	3,914	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	130,303	118,732	11,571	-	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	890,660	712,850	136,698	41,112	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	115,734	94,023	9,410	12,301	-
	4200 NUTRITION	381,272	292,807	60,248	28,217	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	51,762	41,452	9,716	594	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	10,889	9,208	1,681	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	20,356	17,756	2,600	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	6,080	1,821	4,259	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	63,859	62,859	1,000	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	116,890	88,736	28,154	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	23,426	23,426	-	-	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	100,392	80,762	19,630	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	-	-	-	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	909,619	497,358	412,261	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	131,920	67,512	64,408	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	406,554	221,390	185,164	-	-
	6300 NURSING	99,936	54,223	45,713	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	90,458	50,188	40,270	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	75,679	23,984	51,695	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	48,375	26,605	21,770	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	56,697	53,456	3,241	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	331,485	-	135,028	-	196,457
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	331,485	-	135,028	-	196,457
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	1,066,075	-	-	-	1,066,075
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	46,575	-	-	-	46,575
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	550,500	-	-	-	550,500
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	469,000	-	-	-	469,000
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	97,114	-	-	-	97,114
	GRAND TOTAL	8,439,847	4,602,864	2,299,361	177,976	1,359,646
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	54.5	27.3	2.1	16.1

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO REGULAR

1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,958,747	2,260,564	382,187	315,996	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	2,020,874	1,415,171	289,707	315,996	-
0100 GENERAL	319,724	188,704	106,020	25,000	-
0200 MALARIA	847,199	592,644	4,200	250,355	-
0300 SMALLPOX	172,493	171,093	1,400	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	133,501	71,401	62,100	-	-
0500 LEPROSY	64,609	47,709	12,900	4,000	-
0600 VENEREAL DISEASES	-	-	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	404,848	286,320	91,887	26,641	-
0900 OTHER	26,400	18,600	2,800	5,000	-
1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	52,100	38,700	8,400	5,000	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	937,873	845,393	92,480	-	-
2100 GENERAL	632,484	592,344	40,140	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	122,150	75,410	46,740	-	-
2300 Aedes Aegypti ERADICATION	150,600	146,200	4,200	-	-
2500 AIR POLLUTION	32,839	31,439	1,400	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,489,678	2,635,969	737,520	116,189	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	2,310,567	1,743,107	561,460	6,000	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	1,389,750	874,210	509,540	6,000	-
3200 NURSING	223,867	213,667	10,200	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	121,650	117,450	4,200	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	133,881	114,721	19,160	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	307,045	288,685	18,360	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	128,374	128,374	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,179,111	892,862	176,060	110,189	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	209,493	97,508	59,480	52,505	-
4200 NUTRITION	416,494	345,820	34,640	36,034	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	91,220	67,570	2,000	21,650	-
4400 DENTAL HEALTH	32,800	30,000	2,800	-	-
4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	37,224	30,224	7,000	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	5,830	5,830	-	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	56,252	54,852	1,400	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	177,745	141,985	35,760	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	27,228	27,228	-	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	93,645	77,845	15,800	-	-
5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	31,180	14,000	17,180	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	957,959	610,409	347,550	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	182,714	83,314	99,400	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	380,864	257,364	123,500	-	-
6300 NURSING	122,751	97,551	25,200	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	87,950	38,000	49,950	-	-
6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	74,858	42,718	32,140	-	-
6600 DENTISTRY	43,860	29,500	14,360	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	64,962	61,962	3,000	-	-
IV. PROGRAM SERVICES	368,017	-	150,370	-	217,647
7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	368,017	-	150,370	-	217,647
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	1,080,123	-	-	-	1,080,123
8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	67,436	-	-	-	67,436
8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	527,632	-	-	-	527,632
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	485,055	-	-	-	485,055
VI. GOVERNING BODIES	153,776	-	-	-	153,776
GRAND TOTAL	9,008,300	5,506,942	1,617,627	432,185	1,451,546
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	61.1	18.0	4.8	16.1

