



REGIONAL COMMITTEE

SEA/RC25/3 Corr.1 & Add.1

Twenty-fifth Session

30 August 1972

Provisional Agenda item 12

This document contains on pages 5 to 29 activities proposed for Bangladesh and cancels pages 21 to 23 of document SEA/RC25/3.

The proposals under the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion are reflected in Annex 1 of this document (pages 23 to 25) and will be implemented to the extent funds become available.

Annex 2 of the document (pages 27 to 29) contains additional requests which could not be accommodated within the planning allocation.

The costing of the projects proposed for Bangladesh on pages 5 to 21 requires amendment of the summaries appearing on pages (ii) and (iii) of document SEA/RC25/3. The revised summaries are, therefore, included in this document on pages 2 to 3.

It will be noted that in both documents (SEA/RC25/3 and SEA/RC25/3 Corr.1 and Add.1) new project numbers have been indicated within brackets under the existing project numbers.

REGIONAL
COMMITTEE
DOCUMENT

PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1974

CORRIGENDUM AND ADDENDUM

REVISED SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES BY SUBJECT HEADINGS (ALL FUNDS)

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	REGULAR BUDGET						OTHER SOURCES						TOTAL					
	No. of Posts			Estimated Obligations			No. of Posts			Estimated Obligations			No. of Posts			Estimated Obligations		
	72	73	74	1972	1973	1974	72	73	74	1972	1973	1974	72	73	74	1972	1973	1974
<u>PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES</u>																		
<u>Communicable Diseases</u>																		
Malaria	45	43	40	1 111 653	1 178 394	1 081 784				110 434	6 267		45	43	40	1 222 087	1 184 661	1 081 784
Tuberculosis	6	6	7	134 778	174 620	197 036	2	1		235 700	130 250	88 700	8	7	7	370 478	304 870	285 736
Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses				24 000	17 500	30 850										24 000	17 500	30 850
Bacterial Diseases	1	1	1	56 428	58 085	68 737							1	1	1	56 428	58 085	68 737
Parasitic Diseases	1			34 486	17 600	17 600							1			34 486	17 600	17 600
Virus Diseases				66 050	42 400	53 450										66 050	42 400	53 450
Smallpox	16	16	17	754 347	794 363	661 954							16	16	17	754 347	794 363	661 954
Leprosy	2	3	2	104 787	109 083	79 482							2	3	2	104 787	109 083	79 482
Veterinary Public Health				85 300	91 650	96 650	3	3	3	159 850	187 500	132 700	3	3	3	245 150	279 150	229 350
Communicable Diseases - General Activities	11	11	11	337 991	394 368	441 503	3	1	1	203 207	70 850	54 950	14	12	12	541 198	465 218	496 453
<u>Environmental Health</u>																		
Environmental Health	20	24	25	613 959	728 116	988 102	7	6	4	979 222	414 289	185 500	27	30	29	1 593 181	1 142 405	1 173 602
Occupational Health				36 100	20 400	61 100		1	2		171 400	137 100		1	2	36 100	191 800	198 200
Radiation Health	3	3	3	127 765	128 128	166 709	2			85 412	19 100	20 300	5	3	3	213 177	147 228	187 009
<u>Public Health Services</u>																		
Public Health Services	95	97	99	2 147 395	2 418 198	2 628 903	3	7	6	426 926	410 500	371 700	98	104	105	2 574 321	2 828 698	3 000 603
Nursing	28	27	21	805 042	897 671	875 551	7	7	5	378 199	423 336	336 465	35	34	26	1 183 241	1 321 007	1 212 016
Health Education	3	3	4	149 655	225 350	204 454	3	9	11	539 757	928 616	809 020	6	12	15	689 412	1 153 966	1 013 474
<u>Health Protection and Promotion</u>																		
Family Health	4	5	7	153 657	246 899	297 689	15	16	16	1 811 307	2 205 458	1 579 669	19	21	23	1 964 964	2 432 357	1 877 358
Nutrition	3	3	2	148 178	163 011	175 655							3	3	2	148 178	163 011	175 655
Dental Health				75 400	60 750	66 150			2						2	222 876	129 570	361 500
Mental Health				42 950	60 000	129 500				147 476	68 900	293 230			2	42 950	60 000	129 500
Immunology				29 200	8 750	13 600										29 200	8 750	13 600
Non-Communicable Diseases	2	2	2	99 879	130 090	173 805	1	1		95 030	77 926		3	3	2	194 909	208 016	173 805
<u>Education and Training</u>																		
Education and Training	12	10	10	692 610	669 627	700 925	16	21	19	1 525 759	1 915 839	1 736 503	28	31	29	2 216 369	2 585 466	2 437 428
<u>Other Activities</u>																		
Biology, Pharmacology and Toxicology	2	2	1	161 837	224 089	232 079							2	2	1	161 837	224 089	232 079
Vital and Health Statistics	8	8	10	188 646	225 146	346 288	1	1		23 100	28 600		9	9	10	211 746	253 746	346 288
<u>Total - Programme Activities</u>	262	264	262	8 182 093	9 084 288	9 789 556	63	74	69	6 719 379	7 058 831	5 747 857	325	338	331	14 901 472	16 143 119	15 537 413
<u>REGIONAL OFFICE</u>	103	103	104	828 480	889 861	1 020 971	4	4	4	2 285	45 980	50 982	107	107	108	870 765	935 841	1 071 953
<u>Total - Operating Programme</u>	365	367	366	9 010 573	9 974 149	10 810 527	67	78	73	6 761 664	7 104 811	5 798 839	432	445	439	15 772 237	17 078 960	16 609 366

