



directing council

PAN AMERICAN
SANITARY
ORGANIZATION

X Meeting

regional committee

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

IX Meeting



Washington, D. C.
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CD10/16 (Eng.)
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Topic 14: REPORT ON THE SPECIAL MALARIA FUND OF PASO

Document CE31/15 with Annexes I and II, attached hereto, contains the report on the Special Malaria Fund of PASO, as presented to the Executive Committee at its 31st Meeting. After having studied the report, the Committee adopted Resolution IV, as follows:

"The Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind the report presented by the Director on the Special Malaria Fund of the Pan American Sanitary Organization (Document CE31/15), in which the status of the Fund to date is explained in detail, and in which the voluntary contributions received and the measures planned for carrying out the program are recounted,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the voluntary contributions made by the Governments of the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of Venezuela, and to convey to them the appreciation of the Executive Committee.
2. To take note of Document CE31/15 and to recommend to the Directing Council that it approve the general plan proposed in that document for the malaria eradication campaign in the Americas and the expenditures considered necessary for carrying it out.
3. To request the Director to prepare a special document explaining the movement of funds relating to the continental malaria eradication program, which document shall appear each year as an annex to the program and budget of the Pan American Sanitary Organization."

In accordance with the above resolution, the Director has the honor to transmit the aforesaid report to the Directing Council for consideration.

A statement on the movement of funds relating to the PASO Special Malaria Fund, as of 30 June 1957, is included as an annex to the program and budget document (Official Document No. 21) as requested in paragraph 3 above.

After studying this matter, the Directing Council may wish to consider a resolution along the following lines:

Proposed Resolution

The Directing Council,

Having studied the report of the Director on the Status of the Special Malaria Fund of the PASO (Document CE31/15 and Annexes I and II);

Considering the general plan proposed in that document for the malaria eradication program in the Americas and the expenditures considered necessary for carrying it out;

Having noted the action taken by the Executive Committee at its 31st Meeting regarding the above report; and

Having seen the statement on the movement of funds of the Special Malaria Fund, as of 30 June 1957, presented in Annex 4 of Official Document No. 21,

RESOLVES:

1. To take note of the voluntary contributions made by the Governments of the United States of America, the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of Venezuela, and to convey to them the appreciation of the Directing Council.

2. To approve the general plan, proposed by the Director in Document CE31/15, for the malaria eradication campaign in the Americas and the expenditures considered necessary for carrying it out.

3. To take note of the statement on the movement of funds of the Special Malaria Fund, as of 30 June 1957 (Official Document No. 21, Annex 4).

Annex: Document CE31/15



*executive committee of
the directing council*

PAN AMERICAN
SANITARY
ORGANIZATION

*working party of
the regional committee*

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Topic 6: REPORT ON THE SPECIAL MALARIA FUND OF PASO

The PASO Special Malaria Fund was established from 1954 surplus funds on 12 January 1955 in the amount of \$100,000. This fund was authorized by Resolution XLIII of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference (Santiago, 1954), after the Conference made a comprehensive review of all antimalaria activities in the Americas. Resolution XLIII also approved the preparation by the Executive Committee of a proposed regular budget for 1956 to include an increase of \$100,000 over the existing budgetary level to be allotted specifically for the intensification of the anti-malaria activities of the Bureau. 1/

Resolution XLIII of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference authorized the Director to secure the financial participation of public or private organizations, national or international, in order to further the malaria eradication activities of the Bureau.

Resolution XIV of the VIII Meeting of the Directing Council (Washington, 1955) authorized an increase in the Special Malaria Fund of \$54,593.75 from available surpluses. It also authorized addition to this fund of any savings realized from money set aside for installation of a new elevator, and authorized the Director to utilize as much of the Building Reserve Fund as necessary for intensification of the malaria eradication program. No savings were realized from the elevator costs and no need has yet materialized for drawing any money for malaria eradication activities from the Building Reserve Fund.

1/ This increase was subsequently approved for 1956 by the Directing Council and was continued in the 1957 regular budget. It is also in the Director's proposed regular budget for 1958. As it is included in the regular budget, it is not considered a part of the Special Malaria Fund.

