

DESA

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) - COORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

11 MAY - 31 OCT 1973

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

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UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>5-1915</u>
BOX	<u>31</u>
FILE	<u>6</u>
ACC.	<u>TE 210(2)WHO</u>

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Human Resources Section /
Asia and Middle East Branch

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

8 NOV 1973

PROGRAMME POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CONTROL NO.

BOITE POSTALE 345

VIENTIANE, LAOS

11/25A

Téléphone : 2342 2501

Référence

LAO/73/014

Letter No. 1509

31 October 1973

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL

6 - NOV 1973

ACTION TO:

Télégrammes : UNDEVPRO-Vientiane

3. PUT AWAY

INITIALS

☐ BRING FORWARDED

ON

DAY

MONTH

YR.

Dear Mr. Van der Heide,

Subject : LAO/73/014 - Rehabilitation Planning Mission

I refer to my letter PRO 301/RH 1451 of 11 October 1973 concerning the proposed joint mission to plan further rehabilitation activities in Laos. Please find enclosed for your information four copies of the draft project document. I anticipate that the official submission will be forthcoming in the very near future.

It is intended to field the mission in December 1973 if possible, so that plans for the future can be made before the completion of the current project executed by OTC; LAO/68/001 - Social Services. I would be grateful for any comments you may have on the document, and hope very much that you will be able to provide a representative by the date foreseen.

I look forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

RECEIVED

NOV 7 1973

OTC

Kenneth D. Luke
Resident Representative

Mr. W. Van der Heide
Acting Deputy Director
Asia and the Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
United Nations - New York

cc.- Mr. Rajendra Coomaraswamy
Assistant Administrator and Director
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Far East
UNDP - New York

cc: 11/8/73 G. Wen

RECORDS CONTROL RM. 2074

Encl. to Ltr. Dated

81/10/73

From:

K. D. Luke

File:

TE 210 (2) W40

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

PROJET DU GOUVERNEMENT ROYAL DU LAOS

Titre : Mission de Planification d'un Programme général
de Réhabilitation

Numéro du Projet : LAO/73/014/A/01/14

Durée : Un mois

Secteur : 20 Politiques et Planification Economique

Sous-Secteur : 2010 Planification Economique et Sociale Générale

Organisme Coopérateur du Gouvernement : Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération
Commissariat Général au Plan

Organisation chargée de l'exécution : Organisation Mondiale de la Santé
(O.M.S.)

Date de soumission : 1 novembre 1973

Date de mise en route : 1 décembre 1973

Contribution du Gouvernement : sans objet

Contribution du PNUD : US.\$ 6.940

Approuvé : _____
au nom du Gouvernement

Date

au nom de l'Organisation chargée
de l'exécution

Date

au nom du PNUD

Date

I. ORIGINE ET RENSEIGNEMENTS COMPLEMENTAIRES

A. Justification du Projet

Le Gouvernement Royal du Laos a bénéficié de l'assistance du PNUD pour la poursuite de son Programme de Réhabilitation des Handicapés Physiques grâce à deux projets: LAO/68/001 "Services Sociaux (prothèses)" exécuté par le Bureau de l'Assistance Technique des Nations Unies et LAO/68/016 "Réhabilitation des Handicapés Physiques" exécuté par l'OMS.

Le Gouvernement est toutefois conscient de la portée limitée de ces deux projets et des besoins accrus que comporte la réhabilitation dans une situation d'après-guerre. Pour cette raison le Gouvernement Royal du Laos souhaite procéder à une réévaluation des divers aspects du problème, en définir l'importance et planifier des mesures intégrées répondant aux besoins des divers aspects de la réhabilitation, y compris celle des Handicapés Physiques dans la période de paix.

Le Gouvernement demande donc qu'une mission conjointe comprenant un représentant de chacune des organisations : OMS, OTC et BIT soit constituée pour définir les problèmes de réhabilitation qui se posent, considérer les études et rapports sur les travaux déjà achevés au Laos en ce domaine, faire des recommandations et préparer un ou plusieurs projets appropriés pour la mise en application de ces recommandations.

La Mission maintiendra une étroite collaboration avec le Représentant Résident du PNUD au Laos et son Bureau qui participeront aux travaux de la Mission au fur et à mesure des nécessités, ainsi qu'avec le FISE pour toutes questions relevant de sa compétence. La durée de la mission sera d'un mois.

B. Cadre Institutionnel

sans objet

C. Disposition concernant les activités consécutives prévues par le Gouvernement

sans objet

D. Autres activités connexes

sans objet

E. Assistance future du PNUD

Elle dépendra des recommandations de la Mission.

II. OBJECTIFS DU PROJET

A. Objectifs à long-terme

Les objectifs à long-terme du projet sont la réhabilitation de toutes les catégories de population qui en ont besoin d'une manière ou d'une autre, mais particulièrement, la population qui a souffert de l'état de guerre, y compris les handicapés physiques.

B. Objectifs à court-terme

Le but immédiat de ce projet est de constituer une mission préparatoire de planification composée de représentants de l'OMS, OTC, et BIT dont les tâches seront :

1. Etudier les besoins du Pays dans les divers domaines de la réhabilitation, y compris celle des handicapés physiques.
2. Evaluer l'importance et la portée des problèmes de réhabilitation.
3. Recommander les mesures pratiques pour répondre à ces besoins, tenant compte des activités entreprises dans le cadre des 2 projets de réhabilitation déjà existants et les rapports déjà rédigés sur ces derniers.
4. Définir les conditions préalables à une assistance du PNUD répondant aux recommandations de la Mission.
5. Préparer un ou plusieurs documents de projet détaillé(s) pour le ou les projets envisagé(s).