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Project No.	Project Title	Page	Funds	Project No.	Project Title	Page	Funds
0001	Malaria Eradication	6	R	0012	Family Planning	19	FP
0002	Tuberculosis Control	6	R	0013	Nursing Advisory Services and Training	18, 28	R/Addl.
0003	Smallpox Eradication	10, 24	R/Spl.Acc.	0015	Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses Control	8	R
0004	Leprosy Control	10	R	0016	Blindness Survey	8	R
0006	Strengthening of Epidemiological Services	12	R/UNDP	0017	Production of Rehydration Fluid	8, 28	R/Addl.
0007	Public Health Engineering	12, 28	R/Addl.	0018	Strengthening of Rural Health Services	16, 28	R/Addl.
0008	Occupational Health	14	R	0019	Public Health Education	20, 28	R/Addl.
0009	Organization of Health Services and Planning	14, 28	R/Addl.	0201	Fellowships (Medical Education)	20	UNDP
0011	Pharmaceutical Quality Control	20	R				

BANGLADESH

1. MALARIA

Malaria EradicationBangladesh-0001
(2001)

To assist the malaria eradication programme.

The malaria eradication programme, assisted by WHO/USAID, started in East Pakistan in 1961, as a stage-wise campaign, covering all the rural and semi-urban areas. In 1961, a National Malaria Eradication Training Centre assisted by WHO was established at the Malaria Institute in Dacca. A plan of action is prepared every year on the basis of the plan of operation. The aim of bringing 31 zones under operation was achieved when the last three zones entered the attack phase in March 1969. Independent assessments are made yearly to determine areas for entry from attack to consolidation and from consolidation to pre-maintenance. In 1970, out of the population of 63.5 million, 20.2 million were in the attack phase, 37.5 million in the consolidation phase and 5.85 million in the pre-maintenance phase.

A pilot project for the integration of the malaria eradication programme into the general health services was completed in Zone 1 - Dinajpur - in 1967 and the area entered into pre-maintenance in 1968; Zones 5 and 6 also entered into pre-maintenance in 1970, and Zones 4, 7, 13 and 18 in 1971.

In 1972, the plan of action for Bangladesh placed 11.61 million (18%) in attack phase, 37.23 million (58%) in consolidation phase and 14.73 million (14%) in maintenance phase.

The plan from 1972 envisages the integration of the programme into the general health services, particularly those areas under the consolidation and pre-maintenance phases. A population of about 8.4 million along the international borders with India and Burma will be placed under attack phase and will continue so for many years to come.

Assistance to the project is expected to continue for some years.

Provision, 1973: One consultant for three months; one twelve-month fellowship; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One consultant for three months, \$6 000; one twelve-month fellowship, \$5 400; supplies and equipment, \$1 500.

2. TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis ControlBangladesh-0002
(1201)

To assist in developing a national tuberculosis programme integrated into the basic health services, particularly to assist in the formulation of a plan of operation, implementation, training of key personnel, and the preparation of suitable assessment methodology for the programme.

Assistance in this field was given (Pakistan 0012, 0013 and 0032) from March 1953 to January 1957. A tuberculosis training and demonstration centre was set up in Dacca and three provincial centres were established in Chittagong, Sylhet and Rajshahi. During 1951 - 1958 another national project (Tuberculosis Control, BCG) was in operation to continue BCG vaccination programme and expand it into a mass campaign.

Government gave high priority to mass BCG vaccination, and on the basis of a trial, among school children up to 10 years of age in Dacca, direct BCG vaccination was introduced for that age group.

The project is expected to continue for a number of years.

Provision, 1973: One medical officer (continued); one twelve-month fellowship; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One medical officer (continued), \$24 516; one twelve-month fellowship, \$5 400; supplies and equipment, \$1 000.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

REGULAR BUDGET				BANGLADESH	Project No.	OTHER SOURCES				Source of funds				
Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations			Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations					
72	73	74	1972			1973	1974	72	73		74	1972	1973	1974
				MALARIA										
				<u>Malaria Eradication</u>										
				Malariologist	P4									
				Short-term consultants										
				Fellowships										
				Supplies and equipment										
<u>1</u>				25 000										
				6 000	6 000									
				3 000	5 400	5 400								
				40 000	5 000	1 500								
				68 000	16 400	12 900								
				TUBERCULOSIS										
				<u>Tuberculosis Control</u>										
				Medical officer	P4									
				Fellowships										
				Supplies and equipment										
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		4 000	21 608	24 516								
				2 600	5 400	5 400								
				500	1 000	1 000								
				7 100	28 008	30 916								

BANGLADESH

3. VENEREAL DISEASES AND TREPONEMATOSES

Venereal Diseases and
Treponematoses ControlBangladesh-0015
(1101)

To assist in reorganizing the programme.

Previous WHO assistance (Pakistan 0016 - Venereal Disease Centre, Chittagong) was from 1956 to 1959, under EPTA. A serologist and a public health nurse were provided, and as a result of this project, a Venereal Disease Control Demonstration and Training Centre was established at Chittagong.

In 1972, a consultant will be provided to review the situation.

4. BACTERIAL DISEASES

Production of Rehydration FluidBangladesh-0017
(1401)

To assist in producing rehydration fluid at the Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca, and to train national staff.

In 1972, two consultants will study the feasibility of producing rehydration fluid and will assist in drawing up a plan of action.

Assistance is expected to continue until the end of 1977 in the first instance.

Provision, 1973: Two six-month fellowships; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: Two six-month fellowships, \$6 600; supplies and equipment, \$1 000. Under "Additional Projects", one consultant for two months (see Annex 2).

5. VIRUS DISEASES

Blindness SurveyBangladesh-0016
(8401)

To assist with a survey of blindness and to recommend a comprehensive plan of action.

Blindness in Bangladesh is considered to be one of the health problems. There are, however, no statistics available to show the extent of the disease and the causes. Xerophthalmia is considered to be one of the major causes of blindness; also, the percentage of active trachoma cases in the country is estimated to be about 2%.

In 1972, a consultant is being provided to survey the situation.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

REGULAR BUDGET				BANGLADESH	Project No.	OTHER SOURCES				Source of funds			
Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations			Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations				
72	73	74	1972			1973	1974	72	73		74	1972	1973
				VENEREAL DISEASES AND TREPONEMATOSES <u>Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses Control</u> Short-term consultant BACTERIAL DISEASES <u>Production of Rehydration Fluid</u> Short-term consultants Fellowships Supplies and equipment	0015 (1101)								
			<u>2 000</u>										
				8 000 500 ----- 8 500 -----	6 600 1 000 ----- 7 600 -----	6 600 1 000 ----- 7 600 -----							
				VIRUS DISEASES <u>Blindness Survey</u> Short-term consultant	0016 (8401)								
			<u>2 000</u>										

BANGLADESH

6. SMALLPOX

Smallpox EradicationBangladesh-0003
(1801)

To assist in developing the smallpox eradication programme.