Up to 28 February 1957, therefore, the monies placed in the Special Malaria Fund amounted to \$154,593.75, against which obligations were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Obligations</u>
1. Personal Services, Allowances and Travel of COMEP and Supplementary Assistance to Country Projects	\$ 126,530.99
2. Common Services and Supplies	10,409.25
3. Fellowships	8,412.20
4. Technical Conferences	<u>9,241.31</u>
	\$ 154,593.75

On 7 March 1957 the U. S. Government made a special contribution of \$1,500,000 to the Pan American Sanitary Organization for its malaria eradication activities. On 5 April 1957 the Government of the Dominican Republic announced a special contribution of \$500,000 to the Organization for its malaria eradication activities, and at the same time presented a check for \$100,000 to the Director as the first of five annual installments. On 30 April 1957 the Government of Venezuela made a special contribution of \$299,600 (1,000,000 bolivars) to the Organization for its malaria eradication activities. All of these special contributions were, of course, in addition to the regular quota contributions of these governments to the Pan American Sanitary Organization. As of 30 April 1957, therefore, the amount available in the Organization's Special Malaria Fund was \$1,899,600. It is proposed to apply this money against the estimated total international effort necessary for the eradication of malaria in the Americas.

According to the calculations made in March 1957 at the request of the Inter-American Committee of Presidential Representatives, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau estimates that the total effort in the hemisphere-wide malaria eradication campaign will cost \$144,406,370 (See Annex I). This is based on a concentrated eradication campaign of five years' duration in each country. Information presently available indicates that all countries will have completed their five-year campaigns by 1965 or 1966.

An amount of \$40,039,997 is estimated for the total international portion of the hemisphere-wide campaign. This is 27.7 per cent of the entire estimated cost. Of the \$40,039,997, \$14,234,047 have been approved in principle by UNICEF's Executive Board, which will cover a substantial part of the cost of internationally-furnished insecticides, spraying equipment, and transport. An additional \$5,534,853 in internationally-furnished supplies and equipment have also been planned by UNICEF

administration, within its regional plan. The remaining \$20,271,097 in international requirements are needed to finance the total campaign. Should all of this amount be made available to the PASO, the Director proposes the following plan for the Organization's participation in the malaria eradication campaign in the Americas from 1957 to 1965:

1. International Technical Personnel Assigned to Country Projects (including allowances and travel)	\$ 2,550,016
2. Vehicles for International Staff Assigned to Country Projects	120,920
3. Supplies and Equipment for Country Projects	8,779,499
4. Technical Direction and Coordination (including supplementary supporting and administrative services at headquarters)	1,179,497
5. Inter-Country Projects and Zone Office Supporting Services	946,139
6. Training Schools (including international teaching staff, supplies and equipment, travel, and honoraria and stipends for trainees to be employed by PASB)	525,549
7. Fellowships for National Trainees from Country Projects	311,535
8. Technical Conferences for National and International Personnel	274,490
9. Technical Bulletins and Manuals	100,000
10. Evaluation Surveys	1,854,794
11. Operational Assistance - Certain Country Projects	2,828,658
12. Investigations and Special Applied Research	250,000
13. Contingency Reserve Fund	<u>550,000</u>
Total	\$ 20,271,097

A brief description of each of the above items is given below.

1. International Technical Personnel Assigned to Country Projects (including allowances and travel). The amount of \$2,550,016 is estimated for this item. There are currently 32 international consultant posts for country projects financed from Technical Assistance funds. Of these, 12 are medical officer posts, 5 engineering, and 15 sanitarian. The Special Malaria Fund will finance 52 new posts, including 8 medical officers, 14 engineers, 22 sanitarians, 3 administrative personnel, and 5 statisticians. They will be assigned to 21 country projects, to provide close and continuing advice and assistance to Member Governments in the organization and execution of national malaria eradication programs. Provision is also made for short-term consultant services to provide assistance on highly specialized problems.

2. Vehicles for International Staff Assigned to Country Projects. The amount of \$120,920 is estimated for this item. Forty-four vehicles are proposed for use by the international personnel assigned to country projects. This is an item of equipment which neither UNICEF nor the governments provide. The vehicles are essential to provide mobility for the international staff.