III. PLAN D'EXECUTION

<u>Activités du Projet</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Période proposé</u>
- Entretien avec les responsables des Services gouvernementaux intéressés, visites aux projets existants.	Vientiane avec déplacement en provinces	Décembre 1973 Janvier 1974
- Etude des rapports déjà rédigés, préparation des documents de projet pour l'avenir.		

IV. BUDGET DU PROJET

BUDGET CONCERNANT LA CONTRIBUTION DU PNUD (en dollars des Etats-Unis)

Pays : LAOS

Titre du Projet : Mission de Planification d'un Programme général de Réhabilitation

No. du Projet : LAO/73/014/A/01/14

	Total	1973
	\$	\$
50. <u>Elément Divers</u>		
53. Autres Dépenses	6.940	6.940
59. Total pour l'élément	6.940	6.940
99. <u>Total Général</u>	6.940	6.940

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

OCT 23 1973

Drafted: C. Reid/pl *CSR*
Cleared: Mr. van der Heide *vdH*
cc: Mr. Basu
Mr. Kouwenhoven

18 October 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

Mr. Sergiji Makiedo, Assistant Administrator and
Director, Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean
and the Middle East, UNDP

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation *BN*

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC 72/008 - Water Supply and Sewerage Systems for Sana'a
and Hodeidah (WHO)

We refer to the summary of the above WHO project which was submitted to us by the Resident Representative under cover of his letter dated 9 August 1973. We have reviewed this document, and our comments are as follows:

We have received only the summary of the project, and are, therefore, not in a position to submit detailed comments on the request. WHO, the Executing Agency, would be in a position to comment substantively on the project.

However, we note that the project has the merit of viewing sewerage collection simultaneously with water supply problems. The two are closely related, especially in Sana'a and Hodeidah. We might add that the water supply and sewerage programmes should be co-ordinated with the road construction programmes to ensure that existing streets are not torn up when laying water supply and sewerage lines, thus necessitating re-paving of the streets.

We refer to the Town Planning Project (YAR/69/013) and should like to stress that the proposed activities in preparation of water supply and sewerage systems should be co-ordinated with the master plans prepared for Sana'a and Hodeidah under this project. We would be interested in collaborating with WHO in the formulation of the project document, and in review and evaluation missions to provide inputs relating to physical planning, and the co-ordination of water supply and sewerage systems with the master plans for Sana'a and Hodeidah.

Also, we would like to mention that the Bureau of Water and Environmental Resources Research at the University of Oklahoma has started a programme for "Lower Cost Methods of Water and Waste Treatment in Less Developed Countries". Perhaps, in a project such as this one, it may be desirable to seek the collaboration of this Bureau.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

Mr. Bagnat El Tawil,
Acting Director, Office of Technical Cooperation
Department of Social and Economic Affairs

FROM:

Sergije Makiedo, Assistant Administrator and
Director, Regional Bureau for Europe,
Mediterranean and the Middle East

SUBJECT:

Country: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Title of Project Document: Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Damascus,
SYR/72/012.

1. I attach one copy of a project document, which has been received from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, together with fifteen copies of a summary of this project document. I should be grateful to receive the detailed comments of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on this project document.

2. The Area Officer to whom this project has been assigned is Damian Lascu, Ext. 5039.

Date: 17 October 1973

FILE NO.: DP/SYR/72/012

SENDER'S TELEPHONE EXTENSION: 5039

TE 210 (2) WHO

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1093
OCT 22 1973
OTC

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project Summary*

GOVERNMENT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Project Title:	<u>Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Damascus</u>
Number:	SYR/72/012
Sector:	Health (25)
Subsector:	Education in Pharmacology (2560)
Date of submission:	September 1973
Proposed starting date for full project operations:	1 January 1974
Proposed duration:	three years
Proposed Government co-operating Agency:	Ministry of Higher Education/Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Damascus
Amount requested from the UNDP	US\$ 105,000
Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution:	in kind: <u>L.S. 511,000</u> local currency

I. Background

1. The Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Damascus offers a five-year programme leading to the degree of a Bachelor of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry which must be taken following the completion of the preparatory year in the Faculty of Science. The total enrolment of pharmacy is 810 students in 1973, about 100 of whom are expected to finish with graduation in 1973.

2. The Government is taking active steps to further develop the Faculty and to remedy the present shortage in pharmaceutical manpower possessing postgraduate training. Out of the total of 1,376 Syrian pharmacists, about 45 have undergone postgraduate training or possess a Ph.D. All of them received their master's or Ph.D. in a non-Syrian university. The demand for pharmacists will increase with the further development of the National Health Services and the National Pharmaceutical Industry. For these reasons, the curriculum of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Damascus will be upgraded.

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP ON ITS MERITS.

II. The Project

3. This project appears in section II of the Country Programme document for the Syrian Arab Republic approved in January 1973 for the years 1972-1976.

4. The project is intended to assist in the development of the Faculty of Pharmacy in view of its plans to provide postgraduate training and possibilities for the achievement of a master's degree or a Ph.D. for a limited number of qualified students.

5. The project is expected to have a direct bearing on the Government's planning activities in such high priority areas as health and manpower development, with special reference to studies and research in pharmacology.