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO REGULAR

1974

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	3,115,466	2,406,290	408,498	300,678	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	2,114,561	1,507,435	306,448	300,678	-
	0100 GENERAL	311,982	230,632	81,350	-	-
	0200 MALARIA	893,777	635,183	1,400	257,194	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	139,131	137,731	1,400	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	138,836	72,736	66,100	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	65,001	49,001	12,000	4,000	-
	0700 ZOODNOSES	424,034	325,952	68,598	29,484	-
	0900 OTHER	60,800	14,000	41,800	5,000	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	81,000	42,200	33,800	5,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,000,905	898,855	102,050	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	705,048	656,498	48,550	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	131,681	95,781	35,900	-	-
	2300 AEDS AEGYPTI ERADICATION	130,400	114,200	16,200	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	33,776	32,376	1,400	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,745,661	2,781,115	850,840	113,706	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	2,501,834	1,865,184	634,650	2,000	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	1,427,586	874,636	550,950	2,000	-
	3200 NURSING	315,743	287,743	28,000	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	141,602	137,402	4,200	-	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	103,964	84,264	19,700	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	353,236	321,436	31,800	-	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	151,703	151,703	-	-	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,243,827	915,931	216,190	111,706	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	209,044	93,064	62,150	53,830	-
	4200 NUTRITION	423,437	348,371	38,840	36,226	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	99,068	75,018	2,400	21,650	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	18,200	14,000	4,200	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	34,741	29,141	5,600	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	7,841	7,841	-	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	81,823	68,023	13,800	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	197,237	145,987	51,250	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	27,001	27,001	-	-	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	105,335	89,485	15,850	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	40,100	18,000	22,100	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,163,498	742,148	421,350	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	186,126	79,376	106,750	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	417,653	298,903	118,750	-	-
	6300 NURSING	245,638	138,738	106,900	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	92,900	50,000	42,900	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	80,113	59,413	20,700	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	52,850	30,500	22,350	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	88,218	85,218	3,000	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	395,925	-	161,025	-	234,900
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	395,925	-	161,025	-	234,900
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	1,166,087	-	-	-	1,166,087
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	66,797	-	-	-	66,797
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	578,730	-	-	-	578,730
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	520,560	-	-	-	520,560
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	158,863	-	-	-	158,863
	GRAND TOTAL	9,745,500	5,929,553	1,841,713	414,384	1,559,850
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	60.8	18.9	4.3	16.0

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO REGULAR

1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975		TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I.	PROTECTION OF HEALTH	3,208,966	2,554,720	340,303	313,943	-
A.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	2,197,794	1,602,298	281,553	313,943	-
	0100 GENERAL	360,242	243,242	117,000	-	-
	0200 MALARIA	909,954	648,413	-	261,541	-
	0300 SMALLPOX	130,288	130,288	-	-	-
	0400 TUBERCULOSIS	140,927	74,827	66,100	-	-
	0500 LEPROSY	84,761	61,861	12,900	10,000	-
	0700 ZOOZOSES	455,722	348,967	74,353	32,402	-
	0900 OTHER	58,300	50,500	2,800	5,000	-
	1000 PARASITIC DISEASES	57,600	44,200	8,400	5,000	-
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,011,172	952,422	58,750	-	-
	2100 GENERAL	737,463	717,413	20,050	-	-
	2200 WATER SUPPLIES	159,462	126,362	33,100	-	-
	2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	78,400	74,200	4,200	-	-
	2500 AIR POLLUTION	35,847	34,447	1,400	-	-
II.	PROMOTION OF HEALTH	4,112,509	3,037,059	947,090	128,360	-
A.	GENERAL SERVICES	2,847,424	1,972,524	660,400	14,500	-
	3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	1,502,136	924,586	563,050	14,500	-
	3200 NURSING	336,560	288,060	48,500	-	-
	3300 LABORATORY	158,883	154,683	4,200	-	-
	3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	105,439	85,739	19,700	-	-
	3500 STATISTICS	370,435	345,485	24,950	-	-
	3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
	3700 HEALTH PLANNING	167,971	167,971	-	-	-
B.	SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,465,085	1,064,535	286,690	113,860	-
	4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	233,472	107,867	66,250	59,355	-
	4200 NUTRITION	520,929	428,634	57,990	34,305	-
	4300 MENTAL HEALTH	103,945	81,345	2,400	20,200	-
	4400 DENTAL HEALTH	9,800	7,000	2,800	-	-
	4500 RADIATION AND ISOTOPES	64,964	30,364	34,600	-	-
	4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	11,827	11,827	-	-	-
	4700 FOOD AND DRUG	72,737	69,937	2,800	-	-
	4800 MEDICAL CARE	229,965	168,665	61,300	-	-
	4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	31,585	31,585	-	-	-
	5000 REHABILITATION	103,341	88,891	14,450	-	-
	5100 CANCER & OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES	82,520	38,420	44,100	-	-
III.	DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1,372,871	818,871	554,000	-	-
	6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	197,011	80,911	116,100	-	-
	6200 MEDICINE	457,413	321,813	135,600	-	-
	6300 NURSING	296,957	169,607	127,350	-	-
	6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	122,200	48,000	74,200	-	-
	6500 VETERINARY MEDICINE	120,538	72,088	48,450	-	-
	6600 DENTISTRY	58,500	29,500	29,000	-	-
	6700 BIOSTATISTICS	120,252	96,952	23,300	-	-
IV.	PROGRAM SERVICES	419,434	-	171,999	-	247,435
	7100 PROGRAM SERVICES	419,434	-	171,999	-	247,435
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	1,245,875	-	-	-	1,245,875
	8100 EXECUTIVE AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION	70,439	-	-	-	70,439
	8200 ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	618,451	-	-	-	618,451
	8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	556,985	-	-	-	556,985
VI.	GOVERNING BODIES	176,345	-	-	-	176,345
	GRAND TOTAL	10,536,000	6,410,650	2,013,392	442,303	1,669,655
	PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	60.9	19.1	4.2	15.8