3. Supplies and Equipment for Country Projects. An amount of \$8,779,499 is estimated for this item. This amount represents the difference between the supplies and equipment provided by countries and by UNICEF, and the estimated total need for the hemisphere-wide campaign. These monies are for items not provided by UNICEF. (1) An amount of \$303,300 is estimated for the provision of protective clothing and equipment for national spraying operations personnel in programs using insecticides more toxic than DDT. Because of the toxicity of these insecticides, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Insecticides of WHO, it is essential that such protection be provided. Originally, it was proposed that UNICEF provide this equipment and therefore this item was not included in the national budgets of several countries using such insecticides. Subsequently, UNICEF adopted a policy of not providing this item. The budgeted amount of \$303,300 is based on an estimated cost of \$30 per man-year. (2) The amount of \$3,358,799 is estimated for chloroquin, which will be used as an integral part of the national eradication programs. This drug will be given, in curative dose, to all fever cases (regardless of origin) which are found during the house-to-house visits of the evaluation technicians. The Seventh Report of the Expert Committee on Malaria of the WHO, states in part:

"A drug treatment must be made available to fever cases throughout all stages of the eradication campaign and in the later stage the immediate detection and full treatment of all cases is essential. The campaign may be considerably hastened if from the time it is embarked upon, every effort is made to ensure that effective drugs are readily available to the population in as liberal a manner as possible, and through as many channels as can be arranged. A high proportion of cases may be cured at an early stage of the programme and thereby considerably facilitate the later process."

" . . . every effort should however always be made to make treatment freely available and to ensure that all individuals with fever receive it."

The amount proposed is based upon an estimated cost of US\$ 0.066 per treatment, with one treatment given per house in the malarious area per year. (3) An amount of \$5,112,500 is estimated for chemoprophylaxis in which pyrimethamine will be employed not only because of its malaria suppressive action, but primarily because of its effect in preventing the development of sporozoites in the mosquitoes. In certain of the malarious areas of the Americas, complete interruption of transmission is not possible through the use of residual insecticides alone. Certain seasonal workers and migratory populations, e.g. agricultural harvesters; people who dwell in houses without walls; and inhabitants of areas frequented by outdoor biting anopheline vectors will not be reached by residual insecticide spraying operations. At present the Pinotti Method (addition of antimalarial drugs to common salt), or direct administration of the drug, offers the most practical and economical solution to this problem. The proposed figure is based upon an estimated cost of US\$ 0.625 per person receiving treatment per year. (4) An amount of \$4,900 is provided, during the first year, for laboratory training equipment for Brazil.

4. Technical Direction and Coordination (including supplementary supporting and administrative services at headquarters). The amount of \$1,179,497 is estimated for this item. There are currently 5 professional and two clerical posts (plus common services costs) paid from the Bureau's regular budget for its malaria eradication activities. To these it is proposed to add 4 professional posts (medical officer, statistician, budget analyst, personnel officer) and 9 clerical posts (duplicating machine operator, messenger, 3 secretaries, technical assistant and three clerks). These are needed to supplement the work of the professional staff directing and coordinating the hemisphere-wide eradication campaign and to provide the necessary administrative and housekeeping supporting services.

5. Inter-Country Projects and Zone Office Supporting Services. An amount of \$946,139 is estimated for this item. It is proposed to add one medical officer, two engineers, five entomologists, one parasitologist, one sanitarian, and three administrative methods consultants. It is not necessary to provide these special consultant services on a full-time basis in each country project. Therefore, this pool of specialized experts will be available from time to time for a short-term assistance to individual country projects.

6. Training Schools (including international teaching staff, supplies and equipment, travel, and honoraria and stipends for trainees to be employed by PASB). The amount of \$525,549 is estimated for this item. This is necessary to supplement the fundamental and comprehensive training which for many years has been generously provided by the Government of Venezuela, through the Division of Malariology's International Course. This course will continue

to be used for the training of senior technical and executive leaders for the national and international malaria eradication staffs. Training will also be carried on in collaboration with the National Commission for the Eradication of Malaria of Mexico, and with the Jamaican Health Department, because these two agencies have facilities which can most easily be expanded to meet the augmented requirements. One medical officer, 1 engineer, and 2 sanitarians are provided. They will assist in the organization and execution of training courses in eradication methods and techniques. Travel is provided for these staff members.