6. The immediate objectives of the project are as follows:

- (i) To assist in the establishment of a laboratory for the pursuance of pharmacological studies in laboratory animals.
- (ii) To assist in the organization of training facilities for postgraduate students in applied pharmacology.
- (iii) To assist in the implementation of pharmacological research and training in this laboratory.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP

	Total	
	m/m	US\$
<u>Project Personnel</u>		
<u>Experts</u>		
Experimental Pharmacology Consultant	12	30,000
Consultant in Pharmacy Education	1	2,500
Component Total	13	32,500
<u>Equipment</u>		
Expendable Equipment)		
Non-expendable Equipment)		71,900
Component Total		71,900
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Reporting Costs		600
Component Total		600
GRAND TOTAL		105,000

B. Proposed Government counterpart contribution in kind

<u>Project Personnel</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	<u>m/m</u>	<u>L.S.</u>
Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy	36	54,000
Pharmacologist (counterpart to Pharmacology Consultant)	36	43,200
Pharmacologist	36	43,200
Assistant Pharmacologist	36	21,600
Assistant Pharmacologist	36	21,600
Assistant Pharmacologist	36	21,600
Assistant Pharmacologist	36	21,600
Technician	36	14,400
Technician	36	14,400
Technician	36	14,400
Technician	36	14,400
Technician	36	14,400
Secretary/typist	36	10,800
Storekeeper	36	10,800
Clerk	36	10,800
Clerk	36	10,800
Cleaner	36	9,000
Cleaner	36	9,000
Component Total	<u>648</u>	<u>360,000</u>
Equipment		
Expendable	}	
Non expendable		30,000
Premises		<u>100,000</u>
Component Total		<u>130,000</u>
Miscellaneous		
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		15,000
Sundry		<u>6,000</u>
Component Total		<u>21,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>511,000</u>

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

17 October 1973

TO:

Mr. Baghat El-Tawil,
Acting Director, Office of Technical Cooperation
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Date: 19 __

FILE NO.: DP/SYR/72/017

OM:

Sergije Makiedo, Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Europe,
Mediterranean and the Middle East

SENDER'S TELEPHONE EXTENSION: 5039

SUBJECT:

Country: SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Title of Project Document: Faculty of Dental Medicine, University of Damascus.

1. I attach one copy of a project document which has been received from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, together with fifteen copies of a summary of this project document. I should be grateful to receive the detailed comments of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on this project document.

2. The Area Officer to whom this project has been assigned is Damian Lascu, Ext. 5039.

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1092
OCT 22 1973
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*last rec'd
UNDP
at sent
in separate
envelope
↓
proceed
rec'd
7/XI*

132

RECORDS CONTROL

JAN 29 1974

*not rec'd
reported
for UNDP*

10/27

*Mr. Vander Heide
Miss Reid*

18/8

*proceed record
7 Nov 73*

TE 210 (2) WHO

Cleared in draft: Mr. G. Bernard

Cleared: Mrs. G. Korn

cc: Mr. D. Oliden Lopez Reg, Rep, UNDP

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDED
OCT 24 1973

22 October 1973

Mr. Gabriel Valdes S., Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America
United Nations Development Programme

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 210(2)WHD

GUATEMALA - United Food Control Laboratory
GUA- 72/004/B/01/14

1. Further to our memorandum of 12 June, we have now received a copy of the complete draft project document. In this respect, we wish to offer you now our additional comments, as promised in our above-mentioned memorandum.
2. We find this project sound and very well conceived. The Project Document is explicit and well prepared and puts the project in an adequate socio-economic perspective by indicating the favourable impact it will have in the protection of the population's health as well as for assuring the quality standards of the Guatemalan food exports. The document submitted also indicates that the country suffers extensive losses of fresh and processed food for lack of adequate technical knowledge.
3. Even though the project is very well prepared, we would like to introduce one remark about its implementation. It seems to us that a successful implementation will depend, in this case, from several factors, i.e., (i) a decision from the Government as to the creation and operation of the Laboratory; (ii) the effective availability of national financing resources; and (iii) the Government's ability to provide the necessary personnel. The national institutional arrangement is, therefore a serious key factor. Since the project document mentions the creation of a "Coordinating Committee" whose task would be to establish a close relationship between the governmental agencies and the Laboratory, we assume that the executing agencies (World Health Organization, and Pan American Health Organization) are aware of this situation.
4. Finally, it is understood that such a laboratory should be in a position to proceed to food analysis, develop methods and technical as well as administrative mechanisms in order to enforce food quality control programmes, advise the food process industry and guide the required research on problems of sanitary quality and nutritional characteristics of fresh and processed food.
5. In view of the reasons expressed under para. 1 and the above considerations, we do not hesitate to give this project our full support.

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECEIVED

Received
18/10
JAC.

OCT 18 1973

TO: Mrs. Carmen F. Korn, Chief
A: Human Resources Projects Section, ELAIP/OTC

SHR/ELAIP/OTC 7 October 1973

THROUGH: Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge
S/C DE: Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPFP

REFERENCE: UNE 210 (2) WHO

FROM: Augusto Silvany, Economic Affairs Officer
DE: Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPFP

SUBJECT: GUATEMALA - United Food Control Laboratory
OBJET: GUA-72/004/B/01/14

RECORDS CONTROL
OCT 24 1973

1. The purpose of the project is to develop the technical and administrative capacity of the Country to establish a sound system of food quality control. This will improve the food process methods, the food quality and in the long term will assure a more effective protection of the population health and quality standards of Guatemala's food exports.

2. The projects envisages as immediate objectives the creation of a United Food Control Laboratory. This Laboratory should be then able to perform food analysis, to develop methods and technical and administrative mechanisms to enforce food quality control programmes, to advise the food process industry as well as guide the required research on problems of sanitary quality and nutritional characteristics of fresh and processed food. The assistance envisaged should assure in addition to the technical assistance on food quality control the creation of the institutional framework required which includes: a) creation of the United Food Control Laboratory b) definition of its relationships with other dependencies of the Ministry of Health and government; c) creation of a coordinating Committee specifically for coordinating this assistance and (d) definition of the regulations revisions required. The project, also includes training programme for professionals and intermediary level technicians and an equipment component. The executing agencies are the World Health Organization (WHO), Pan American Health Organization (PANHO). The governmental counterpart agency is the Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social (Dirección General de Servicios de Salud). The total contribution being requested from the UNDP is US\$458,768 to pay for one Director for the project for 4 years (US\$120,000), equipments (US\$277,000), training component. (US\$28,200) and miscellaneous (US\$33,569). In addition to this are projected more US\$550,000 as direct contribution from PANHO/WHO to pay for experts (US\$182,800), technicians (US\$83,200), equipment (US\$94,000), the rest for miscellaneous (US\$66,000). The government contribution is estimated at Q569,800. The project duration is 4 years, starting on January 1974.