The project (previously Pakistan 0041) originally started in 1961 and was re-activated in 1967.

Between March and May 1972, WHO seconded to UNROD six consultants for the smallpox eradication programme, totalling 10 man-months, and since May one of them has been assigned permanently as WHO Medical Officer, supported by an Administrative Assistant. A second medical officer will be provided from September this year, when a consultant from HQ will help in strengthening smallpox activities in one of the endemic provinces. WHO-assisted training courses for supervisory staff of four districts will be held. A search for cases throughout the country has been initiated and in the areas where outbreaks are occurring, emphasis is being placed on vaccination, prompt reporting, surveillance, containment action, epidemiological investigation and training of local staff. Considerable progress has been made since February. Supplies and equipment, partly financed by UNROD and UNICEF, have been provided as well as subsidy for local costs.

WHO is giving assistance for the local production and testing of freeze-dried vaccine, and vaccine has also been provided through bilateral sources. A consultant was assigned for two months to assess the requirements in terms of personnel and equipment and the facilities available for vaccine production; equipment is being provided by WHO, partly financed by UNROD and UNICEF. Support is being given for the setting up of a laboratory for smallpox diagnosis.

Assistance to the project is expected to continue at least till 1975.

Provision, 1973: Two medical officers and one administrative assistant (all continued); one twelve-month fellowship; subsidy; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: Two medical officers and one administrative assistant (all continued), \$57 927; supplies and equipment, \$10 000. Under the "Special Account for Smallpox Eradication", one consultant for six months and subsidy (see Annex 1).

7. LEPROSY

Leprosy ControlBangladesh-0004
(1301)

To assist in the formulation and implementation of a national leprosy control programme, integrated into the general health services. Emphasis will be placed on the training of key personnel and on the establishment and implementation of a simple methodology for assessment and supervision.

On the basis of the epidemiological situation in some areas with high endemicity of leprosy, a specialized programme may be necessary in the beginning.

Plans for a control programme were drawn up in 1959/60. A national leprosy control project (Pakistan 0039) was started in 1961, to collect epidemiological data on leprosy, to study leprosy control methodology in a pilot area, to assess the results of the programme already undertaken and to prepare a comprehensive plan of leprosy control programme integrated into general health services. Training and orientation for undergraduates and paramedical personnel in simple leprosy control procedures were undertaken.

The project is expected to continue for a number of years.

Provision, 1973: One leprologist (continued); one twelve-month fellowship; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One leprologist (continued), \$26 147; supplies and equipment, \$1 000.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

REGULAR BUDGET				BANGLADESH			Project No.	OTHER SOURCES				Source of funds	
Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations					Number of Posts			Estimated Obligations		
72	73	74	1972	1973	1974		72	73	74	1972	1973	1974	
						SMALLPOX							
						<u>Smallpox Eradication</u>	0003 (1801)						
2	2	2	27 400	46 017	54 356	Medical officers	P4						
1	1	1	3 000	3 024	3 571	Administrative assistant	ND5						
—	—	—	—	—	—								
3	3	3	30 400	49 041	57 927								
—	—	—	—	—	—								
				5 400		Fellowships							
			14 000	25 000		Subsidy							
			34 000	10 000	10 000	Supplies and equipment							
			—	—	—								
			78 400	89 441	67 927								
			—	—	—								
						LEPROSY							
						<u>Leprosy Control</u>	0004 (1301)						
1	1	1	20 000	23 233	26 147	Leprologist	P4						
			2 000	5 400		Fellowships							
			3 000	1 000	1 000	Supplies and equipment							
			—	—	—								
			25 000	29 633	27 147								
			—	—	—								

BANGLADESH

8. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Strengthening of Epidemiological ServicesBangladesh-0006
(1001)

To assist in the establishment and implementation of epidemiological control and surveillance of infectious diseases of public health importance.