Of the total amount, \$89,000 is estimated for supplies. Included in this item are transport, laboratory equipment, teaching aids, and field equipment.

To provide for the training of international staff members to meet the requirements of the program, \$213,930 is estimated for the payment of honoraria, stipends, and travel of the trainees. This will provide for the training of 72 staff members, which will meet the needs of the Bureau, including provision for turnover.

7. Fellowships for National Trainees for Country Projects. An amount of \$311,535 is estimated for this item. This will provide sufficient funds to pay stipends and travel of 350 national trainees in the training centers in Venezuela, Mexico, and Jamaica.

8. Technical Conference for National and International Personnel. An amount of \$274,490 is estimated for this item, which will provide for the travel and stipends of participants in conferences and seminars on various technical aspects of the malaria eradication campaigns. Included in the subjects to be treated at these meetings are: health education in malaria eradication; laboratory techniques; evaluation techniques; susceptibility and resistance problems; administrative methods and practices; vehicle management and maintenance; surveillance techniques; mass chemoprophylaxis; and reporting and statistical methods.

9. Technical Bulletins and Manuals. An amount of \$100,000 is estimated for this item. It will provide for the printing and distribution of comprehensive and detailed technical bulletins, manuals, and guides for use by both national and international personnel on such subjects as: spraying operations, epidemiological procedures, administrative procedures, training of sub-professional personnel, surveillance procedures, periodic reports of new scientific developments, and others as required.

10. Evaluation Surveys. The amount of \$1,854,794 is estimated for this item. It is proposed to establish the first of two malaria eradication evaluation teams in 1957. The second will be established in 1960, when most countries will be approaching the end of spraying operations.

The eradication concept requires perfection in eliminating all possible foci of a disease. The strict requirements which must be met to fulfill the definition of malaria eradication, as recommended by the Expert Committee on Malaria of WHO, make it essential that evaluation procedures be widespread and thorough, at all stages of the campaigns. The early discovery and quick elimination of foci is a sine qua non, since their existence represents a threat to the country and to its neighbors.

For these reasons, the Bureau's Advisory Committee on Malaria Eradication recommended at its II Meeting that the Bureau undertake to certify that eradication has been achieved in a formerly malarious area. The Committee felt that this certification procedure was necessary, in order to clarify for all countries concerned the exact status of the campaigns in each.

It will be the task of the evaluation survey teams to carry out the responsibilities listed above. These functions will be performed by extensive field inspections, critical analysis of data on all phases of the campaigns, and testing of the validity of the data.

The most highly competent of the available professional experts will be assigned to these teams. Each team will be composed of 12 professional and 3 clerical staff members, with provision being made for extensive duty travel.

11. Operational Assistance - Certain Country Projects. A sum of \$2,828,658 is estimated for this item. It is anticipated that the requirements of the hemisphere-wide malaria eradication campaign will include operational assistance by the Bureau to certain country projects, upon request. This operational assistance will be based upon the nature of specific requests from governments, and it is anticipated that it will include such items as: (1) financing of a percentage of national posts; (2) assumption of more than an advisory role in the execution of the national campaign; and (3) provision of certain supply and equipment items not normally furnished by international agencies.

12. Investigations and Special Applied Research. It is estimated that \$250,000 will be required for investigation and special applied research on certain problems in malaria eradication, including among others, chemoprophylaxis (before beginning extensive use of pyrimethamine); dieldrin toxicology and preventive measures; resistance studies; evaluation of equipment used in the application of insecticides; and other items as required. The investigations will be carried out by recognized research institutions on funds granted by the Bureau.

13. Contingency Reserve Fund. The amount of \$550,000 is proposed for miscellaneous contingencies which may arise during the campaign. This represents 2.4 per cent of the estimated total expenditures of the Pan American Sanitary Organization.