3. Our first reaction to this project - as we indicated on 30 May 1973 is the most favourable one. The project document is well prepared and deal with all the elements of the project in a very explicit way. The general background is soundly prepared and it puts the project in an adequate socio-economic perspective, by indicating the favourable impact of this project for the protection of the country's population health as well as for assuring the quality standards of the Guatemalan food exports (in 1970 processed food products constituted almost 60% of the country's export). It is assumed that the expansion of the food exports may be limited by the low standard quality of food industry. The project also indicates that there are extensive losses of fresh as well as processed food due to the lack of adequate technical knowledge. Within this framework we confirm

our previous recommendation to support this project.

4. Specifically on the basic elements of the project the document is also very well designed. The only specific remark which we have is about the project implementation. It seems to us that its successful implementation will depend on the creation and operation of the United Laboratory which require certain governmental decisions, effective availability of national financing resources and the capacity to mobilize the personnel indicated in the project document. The national institutional arrangement will be therefore a key factor. We believe that the executing agencies are aware of this situation because the project document indicated the creation of a specific Coordinating Committee for establishing the coordination among all the governmental agencies involved and the to-be-created United Laboratory.

UNITED NATIONS
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



NATIONS UNIES
MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1973
SHR/ELAIP/OTC

TO: Mrs. Carmen F. Korn, Chief
A: Human Resources Projects Section, ELAIP/OTC

DATE: 16 October 1973

THROUGH: Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge
S/C DE for Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPSP

REFERENCE: TE 210(2)

WHO

FROM: Augusto Silvany, Economic Affairs Officer
DE: Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPSP

SUBJECT: EL SALVADOR - Environmental Sanitation
OBJET: ELS-73/002/A/01/14

Received 18/10
for Cecelia

1. This project deals with a very important problem in the Latin American countries - lack of adequate water supply and sewage systems as well as garbage collection system. The absence of these facilities is one of the contributing factors in the spread of contagious diseases and represents a constant danger to the lives of the population in El Salvador.
2. The objective of this project is to assist the Ministry of Health in its nation-wide programme to create these facilities (programme of environmental sanitation). The immediate objectives of this project are to:
 - (a) strengthen the national institutional framework relating to sanitation problem;
 - (b) increase the number of rural and urban people provided with water supply and water system
 - (c) improve the garbage collection system of the major urban areas; and
 - (d) improve food quality through inspections and controls.

The project will involve 36 m/m of a sanitary engineer, fellowship and training component and a small equipment component. This will represent a total of US\$106,200 to be financed by the UNDP. The Government counterpart contribution is estimated at 9,322,500 colones.

3. This project included in the Country Programme for El Salvador and it also fits in the Health and Sanitation programmes defined in the National Development Plan. On the basis of this information we have no doubt that the general objectives of the project are consistent with developmental sectoral objective established by the country. Therefore the project should be supported by its social importance.

4. About the immediate objectives of this project we have however s specific comment. We find that this project alone will not necesarrily achieve these objectives (see 2 - (a), (b), (c) and (d). Although we agree that this project may very well fulfil (a)(improvement of the institutional arrangements to deal with those problems of environmental sanitation), we cannot see as equally attainable (b) and (c) without additional measures. Namely we find that the increase of the number of people with water supply services, sewage systems as well as garbage collection system will require investment expenditures, which are not clearly indicated in the project summary. It seems therefore that this assistance project will instead, assure the preparation of supporting studies as well as of specific investment projects to create and/or enlarge, those missing/sanitary services. Although we do not have enough background information it seems that these remarks should be

kept in mind. Notwithstanding we find as valid immediate objectives the strengthening of the institutional system dealing with environmental sanitation including the training of national sanitation engineers.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

LGK 16/10/73
L. G. Kerenyi/FR

CLEARANCE:

Mrs. Carmen F. Korn

Dr. Nafis Sadik, Acting Chief
Programme Division
United Nations Fund for Population
Activities

cc: Mr. Octavio Cabello

16 October 1973

(2) E200(2) WH2

SO 322 VENE

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Cooperation

VENEZUELA - Request by the Government for a project de-
velopment mission. (VEN/73/PO1/A/33/14).

1. With reference to Mr. Donayre's memorandum of 28 September 1973 on the above-mentioned subject, please be informed that we have reviewed the request of the Government of Venezuela for a project development mission in connection with the proposed large-scale project, "Education, Orientation and Family Planning" and that we support it.

2. However, in view of the interdisciplinary character of the proposed project, it is not feasible, in our opinion for one person to undertake the required consultations and to prepare the formal request.

3. We are proposing instead the sending of an inter-agency mission, consisting of an official each of UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO and the United Nations, to assist the Government of Venezuela in the formulation of the project and in the preparation of the project request.

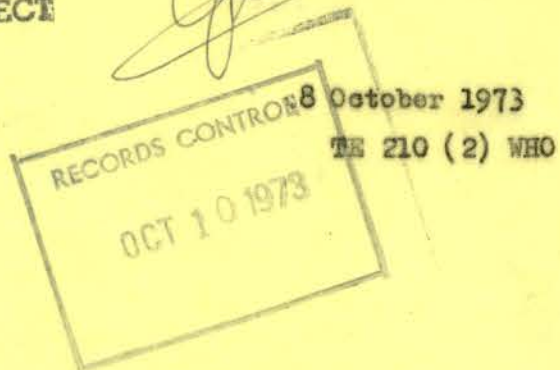
4. It is our view, however, that under these circumstances the duration of the mission can be reduced from four to three weeks.