In the first instance, emphasis will be placed on the

- (1) Collection and evaluation of the epidemiological data for re-evaluation of the action undertaken;
- (2) Strengthening of epidemiological surveillance activity (training of the key personnel);
- (3) Strengthening of a simple, efficient recording and reporting system, and
- (4) Feasibility of the preparation of the integrated legislative act, including minimum requirement for control action against epidemiological diseases of the first priority.

The project is expected to continue for some years.

Provision, 1973: One epidemiologist (continued); supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One epidemiologist (continued), \$24 516; supplies and equipment, \$1 000.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Public Health EngineeringBangladesh-0007
(3001)

To assist in the planning, organization and administration of a national environmental health programme and, more specifically, to provide technical advice and guidance in the expansion of the national community water supply and other environmental health programmes.

A consultant was assigned in 1972 under the inter-country project SEARO 0064 (Development of Community Water Supply Programme) to assess the water supply and other sanitation services. Further consultants will be provided to assess the need for the development of public health engineering laboratory services as well as the establishment of a research institute in this field and to study the support needed in the expansion of post-graduate studies in sanitary engineering. It is also proposed to provide in 1972 one public health engineer and one sanitarian to help with the planning, design, execution and maintenance of community water supply and sanitation facilities.

Assistance to the project is expected to continue for a number of years.

Provision, 1973: One public health engineer and one sanitarian (continued); supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One public health engineer and one sanitarian (continued), \$41 645; supplies and equipment, \$5 000. Under "Additional Projects", supplies and equipment (see Annex 2).

BANGLADESH

10. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Occupational HealthBangladesh-0008
(5201)

To assist in controlling health hazards in industry.

In 1973, a consultant will review the status of occupational health in industry and will advise on the development of an industrial hygiene unit at the central level.

Assistance to the project is expected to continue for some years.

Provision, 1973: One consultant for one month; one nine-month fellowship.

Provision, 1974: One nine-month fellowship, \$4 350.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Organization of Health Services and PlanningBangladesh-0009
(4001)

To assist in establishing and strengthening a sound organization for health planning in the Ministry of Health, in training personnel in health planning, in developing a health information system, including evaluation, in planning efficient integrated rural health services, including development of a referral system, and in planning health and manpower studies with the aim of improving the delivery of medical care with emphasis on rural areas.

In 1972, a group of health planners and administrators will be sent on a study tour to observe the organization and planning of integrated health services in two countries.

The activities of the project will be co-ordinated with those of Bangladesh-0018 (Strengthening of Rural Health Services).

The project is expected to continue for a number of years.

Provision, 1973: One public health administrator/planner and one medical records officer (continued); supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One public health administrator/planner and one medical records officer (continued), \$46 876; one twelve-month fellowship, \$5 400; supplies and equipment, \$5 000. Under "Additional Projects", one twelve-month fellowship (see Annex 2).

BANGLADESH

(b) Strengthening of Rural
Health ServicesBangladesh-0018
(4402)

To assist in establishing and strengthening integrated health programmes for rural areas (Thana Centres etc.), including the planning and implementation of training programmes for professional and auxiliary health workers.

In 1972, it is proposed to start the training of uni-purpose workers from different specialized programmes in order to convert them into multi-purpose workers.

The project activities will be co-ordinated with those of Bangladesh-0009 (Organization of Health Services and Planning).

The project is expected to continue for a number of years.

Provision, 1973: One medical officer, one auxiliary health training officer and one public health nurse educator (all continued); participants; supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One medical officer, one auxiliary health training officer and one public health nurse educator (all continued), \$75 005; one consultant for three months, \$6 000; supplies and equipment, \$5 000. Under "Additional Projects", one consultant for three months (see Annex 2).

BANGLADESH

12. NURSING

Nursing Advisory Services
and TrainingBangladesh-0013
(4401)

To assist in assessing the nursing-midwifery component of health services, particularly in the rural areas, and in the further development of nursing services and education.

Assistance will start in 1972 with the assignment of (1) a WHO nurse adviser at national level to advise and assist the Superintendent of Nursing Services in assessing existing nursing needs and resources, in planning for the nursing component of health services, in determining the nursing personnel system required for the delivery of these services, and in developing educational programmes essential for preparing these nursing personnel; and (2) a WHO public health nurse educator at the College of Nursing, Dacca, to assist in developing post-basic educational programmes to prepare nurse teachers, administrators, public health nurse supervisors and, later, clinical specialists. Subsequently, a nurse midwife educator will be assigned to assist schools, hospitals, and rural health units, especially with the development of the maternal and child health services, family planning and midwifery components of service and education.