For the years 1957, 1958, and 1959 the amounts budgeted are: \$1,013,938, \$2,999,706, and \$3,413,842. Since the budget for 1957 is only 53.4 per cent of the amount presently available in the Special Malaria Fund, there will be a carryover into 1958 of \$885,662. This sum will be used as a Working Capital Fund to finance 1958 operations until the anticipated 1958 contributions are received. (See Annex II for details of the proposed annual expenditures for the entire program.)

The detailed schedules and justifications for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 Special Malaria Fund estimates will appear in the "Other Funds" column of the Bureau's regular budget document which will be presented to the governing bodies.

ESTIMATION OF TOTAL COST (5 YEARS) IN TERMS OF U.S. DOLLARS OF THE PROGRAM OF ERADICATION OF MALARIA IN THE AMERICAS ACCORDING TO KNOWN OR PRESUMED SOURCE OF FUNDS

Country or Territory	Total Cost 5 Years	Funds Already Appropriated		Additional Funds Needed for Local Costs, Supplies and Equipment				Cost of International Personnel
		National	International UNICEF	National		International		
				Local Costs	Supplies & Equipment	Local Costs	Supplies & Equipment	
TOTAL	\$144,406,370	\$ 80,991,373	\$ 14,234,047	\$ 22,950,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 14,620,000	\$ 8,185,950
Country								
I. Programs under way without International Aid								
Argentina	1,325,000	1,200,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
Venezuela	10,300,000	10,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Programs under way with UNICEF Aid								
Ecuador	2,998,830	1,958,000	680,000	-	-	-	110,000	250,830
El Salvador	3,272,269	2,553,759	592,000	-	-	-	-	126,510
Guatemala	3,458,455	2,328,000	832,000	-	-	-	-	298,455
Honduras	2,631,120	1,750,000	685,000	-	-	-	-	196,120
Mexico	28,774,250	20,000,000	8,400,000	-	-	-	-	374,250
Nicaragua	1,980,130	1,223,100	483,200	-	-	-	-	273,830
Panama	2,617,770	2,012,300	346,000	-	-	-	-	259,470
Paraguay	1,969,120	1,385,500	397,000	-	-	-	-	186,620
III. Programs ready with request to UNICEF								
Costa Rica	1,597,176	1,199,295	206,881	-	-	-	-	191,000
Peru (Western zone)	6,973,253	5,736,843	930,000	-	-	-	-	306,410
IV. Programs in preparation*								
Bolivia	2,350,830	150,000	-	350,000	-	1,000,000	600,000	250,830
Brazil	36,200,000	14,000,000	-	13,000,000	-	-	9,000,000	200,000
Colombia	15,421,200	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	421,200
Cuba	1,078,950	250,000	-	500,000	-	-	200,000	128,950
Haiti	5,271,750	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	850,000	421,750
Peru (Eastern zone)	3,500,000	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	500,000	(Inc. in III)
Dominican Rep.	2,653,600	2,000,000	-	-	300,000	-	150,000	203,600
Territory								
I. Programs under way without International Aid								
British Guiana (Coast)	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Programs under way with UNICEF Aid								
British Honduras	169,278	102,053	42,700	-	-	-	-	24,525
Grenada	99,850	41,700	9,000	-	-	-	-	49,150
St. Lucia	137,073	66,923	21,000	-	-	-	-	49,150
Surinam	639,350	510,000	77,700	-	-	-	-	51,650
III. Programs ready with request to UNICEF								
Jamaica	2,073,316	1,373,900	531,566	-	-	-	-	167,850
IV. Programs in preparation*								
Guadeloupe	495,750	400,000	-	100,000	-	-	35,000	60,750
British Guiana (Jungle)	174,150	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	49,150
Trinidad and Tobago	2,252,600	1,900,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	202,600
Pan American Sanitary Bureau	3,441,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,441,300

* Figures estimated by P&SB.