5. The financial provisions included in the present request for the mission (\$2,500) have to be amended in view of the above-made proposal, in the light of the final determination of the composition of the mission and of the availability of funding to some of the prospective participating agencies (UNESCO, PAHO) for that purpose.

6. Since we have no funds of our own to finance the participation of the United Nations in the mission, we expect that funds for that purpose will be included in the amount to be approved by UNFPA for the mission.

N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto
Cleared in draft: F. Downes-Thomas. *45*
ORIGINAL DIRECT

Mr. Gabriel Valdes S.,
Assistant Administrator and Director,
Regional Bureau for Latin America
United Nations Development Programme



Bahgat El-Tawil,
Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

BARBADOS - Animal and Human Health - Community Health
BAR-73/002/A/01/14

1. We have just received from the Office of Mr. Antonio Patriota, Regional Representative of UNDP in the Caribbean, a revised project document together with the corresponding summary concerning the project under reference.

2. In the revised version the duration of the project has been shortened by a year - from 5 to 4 years. Consequently, there are corresponding changes in the budgetary figures and in the expert man-month component.

3. As the substance of the project remains the same, we have no further comments to add to our memorandum of 16 May 1973.

cc: Mr. Antonio Patriota
Regional Representative, UNDP

MB

RECORDS CONTROL

OCT 19 1973

ORIGINAL DIRECT

08/418/3 PAG
08/372/3 IBRD

5 October 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

Dear Mr. Mahler,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I would like to acknowledge your letter of 21 September 1973.

Coming from the region, I fully realize the importance of the Onchocerciasis Control Programme. As Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, I pledge the United Nations' full co-operation and assistance in the establishment of the Programme. I would very much like to be kept personally informed of developments on the actual commencement and progress of the Programme.

Yours sincerely,

I.S. Djermakoye
Under-Secretary-General
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation

Mr. H. Mahler, M.D.,
Director-General,
World Health Organization,
1211 Geneva 27,
Switzerland.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

EF/db

P.F.

RECORDS CONTROL

Mr. W. Van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director
Asia and the Middle East Branch, ORC

4 October 1973

Mr. N. Falzon, Assistant Director
Resources and Transport Division

TE 210 (2) W/HO

A. Alagappan, Chief
Water Resources Section, RTD

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: Water Supply and Sewerage Systems for
Sana'a and Hodeidah (YEM/72/008/B/01/014)

We have reviewed the project summary for the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic. This request appears to be a follow-up to the earlier WHO executed YEM/507. This may account for the fact that the project has not been specified in the country programme. The project summary does not give rise to any particular comments from our point of view. We have noted that the project envisages advisory and supervisory services in connexion with the construction of wells and upgrading of existing wells. Should it be found useful to have UN assistance in this respect, we will be pleased to provide it.

cc: Mr. W. Dimock

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha

Mr. S. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge,
Development Planning Advisory Services/CDPPP

2 October 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

W. van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director, Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 210(2) FAO

VIET NAM: Malaria Control Programme (RVN/73/020/A/01/14)

Industrial Crop Development (RVN/73/030/A/01/12)

Seed Production & Certification (RVN/73/032/A/01/12)

.....

Please find attached project summaries in respect
of the above-mentioned requests submitted by the Government
of the Republic of Viet Nam.

I would be grateful to receive any comments you may
have concerning these proposals by 16 October for transmittal
to the UNDP.

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha

2 October 1973

→ TE 210(2) WHO

Ref. TE 210(2) FAO

Dear Mr. Gontha,

Subject: VIET NAM - Malaria Control Programme
(RVN/73/020/A/01/14)

Industrial Crop Development
(RVN/73/030/A/01/12)

Seed Production and Certification
(RVN/73/032/A/01/12)

.....
Please find attached copies of the project summaries in respect of the above-mentioned requests submitted by the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have concerning these requests by 16 October to provide the basis for an appraisal of the proposals which we must send to the UNDP.

Yours sincerely,

W. van der Heide
Acting Deputy Director
Asia and Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Rudy Gontha
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha
OCT 16 1973

Mr. Vladimir Baum, Officer-in-Charge of the
Resources and Transport Division

26 September 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

W. van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director, Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

W 40

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC; Water Supply and Swerage Systems
for Sana's and Hodeidah (YEM/72/008/E/01/014)

.....

Please find attached a copy of the project summary
for the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government
of the Yemen Arab Republic.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may
have concerning this request by 10 October for transmittal
to the UNDP.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha

RECORDS CONTROL
1973

Mr. S. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge,
Development Planning Advisory Services/CDPPP

25 September 1973

W. van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director, Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 210(2) WHO

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: Water Supply and Sewerage Systems
for Sana'a and Hodeidah (YEM/72/008/B/01/014)

..... Please find attached the project summary of the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have concerning this request by 9 October for transmittal to the UNDP. Please return the project summary to us after use.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

OCT 4 1973
Mr. Robert J. Crooks, Director
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

25 September 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

W. van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director, Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: Water Supply and Sewerage Systems
for Sana'a and Hodeidah (YEM/72/008/B/OL/OL4)

..... Please find attached a copy of the project summary
for the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government
of the Yemen Arab Republic.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may
have concerning this request by 9 October for transmittal
to the UNDP.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. S. Srestha *vltt*

RECORDS CONTROL

OCT 4 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

25 September 1973

Dear Mr. El-Naggar,

Subject: YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC - Water Supply
and Sewerage Systems for Sana'a
and Hodeidah (YEM/72/008/B/01/014)

.....

Please find attached a copy of the project summary of the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have concerning this proposal by 9 October to provide the basis for an appraisal of the project which we must send to the UNDP.

