

Owing to complete absence of living accommodation, three prefabricated aluminium houses and a diesel generator were provided for the international staff working in the Malaria Eradication Programme in Amlekganj (Nepal), for which staff will pay hire charges.

Arrangements were made for the transfer of surplus equipment from certain projects to other projects where they could be more usefully employed.

WHO equipment provided to the following projects, which were completed during the year, was handed over to the governments concerned:

Strengthening of Health Education Bureau, Rangoon (Burma 21)  
Tuberculosis Control and Training Centre, Hyderabad (India 43)  
Environmental Sanitation, Kerala (India 95)  
Nursing Education (Public Health Integration), Madras (India 99)  
BCG Assessment Team (SEARO 3)

#### 4. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Co-operation with other international organizations, in the Regional Office as at Headquarters, has grown at an increasing rate in recent years because of developments both in WHO and in the United Nations family as a whole. Co-operation with bilateral and other agencies has also increased. The preceding chapters of this report and also the list of projects presented in Part III give many examples of joint work with such organizations. With these organizations WHO, in the South-East Asia Region, works closely (1) at the Regional Office level, by co-ordinating the planning of health work and by taking part in inter-secretariat meetings on administrative questions, (2) in the countries themselves at the government level, through the Area Representatives acting on behalf of the Regional Director, who help to co-ordinate the various forms of assistance to national health programmes, and finally, (3) in the field, where WHO project staff co-operate closely with the field staff of several other organizations in jointly assisted programmes.

At the Regional Office, close contact is maintained with other assisting organizations in both the planning and operation of programmes. The Area Representatives, with representatives of other agencies, take part, in most countries, in national planning meetings in order to assist in channelling the assistance being given into the most useful fields and to prevent overlapping.

Administrative co-ordination with various United Nations agencies has been maintained both by the Regional Office and by the Area Representatives through meetings in which subjects of common interest, such as office premises, salary scales of general service category staff, cost of living and rental rates in relation to post adjustment, have been discussed. Early in 1960 an opportunity was given to the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the

United Nations, who paid a visit to the Regional Office, to discuss the complete cycle and procedure for planning which are followed in preparing the annual WHO programme and budget for the Region in consultation with governments, ultimately to be a part of the proposed programme and budget estimates of WHO.

Examples of the type of projects in which field staff are working closely with staff of other agencies are the malaria eradication projects in Nepal and Indonesia (ICA); and the many jointly assisted WHO/UNICEF projects.

The main fields of co-operation with the individual organizations of the United Nations and with other agencies are reviewed below.

#### 4.1 United Nations

WHO has continued to work closely with the Resident Technical Assistance Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board. During the course of the year, the RTARs assigned to Ceylon and Indonesia visited Delhi and held discussions with WHO at the Regional Office on problems regarding the planning of jointly assisted projects in the countries concerned.

Through the RTARs and by means of a meeting, held in Delhi this year, with the Managing Director of the Special Fund of the United Nations, liaison has been maintained with the Fund, which has given general approval to two very important health projects sponsored by WHO, for which basic agreements between WHO, the governments concerned and the Fund, are now being worked out. It is hoped to stimulate further participation in major health projects by the Special Fund, and information on the rules and criteria which apply to requests sent to the Managing Director of the Fund was presented to the Regional Committee at its session held in September 1959.

At this 1959 session of the Regional Committee, concern was expressed over the fact that the amounts available for health under Technical Assistance funds were diminishing each year, and ways were suggested to health ministries for increasing their share of these funds.

#### UNICEF

A large portion of WHO's work in the Region continues to be carried out in collaboration with UNICEF, which gives major support to health programmes by way of essential supplies and equipment. Very close and fruitful co-operation is maintained with the UNICEF Asia Regional Office, the UNICEF Chiefs of Mission in the various countries and its field representatives. The cost to UNICEF for joint WHO/UNICEF activities in 1960 is approximately \$5 243 000. During the year WHO and UNICEF assisted jointly with 30 projects, primarily in the fields of malaria eradication, maternal and child health services, rural health centres and training.

In addition, the Regional Office has continued to give technical advice to UNICEF with respect to a number of supply projects for which WHO is not providing field personnel. Examples of such projects for which WHO is giving advice from the Regional Office at both the planning and supply stages are: typhus control in Afghanistan; BCG programmes in Burma, Indonesia and Thailand; maternal and child health in Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand, and tuberculosis prevalence and chemotherapy in Indonesia.

#### ECAFE

Relations with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), with its Headquarters in Bangkok, are maintained through the WHO Area Representative in Thailand. The Regional Director attended the sixteenth session of ECAFE, held in Bangkok in March, and during the course of the year WHO was also represented at ECAFE meetings dealing with economic development and planning, natural resources and statistics, as well as at the seventh session of the Committee for Co-ordination of the Investigation of the Lower Mekong Basin.

#### Specialized Agencies

Co-operation with the United Nations specialized agencies continued to cover a number of subjects relating to health, particularly nutrition (FAO), social and educational problems (UNESCO), and occupational health (ILO).

Among the various nutrition programmes which FAO and WHO have discussed during the year were the expanded nutrition programmes in India and the north-east of Thailand. WHO was represented at an FAO meeting on dairying problems held in New Delhi in December 1959 and also at the FAO technical meeting on food policy and planning held in June 1960 in Bangkok.

In October 1959 a WHO official representing both the South-East Asia and the Western Pacific Regional Offices attended a meeting of experts in the field of community development and fundamental education convened by UNESCO in Bangkok and held in connection with the UNESCO study of evaluation of community development projects in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. Another WHO observer representing both the Regions attended the Seminar on Social Research and Problems of Rural Health in South-East Asia, held in Saigon under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and FAO. A representative was also sent to the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Research Centre of the Social Implications of Industrialization, held in Calcutta in November 1959.