The staff in this project will work closely with those in project Bangladesh-0018 (Strengthening of Rural Health Services).

Nurses in senior positions will be sent on short study tours; the twelve-month fellowship is for a work-study programme and the long-term fellowship for a post-basic B.Sc. course.

The project is expected to continue for some years.

Provision, 1973: One nurse adviser and one public health nurse educator (continued); supplies and equipment.

Provision, 1974: One nurse adviser, one public health nurse educator (continued) and one nurse midwife educator from mid-1974, \$57 702; one twentyfour-month, one twelve-month and two four-month fellowships, \$20 800; supplies and equipment, \$6 000. Under "Additional Projects", three twelve-month fellowships (see Annex 2).

BANGLADESH

13. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a) Public Health Education Bangladesh-0019
(6401)

To assist in strengthening the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine in the Medical College, Dacca, and in instituting a DPH Course at the Institute of Public Health.

The project (previously Pakistan 0037) was initiated in 1966 and a plan of operation was signed in 1967.

In 1972, it is planned to assign a consultant to Bangladesh to review the undergraduate curriculum in preventive and social medicine in eight medical colleges to make plans for its improvement and for possible WHO/UNDP assistance, and to explore the possibility of instituting a post-graduate course in public health and/or epidemiology at the Public Health Institute, Dacca, and other post-graduate institutions.

Provision, 1973: One twelve-month and one ten-month fellowships.

Provision, 1974: Two consultants for three months each, \$12 000; three twelve-month fellowships, \$16 200; supplies and equipment, \$2 000. Under "Additional Projects", supplies and equipment (see Annex 2).

(b) Fellowships (Medical Education) (UNDP) Bangladesh-0201
(6241)

To train national personnel.

Provision, 1973: Ten months and six months continuing costs of two fellowships.

14. BIOLOGY, PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

Pharmaceutical Quality Control Bangladesh-0011
(7401)

To assist in the re-organization and development of medical stores and supply services.

In 1972, a consultant was provided to study the present methods for the purchase, storage and distribution of drugs, medical supplies and equipment and to advise on any re-organization that may be considered necessary in the management of the medical stores.

The project is expected to continue for some years.

Provision, 1973: One consultant for six months.

Provision, 1974: One consultant for six months, \$12 000.

ANNEX 1

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR SMALLPOX ERADICATION

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR SMALLPOX ERADICATION

BANGLADESH

Smallpox Eradication

Bangladesh-0003
(1801)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.

Proposed, 1974: One consultant for six months, \$12 000;
subsidy, \$25 000.

(Expressed in US Dollars)

	Project No.	No. of Posts			Estimated Expenditure		
		72	73	74	1972	1973	1974
BANGLADESH							
<u>Smallpox Eradication</u>	0003 (1801)						
Short-term consultant							12 000
Subsidy							25 000
						-----	37 000

Total - BANGLADESH							37 000

ANNEX 2

**ADDITIONAL PROJECTS REQUESTED BY GOVERNMENTS AND NOT
INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME AND BUDGET ESTIMATES**

BANGLADESH

1. BACTERIAL DISEASES

Production of Rehydration Fluid Bangladesh-0017
(1401)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
One consultant for two months, \$4 000.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Public Health Engineering Bangladesh-0007
(3001)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
Supplies and equipment, \$1 500.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Organization of Health Bangladesh-0009
Services and Planning (4001)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
One twelve-month fellowship, \$5 400.

(b) Strengthening of Rural Bangladesh-0018
Health Services (4002)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
One consultant for three months, \$6 000.

4. NURSING

Nursing Advisory Services and Bangladesh-0013
Training (4401)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
Three twelve-month fellowships, \$16 200.

5. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Public Health Education Bangladesh-0019
(6401)

To supplement the provision made under the Regular budget.
Supplies and equipment, \$2 000.