Yours sincerely,



Bahgat A. El-Tawil
Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Said El-Naggar, Director
UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut
P.O. Box 4656
Beirut, Lebanon

ORIGINAL DIRECT

N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-charge
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPPP

17 September 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Jacques Rapoport, Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America & Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

GUATEMALA - United Food Control Laboratory
GUA-72/004/B/01/14

.....
.....

1. Please find attached copy of the Project Document together with one copy of the Project Summary concerning the above project request.
2. You will note that this draft project is included in the draft country programme presented by the Government of Guatemala for UNDP assistance in the establishment of a United Food Control Laboratory. The World Health Organization will be the Executing Agency in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization.
3. This request was previously evaluated by your office on 30 May 1973. Since we have now received the full Project Document with a revised version of the Project Summary, we would appreciate receiving your further analysis and comments on the subject by 26 September 1973.
4. We wish to bring to your attention that the revised document reflects a difference of \$5,169.00 in the amount requested from UNDP, bringing the total contribution for UNDP to \$458,769.00

RESTRICTED
23 August 1973
(Revised)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project Summary*, Government of
GUATEMALA

Project title: Unified Food Control Laboratory

Number: GUA/72/004/B/01/14

Date of submission: December 1972

Sector: Health

Subsector: Public Health Services

Proposed starting date for full
project operations: January 1974

Proposed duration: Four years

Proposed Government Co-operating
Agency: Ministerio de Salud Pública
y Asistencia Social - Dirección
General de Servicios de Salud

Proposed Executing Agency: Pan American
Health Organization/World Health
Organization (PAHO/WHO)

Amount requested from the UNDP:

US\$458,769

PAHO/WHO Contribution:

US\$550,000

Government Counterpart Contribution:

in kind: Q. 569,800

*"THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT
THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP ON ITS MERITS."

I. BACKGROUND

Among the industries stimulated most by increasing regional trade volumes, the food industry occupies a central place in the industrial structure of Guatemala. Food processing and beverage manufacturing plants employing five or more workers in 1972 (the last year for which this type of statistics is available), accounted for 32 per cent of all industrial enterprises, 37 per cent of the industrial labour force and 50 per cent of the gross value of industrial production. The fixed capital in food processing plants and beverage plants was respectively 32.6 per cent and 10.3 per cent of the total in the industrial sector. The gross output in the former rose at an average annual rate of 6.4 per cent between 1955 and 1965. The gross value of the output of this industry which was \$150.7 million in 1962 is expected to reach \$303.5 million in 1974. Food products constituted 53 per cent of the total exports of Guatemala in 1968.

Two closely related aspects of the food industry have become a matter of increasing concern to the authorities of the country in recent years: the maintenance of standards of quality of food products to meet the regulations of importing countries, and the protection of the health of the local population. The quantitative magnitude of the task can be realized from the fact that the total number of varieties of food products and beverages available on the Guatemalan market in 1965 was estimated at over 5,700.

The studies conducted under the auspices of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) between 1963 and 1965 in the six countries of the Central American Isthmus revealed that Guatemala did not, at that time possess a specific food and drug law. Food control had its legal basis only in an antiquated Sanitary Code and isolated regulations whose enforcement was difficult due to inadequate inspection, laboratory services and trained personnel. The regulations requiring registration of each variety of processed foodstuff and its analysis before it could be put up for sale existed but could not be strictly enforced due to lack of appropriate facilities.

The Ministers of Public Health of the six republics at their IXth Meeting in 1964 adopted the recommendation that the national food laboratories of each country should be reorganized so as to be able to deal with all types of fresh food. They decided at their XIth Meeting in 1966 to accept and incorporate into legislation of each country a set of 380 food standards prepared by PAHO in 1966. This was accomplished in Guatemala in April 1970. The present request for assistance is a result of the above described inadequacies in food control laboratory services which prevent the enforcement of the introduced standards and safeguarding of consumers' health and of the economy of the country.

II. THE PROJECT

The objective of the proposed project is to strengthen the country's food control activities with a view to better protect the health of the population, to contribute to improvement of food processing methods in industry, to protect the consumer economically, to facilitate and enhance intrazonal trade among the six republics, and to maintain and expand export of foodstuffs to foreign markets.

It is intended to realize these aims by means of creating a Unified Food Control Laboratory. Specialized laboratory services and training for laboratory staff will be offered, and the inspection unit (Food Control Department) and the Laboratory will be responsible for enforcement of the legislation on limits of pesticide residue, toxic elements, food additives, artificial colours, enriching substance (vitamins, minerals, amino acids, etc.), uniform sanitary and commercial standards and a uniform system of registration of processed food products. In addition, they will be responsible for regular hygienic inspection of all food producing, distributing and handling establishments and regular sampling and analytical control of fresh and processed foodstuffs,

To implement this project, the Guatemalan Government and PAHO will provide scientists, technicians, and necessary auxiliary and administrative staff for the Laboratory. Office and laboratory space comprising approximately 480 m² of floor space will be provided at the INCAP premises. They will also provide locally available laboratory equipment, glassware, reagents, and office supplies. In addition, they will provide common and ancillary services such as power, water, gas, transportation, administration, library and the services of the Division of Statistics of INCAP with its computer facilities.

To assist in the execution of the project, the UNDP will provide a Project Manager. It will also provide a number of fellowships in related fields and part of the non-expendable equipment, specialized glassware, chemicals and reagents difficult to obtain locally, and some other supplies.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the project and, in particular, to combine the programmes of the Department of Food Control and the Unified Laboratory, a Co-ordinating Committee will be established consisting of: a representative of the Director General of Health Services; a representative of the Secretariat of the National Planning Council; a representative of the Directorate General of Industries, a representative of INCAP; a representative of PAHO/WHO, UNDP, the Project Manager and Co-Manager and others as and when deemed appropriate.