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAM
OF
PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU
1957 - 1965

	Total	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. International Technical Personnel Assigned to Country Projects (Including Allowance and Travel)	\$2,550,016	123,663	467,633	478,720	500,000	500,000	375,000	55,000	25,000	25,000
2. Vehicles for International Staff Assigned to Country Projects	120,920	59,050	48,930	7,770	5,170	-	-	-	-	-
3. Supplies and Equipment for Country Projects	8,779,499	67,000	948,633	1,421,103	1,454,726	1,786,517	1,599,720	1,219,650	188,100	94,050
4. Technical Direction and Coordination	1,179,497	144,849	145,566	154,082	163,000	172,000	180,000	80,000	80,000	60,000
5. Inter-Country Projects and Zone Office Supporting Services	946,139	75,034	153,108	171,497	200,000	200,000	68,750	62,750	15,000	-
6. Training Schools	525,549	154,843	180,644	110,062	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
7. Fellowships and National Trainees for Country Projects	311,535	96,275	110,370	74,890	30,000	-	-	-	-	-
8. Technical Conferences for National and International Personnel	274,490	49,440	78,350	58,900	48,900	38,900	-	-	-	-
9. Technical Bulletins and Manuals	100,000	15,000	30,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
10. Evaluation Surveys	1,854,794	42,364	126,138	136,292	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	150,000
11. Operational Assistance - Certain Country Projects	2,828,658	103,920	485,334	583,026	583,026	583,026	490,326	-	-	-
12. Investigations and Special Applied Research	250,000	32,500	125,000	92,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Contingency Reserve Fund	550,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$20,271,097	1,013,938	2,999,706	3,413,842	3,434,822	3,660,443	3,103,796	1,707,400	608,100	329,050

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ITEM 3. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR COUNTRY PROJECTS

1957 - 1965

	Total	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Brazil - Chloroquin	\$1,504,800	-	-	94,050	188,100	282,150	376,200	282,150	188,100	94,050
" - Pyrimethamine	2,812,500	-	-	-	-	937,500	937,500	937,500	-	-
Colombia - Chloroquin	376,200	-	47,025	94,050	94,050	94,050	47,025	-	-	-
" - Pyrimethamine	703,125	-	-	-	234,375	234,375	234,375	-	-	-
Costa Rica	18,480	-	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,620	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	64,680	-	18,480	18,480	18,480	9,240	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	57,750	-	16,500	16,500	16,500	8,250	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	64,680	-	18,480	18,480	18,480	9,240	-	-	-	-
Haiti	177,936	-	44,484	44,484	44,484	44,484	-	-	-	-
Honduras	56,760	-	14,190	14,190	14,190	14,190	-	-	-	-
Mexico	678,539	-	217,800	217,800	217,800	25,139	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	42,735	-	12,210	12,210	12,210	6,105	-	-	-	-
Panama	34,320	-	8,580	8,580	8,580	8,580	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	36,960	-	9,240	9,240	9,240	9,240	-	-	-	-
Peru - Chloroquin	132,000	-	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	-	-	-	-
" - Pyrimethamine	1,275,000	-	312,500	625,000	337,500	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana - Chloroquin	1,188	-	264	264	264	396	-	-	-	-
" - Pyrimethamine	21,875	-	-	15,625	6,250	-	-	-	-	-
British Honduras	3,465	-	990	990	990	495	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1,188	-	396	396	198	198	-	-	-	-
Guadaloupe	10,560	-	1,320	2,640	2,640	2,640	1,320	-	-	-
Jamaica	70,752	-	17,688	17,688	17,688	17,688	-	-	-	-
St. Lucia	2,574	-	858	858	429	429	-	-	-	-
Surinam - Chloroquin	10,032	-	2,508	2,508	2,508	2,508	-	-	-	-
" - Pyrimethamine	18,750	-	6,250	6,250	6,250	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago - Chloroquin	13,200	-	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-
" - Pyrimethamine	281,250	-	93,750	93,750	93,750	-	-	-	-	-
DRUG TOTAL	8,471,299	-	884,433	1,354,953	1,385,876	1,747,817	1,596,420	1,219,650	188,100	94,050
DIELDRIN PROTECTIVE	303,300	62,100	64,200	66,150	68,850	38,700	3,300	-	-	-
BRAZIL TRAINING	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	8,779,499	67,000	948,633	1,421,103	1,454,726	1,786,517	1,599,720	1,219,650	188,100	94,050

Basis for Calculations: Chloroquin - 1 treatment/house/year; 6.6¢ per treatment.
 Pyrimethamine - 62½¢ per person treated per year.

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