WHO further sent an observer to the Second Session of the Regional Association II (Asia) of the World Meteorological Organization, which was convened in Rangoon in November 1959.

#### 4.2 Bilateral Agencies

Close contact has been maintained with several bilateral agencies working in the field of health, particularly with the United States International Co-operation Administration (ICA) and the Colombo Plan.

With the ICA the Regional Office has been closely associated in programmes for malaria eradication (in Indonesia and Nepal), health education (WHO and ICA health educators working together in India in the Central Health Education Bureau and also at the state level), and in medical education (by providing visiting professors to medical schools and fellowships for training teachers in India and Indonesia). There has also been co-operation on a survey of insect-borne diseases, and ICA is increasing its interest in water supply and sanitation programmes in several countries of the Region; close co-operation was established in plans for WHO and ICA assistance in relation to the water supply and sewerage project in Greater Calcutta.

Regular contacts were maintained with countries participating in the Colombo Plan, which continued to help in the development of health programmes. The following examples are given: in Burma a professor of pathology has been assigned under the Colombo Plan to the University of Rangoon, and assistance continues with the drainage system for Mandalay; in Ceylon assistance is being extended to an Auxiliary Dental Nurses' Training Institute, to a training school for nurse-aides in Kandana and in constructing a building to house a research unit for pulmonary physiology; under advice from WHO action is being taken by Nepal to seek Colombo Plan aid from Australia for a water supply project, and also equipment for its infectious diseases hospital; under the Colombo Plan, likewise, fellowships have been given to most of the countries of the Region. Some assistance has been given in connection with the Canadian Government's programme under the Colombo Plan for supplying medical books to the libraries of medical schools in five of the countries of the Region.

Mention should also be made of the work of the Indian Aid Mission in Nepal, which has been active in assisting the establishment of maternal and child health units and particularly in providing potable water supplies. The Norwegian Mission continues its health centre in the Indian Fisheries Project.

#### 4.3 Non-Governmental and Other Organizations

Useful contacts have been maintained with several of the organizations nationally affiliated with the non-governmental organizations which are in official relations with WHO, such as the Tuberculosis Association of India, the Trained Nurses Association of India, the branches of the International Dental Federation in India and Ceylon and the national Red Cross Societies, as well as with national medical, research and public health associations.

Of interest likewise to WHO is the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Asia Foundation, which are all active in the health field in the South-East Asia Region. The Rockefeller Foundation is

notably giving assistance in medical education and research to several colleges in India; the Ford Foundation is assisting with training schemes for rural areas and with environmental sanitation programmes, and the Asia Foundation supports the medical schools in Burma and Thailand.

For lists of meetings organized by other organizations in the Region at which WHO was represented during the year see Annexes 3 and 4.

## 5. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The policy of stimulating the production of books - which provide continuous publicity for the Organization and its aims - continues to pay dividends.

The abridged edition of James Herming's "Mankind Against the Killers", first printed in India in 1957, went into its second edition in 1958 and its third edition during 1959. In 1959, for the second year in succession, this book was prescribed by the Government of Rajasthan (India) as a textbook for higher secondary schools. During the past year the Hindi edition was officially recommended for purchase by all educational institutions and training colleges in Uttar Pradesh. The sixth Indian language edition (in Assamese), which came out during the year, has been approved as a prize and library book by the Assam Government. The publishers have this year completed translations into four more Indian languages (Telugu, Kannada, Marathi and Gujrati). So far as other countries in the Region are concerned, the Tamil edition (published in 1958) has been approved by the Ceylon Educational Publications Advisory Board for use in Tamil-medium schools. The preparation of editions in Sinhalese and Burmese is under way; also, a Nepalese edition is in production.

In all these cases, publication has been undertaken as a commercial proposition by the publishers, the only financial help extended by the Regional Office has been that of paying for the cost of translations up to 100 dollars per language.

"It Happened to Me", the picture-book on auxiliary nurse-midwife training, which was published (at a total cost of \$178.50) in English, Bengali and Hindi, is now in its second year of public sale. The educational authorities in Orissa (India) have approved the book for use as a prize and library book in high schools and higher secondary schools.

A book on health progress in Nepal ("Nepal Today"), for which the text and pictures were prepared by the Regional Office, was published in May 1960 in photo-offset at the publisher's expense and without cost to the Organization.

Another publication "A Day in Ceylon" received the approval of the national health authorities and has been sent to the publishers. Here, too, the text and illustrations were prepared by the Regional Office. It is planned to extend the idea of preparing such books to other countries in the Region.

Fiscal year 1959 marked the completion of the pre-construction phase of the building program and the beginning of actual construction. Final working drawings and specifications were accepted March 26, 1959. As a member of the Program Committee for the International Conference on Scientific Information, the Director was responsible for Area III, Responsibilities of Government, Professional Societies, Universities, and Industry for Improved Information Services and Research. The Director served as Secretary of the national Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services from its organization in June 1958 to February 1959. He testified on science. South East England is the most populous of the nine official regions of England at the first level of NUTS for statistical purposes. It consists of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex. As with the other regions of England, apart from Greater London, the south east has no elected government. Eleventh session of the Regional Committee. Manila, Philippines (1960). The twelfth session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific was held in Manila, Philippines from 31 August to 05 September 1961. Français. Reports. Final report of the Regional Committee. Resolutions. WPR/RC11.R1. Nomination of the Regional Director.