III. FINANCIAL DATA

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP

	<u>T o t a l</u>	
	<u>m/m</u>	<u>US\$</u>
<u>Project Personnel</u>		
<u>Experts</u>		
Project Manager	48	120,000
Component total	48	120,000

	<u>T o t a l</u>	
	<u>m/m</u>	<u>US\$</u>
<u>Training</u>		
<u>Fellowships</u>		
Food Chemistry	36	22,200
Food Microbiology	6	2,300
Instrumental Techniques	6	3,700
Component total	48	28,200
<u>Equipment</u>		
Expendable		62,000
Non-expendable		215,000
Component total		277,000
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Reporting costs		6,000
Sundry		19,000
UNDP direct costs		8,569
Component total		33,569
GRAND TOTAL		458,769

B. Proposed Counterpart Contributions

	<u>Government</u>		<u>PAHO/WHO</u>	
	<u>T o t a l</u>		<u>T o t a l</u>	
	<u>m/m</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>m/m</u>	<u>US\$</u>
<u>Project Personnel</u>				
Professional personnel	192	230,700	180	182,800
Support personnel	384	80,500	396	83,200
Component total	576	311,200	576	266,000
<u>Equipment</u>				
Expendable		21,200		14,000
Non-expendable		27,400		80,000
Premises		150,000		-
Component total		198,600		94,000
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Operation and Maintenance of				
Equipment		-		60,000
Sundries		60,000		130,000
Component total		60,000		190,000
GRAND TOTAL		569,800		550,000

PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO

Proyecto del Gobierno de

GUATEMALA

Título: Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos

Número: GUA/72/004/B/01/14

Duración: Cuatro años

Sector: 25 Salud

Subsector: 2530 Servicios de Salud Pública

Organismo gubernamental de cooperación:
Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia
Social - Dirección General de Servicios
de Salud

Organismo internacional de
ejecución: Organización Mundial
de la Salud (OMS)

Fecha de presentación: 27 de diciembre
de 1972

Fecha de iniciación: 2 de enero
de 1974

Contribución del Gobierno: Q.569,800
(Quetzales)

Contribución del PNUD: US\$458,769
(dólares de
los EE.UU.)

Contribución de la OPS/OMS: US\$550,000
(dólares de
los EE.UU.)

Aprobado: _____
en nombre del Gobierno
(firma)

Fecha: _____

en nombre del organismo de
ejecución
(firma)

Fecha: _____

en nombre del PNUD
(firma)

Fecha: _____

I. ANTECEDENTES E INFORMACION BASICA

A. Fundamentos del proyecto

En la República de Guatemala la industria de alimentos absorbe la mayor parte del capital industrial, ocupa más fuerza obrera, agrega mayor parte del producto nacional y constituye el segundo ítem en el mercado interzonal.

Las fábricas de alimentos y bebidas que contaban en 1966 (SIECA) con cinco o más trabajadores, constituían el 32.1% de todas las empresas industriales y empleaban un 36.9% del total de la mano de obra. Sus productos constituían el 50.3% del valor bruto de la producción industrial. El valor agregado ascendió al 48.1% del conjunto de la industria y su capital fijo fue de 47.9%. De lo anterior se deduce la magnitud de la industria alimenticia en el país que utiliza un 32.6% del capital total. El segundo lugar correspondió a la industria de bebidas con un 10.3%, seguido de la industria textil, la manufactura de zapatos y confección de vestidos.

De la misma manera, el promedio anual de crecimiento de la industria alimenticia durante el período 1955 a 1965 fue de 6.4%, de la cual 8.3% correspondió a la industria de alimentos y 0.2% a la industria dedicada a la elaboración de bebidas. Con base en las proyecciones estimadas, este valor ascendería a la suma de \$303.5 millones en el año de 1974, si se mantiene el ritmo actual de expansión (ICAITI).

A pesar de la magnitud de la industria alimenticia, el país no dispone de programas eficaces que permitan un control adecuado de los alimentos.

No es posible presentar con cifras exactas las pérdidas que está sufriendo la economía del país debido a la pérdida de divisas por la no aceptación del producto, tanto a nivel nacional como internacional. Sin embargo, se puede mencionar, como ejemplo, que del total de \$227.5 millones que alcanzaron las exportaciones de Guatemala en el año de 1968, \$119.3 millones correspondieron a alimentos.

La futura ampliación de este mercado estaría íntimamente relacionada con la posibilidad de mejorar la calidad de la industria, mediante programas adecuados de higiene y control de alimentos.

En las áreas tropicales del mundo, tales como Guatemala, es necesaria la aplicación más frecuente de plaguicidas en la agricultura que en los climas templados. Por lo tanto, en muchos productos puede existir un alto contenido de residuos de plaguicidas, la presencia de metales tóxicos, una pérdida de calidad nutricional durante la producción o una contaminación bacteriana que normalmente no notaría ni el comprador ni el consumidor y que solamente se manifestarían en las infecciones e intoxicaciones que pudieran resultar. En virtud de lo expuesto, puede deducirse que los dos aspectos de control de alimentos, es decir, el económico y el de salud, están estrechamente relacionados. El aspecto salud involucra el otro factor y viceversa.

El aumento continuo en el volumen y el valor de la producción y comercio de alimentos en la vida económica de Guatemala, implica también un incremento en la diversificación de los productos disponibles en el mercado local. La proporción creciente de consumo de productos industrializados que preparan, transportan y distribuyen diferentes entidades, antes de llegar finalmente al consumidor, es un fenómeno mundial. Entre otros factores, esto resulta del aumento de la población urbana en relación a la población rural. En el período de 1958 a 1964, esta tasa en Guatemala ha subido de 31.5 al 35.2%, en cambio la rural ha variado de 68.5 a 64.8%.