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1972

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	1,204,100	1,071,961	81,285	50,854	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	439,177	344,081	44,242	50,854	-
0100 GENERAL	39,500	39,500	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA	140,400	140,400	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	229,277	134,181	44,242	50,854	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	764,923	727,880	37,043	-	-
2100 GENERAL	232,545	226,551	5,994	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	375,774	344,725	31,049	-	-
2300 AEDES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	156,604	156,604	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,676,347	1,461,714	214,633	-	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,193,346	1,072,909	120,437	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	160,624	114,000	46,624	-	-
3200 NURSING	150,790	145,777	5,013	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	281,391	266,013	15,378	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	38,726	34,407	4,319	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	224,999	218,748	6,251	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	8,250	8,250	-	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	328,566	285,714	42,852	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	483,001	388,805	94,196	-	-
4200 NUTRITION	55,372	48,629	6,743	-	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	45,047	30,000	15,047	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	17,548	10,389	7,159	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	3,236	3,236	-	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	347,707	290,968	56,739	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	14,091	5,583	8,508	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	133,454	85,070	48,384	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	28,693	13,956	14,737	-	-
6300 NURSING	10,134	1,929	8,205	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	50,726	44,185	6,541	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	43,901	25,000	18,901	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	3,013,901	2,618,745	344,302	50,854	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	86.9	11.4	1.7	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,601,855	2,222,067	294,370	85,418	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	754,060	589,734	78,908	85,418	-
0100 GENERAL	80,000	80,000	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	584,060	419,734	78,908	85,418	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	1,847,795	1,632,333	215,462	-	-
2100 GENERAL	1,027,863	898,431	129,432	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	754,932	668,902	86,030	-	-
2300 AEADES AEGYPTI ERADICATION	65,000	65,000	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	4,018,898	3,169,998	724,400	124,500	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	2,835,198	2,268,102	442,596	124,500	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	261,238	227,261	33,977	-	-
3200 NURSING	257,514	242,576	14,938	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	908,725	816,475	92,250	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	44,836	30,905	13,931	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	569,185	529,585	39,600	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	246,500	204,000	42,500	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	547,200	217,300	205,400	124,500	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,183,700	901,896	281,804	-	-
4200 NUTRITION	75,128	71,289	3,839	-	-
4300 MENTAL HEALTH	-	-	-	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	119,857	108,657	11,200	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	138,300	135,100	3,200	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	790,940	543,425	247,515	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	59,475	43,425	16,050	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	375,502	284,161	91,341	-	-
6100 PUBLIC HEALTH	75,900	60,700	15,200	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	112,932	106,761	6,171	-	-
6300 NURSING	35,100	1,500	33,600	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	94,370	83,600	10,770	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	57,200	31,600	25,600	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	6,996,255	5,676,226	1,110,111	209,918	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	81.1	15.9	3.0	-



## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1974

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	3,527,344	3,047,744	391,644	87,956	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	766,160	600,710	77,494	87,956	-
0100 GENERAL	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA	32,500	32,500	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	675,660	510,210	77,494	87,956	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	2,761,184	2,447,034	314,150	-	-
2100 GENERAL	1,687,434	1,469,634	217,800	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	1,073,750	977,400	96,350	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	3,262,447	2,482,917	653,530	126,000	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	2,165,917	1,568,667	471,250	126,000	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	175,200	152,000	23,200	-	-
3200 NURSING	160,000	155,000	5,000	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	757,275	656,225	101,050	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	364,642	286,942	77,700	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	178,500	133,000	45,500	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	530,300	185,500	218,800	126,000	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,096,530	914,250	182,280	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	185,056	153,456	31,600	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	373,400	351,800	21,600	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	507,074	377,994	129,080	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	31,000	31,000	-	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	354,132	276,982	77,150	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	98,532	98,532	-	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	150,000	128,450	21,550	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	105,600	50,000	55,600	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	7,143,923	5,807,643	1,122,324	213,956	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	81.3	15.7	3.0	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	2,942,151	2,519,733	349,096	73,322	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	710,760	555,542	81,896	73,322	-
0100 GENERAL	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
0200 MALARIA	-	-	-	-	-
0400 TUBERCULOSIS	-	-	-	-	-
0700 ZOOZOSES	690,760	535,542	81,896	73,322	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	2,231,391	1,964,191	267,200	-	-
2100 GENERAL	1,563,091	1,381,891	181,200	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	668,300	582,300	86,000	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	2,776,717	1,939,207	692,510	145,000	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	1,774,509	1,138,359	491,150	145,000	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	138,500	118,500	20,000	-	-
3200 NURSING	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
3300 LABORATORY	665,575	535,125	130,450	-	-
3500 STATISTICS	287,434	208,734	78,700	-	-
3600 ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS	108,500	76,500	32,000	-	-
3700 HEALTH PLANNING	514,500	139,500	230,000	145,000	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,002,208	800,848	201,360	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	85,519	68,419	17,100	-	-
4700 FOOD AND DRUG	414,200	395,800	18,400	-	-
4800 MEDICAL CARE	464,989	306,629	158,360	-	-
5000 REHABILITATION	37,500	30,000	7,500	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	270,636	205,836	64,800	-	-
6200 MEDICINE	95,036	95,036	-	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	70,000	60,800	9,200	-	-
6700 BIOSTATISTICS	105,600	50,000	55,600	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	5,989,504	4,664,776	1,106,406	218,322	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	77.9	18.5	3.6	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

1972-1973

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	17,594	7,998	-	9,596	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	9,596	-	-	9,596	-
0900 OTHER	9,596	-	-	9,596	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	7,998	7,998	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	7,998	7,998	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	12,309	12,309	-	-	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	8,683	8,683	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	8,683	8,683	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	3,626	3,626	-	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	3,626	3,626	-	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	47,656	47,656	-	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	47,656	47,656	-	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	6,338	-	-	-	6,338
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	6,338	-	-	-	6,338
GRAND TOTAL	83,897	67,963	-	9,596	6,338
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	81.0	-	11.4	7.6

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
I. PROTECTION OF HEALTH	4,835	4,835	-	-	-
A. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	-	-	-	-	-
0900 OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	4,835	4,835	-	-	-
2200 WATER SUPPLIES	4,835	4,835	-	-	-
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	31,130	31,130	-	-	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	13,571	13,571	-	-	-
3100 GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH	13,571	13,571	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	17,559	17,559	-	-	-
4600 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	17,559	17,559	-	-	-
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	52,000	49,500	2,500	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	52,000	49,500	2,500	-	-
V. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION	93,662	-	-	-	93,662
8300 GENERAL EXPENSES	93,662	-	-	-	93,662
GRAND TOTAL	181,627	85,465	2,500	-	93,662
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	47.0	1.4	-	51.6

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
WHO GRANTS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

1974-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
III. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	54,714	47,214	7,500	-	-
6400 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES	54,714	47,214	7,500	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	54,714	47,214	7,500	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	86.3	13.7	-	-

  

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

## ANNEX 5 . . . continued

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL BY FUND  
UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (WHO)

1972-1975

PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1972	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	93,762	92,593	1,169	-	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	11,772	11,772	-	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	11,772	11,772	-	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	81,990	80,821	1,169	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	81,990	80,821	1,169	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	93,762	92,593	1,169	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	98.8	1.2	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1973	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	337,925	313,775	24,150	-	-
A. GENERAL SERVICES	45,994	39,994	6,000	-	-
3400 HEALTH EDUCATION	45,994	39,994	6,000	-	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	291,931	273,781	18,150	-	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	291,931	273,781	18,150	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	337,925	313,775	24,150	-	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	92.9	7.1	-	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1974	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	1,957,825	1,100,918	651,651	205,256	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	1,957,825	1,100,918	651,651	205,256	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	71,234	30,087	3,560	37,587	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	1,886,591	1,070,831	648,091	167,669	-
GRAND TOTAL	1,957,825	1,100,918	651,651	205,256	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	56.2	33.3	10.5	-
PROGRAM BUDGET - DETAIL 1975	TOTAL	ADVISORY SERVICES	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES	RESEARCH	INDIRECT PROGRAM COSTS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
II. PROMOTION OF HEALTH	2,562,103	1,610,565	811,291	140,247	-
B. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS	2,562,103	1,610,565	811,291	140,247	-
4100 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	75,154	30,907	-	44,247	-
4900 HEALTH AND POPULATION DYNAMICS	2,486,949	1,579,658	811,291	96,000	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,562,103	1,610,565	811,291	140,247	-
PER CENT OF TOTAL	100.0	62.9	31.6	5.5	-