Por lo tanto, las posibilidades de contaminación o deterioro de los productos alimenticios industrializados durante su cosecha, elaboración, empaque y distribución, son mucho mayores que en el caso de productos frescos.

Basándose en los resultados estimados en 1965, último año en que existen datos, Guatemala disponía de 550 fábricas de alimentos y 3,262 establecimientos artesanales con menos de cinco empleados, que produjeron 4,955 variedades de alimentos y bebidas. Al agregar las variedades importadas, el número total de alimentos y bebidas se calcula en 5,743. En estas circunstancias se estima una necesidad de 1,149 análisis previos por año para cada alimento nuevo que se registre, con un aumento de 2.5% anual en virtud del incremento natural de la producción.

Por otra parte, si se descarta el control de productos elaborados en establecimientos artesanales y en las industrias panaderas, se tendrían 1,213 productos nacionales y 788 importados para un total de 2,001 alimentos y bebidas sujetos, al menos, a un control por año. Considerando que el incremento anual de la producción alimenticia en fábricas es de aproximadamente 2.5% y que es necesario procesar una cantidad similar de alimentos frescos, se prevé un total de 26,154 análisis durante la ejecución del proyecto.

Se estima que los ingresos del Laboratorio Unificado podrán incrementarse sustancialmente a medida que se efectúen análisis para los demás países del área.

B. Estructura institucional

El Departamento de Control de Alimentos es una dependencia de la División de Saneamiento Ambiental del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social que tiene como funciones específicas la organización, planificación, coordinación, supervisión, ejecución y evaluación, a nivel nacional, de los programas tendientes a un control higiénico de los alimentos.

El presupuesto del Departamento para 1973 fue de Q.61,888 y fue repartido entre servicios personales Q.60,060; no personales Q.6,300 y suministros Q.413. Las actividades principales que realiza el Departamento, son las siguientes:

- i) Registro de alimentos importados
- ii) Registro de alimentos nacionales
- iii) Supervisión de casas importadoras
- iv) Inspecciones sanitarias
- v) Fiscalización de importaciones
- vi) Fiscalización de exportaciones
- vii) Toma de muestras para registro
- viii) Toma de muestras para control
- ix) Educación sanitaria y adiestramiento de personal
- x) Supervisión a regiones y áreas de salud
- xi) Inspecciones de rastros de exportación
- xii) Supervisión de rastros de exportación
- xiii) Supervisión de rastros locales
- xiv) Elaboración de legislación
- xv) Supervisión de rastros de aves.

El mencionado departamento dispone actualmente de cinco profesionales veterinarios y siete inspectores de nivel intermedio, quienes además de sus funciones regulares realizan inspecciones de fábricas de alimentos, recolección de muestras y vigilancia.

El actual Laboratorio Bromatológico que formará parte del Laboratorio Unificado, es una dependencia de la División de Servicios Técnicos Generales del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social, cuyas funciones están relacionadas específicamente con análisis de alimentos y bebidas y sirve además como apoyo a los programas de higiene de alimentos del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social. Cuenta actualmente con tres químicos graduados y cinco técnicos.

Se prevé que los objetivos del proyecto se alcancen mediante la actividad coordinada de los servicios de inspección del Departamento de Control y el Laboratorio Unificado.

Para el cumplimiento de las funciones descritas anteriormente, el Gobierno dispone de las siguientes Leyes, Reglamentos y Normas:

- a) Reglamento Orgánico del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social;
- b) Código Sanitario, actualmente en vigencia;
- c) Reglamento para el registro y control de alimentos, en vigencia mediante el Acuerdo Gubernativo No. M. de S.P. y A.S. 8-73; y
- d) Normas Sanitarias de Alimentos.

Con el objeto de coordinar las actividades del proyecto y en particular, la acción conjunta del Departamento de Control de Alimentos y el Laboratorio Unificado, se constituirá un Comité de Coordinación integrado por:

Un Representante de la Dirección General de Servicios de Salud

Un Representante de la Secretaría General del Consejo Nacional de Planificación Económica

Un Representante del Ministerio de Economía - Dirección General de Industrias

El Director Nacional del Proyecto

Un Representante de la Oficina Regional del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

Un Representante de la OPS/OMS, Zona III

Un Representante del INCAP

El Asesor Principal del Proyecto

Otros asesores o expertos, según se juzgue necesario o conveniente

El Comité de Coordinación tendrá entre sus funciones:

- i) Asesorar sobre los medios de relacionar las operaciones del proyecto con los programas nacionales de fomento de la producción, la exportación e higiene de los alimentos;
- ii) Considerar la posibilidad de obtener la cooperación de otros organismos nacionales para el mejor cumplimiento de la finalidad del proyecto;
- iii) Analizar la marcha del proyecto de acuerdo a la información presentada;
- iv) Coordinar las actividades de los servicios gubernamentales interesados con las del proyecto, con el objeto de facilitar la implementación de las recomendaciones;
- v) Tomar las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el Gobierno facilite sus contribuciones de contraparte; y
- vi) Publicar la información oficial relativa a las actividades y resultados del mismo.

C. Disposiciones sobre actividades complementarias del Gobierno

El Gobierno aspira a establecer programas permanentes e integrados de registro y control de alimentos mediante el reforzamiento conjunto del Laboratorio Unificado y del Departamento de Control de Alimentos. En este sentido las autoridades nacionales adoptarán las medidas financieras y administrativas necesarias para asegurar el logro de dichas metas.

D. Otras actividades conexas

Según se detalla en las Secciones III y IV, la Organización Panamericana de la Salud, como componente del proyecto, contribuirá en forma de:

- i) Personal, consistiendo en el primer año del proyecto de tres científicos, tres técnicos y dos miembros del personal auxiliar y administrativo, aumentando un científico en el tercero y uno en el cuarto año. Además, un auxiliar será contratado a principios del primer año, dos técnicos y dos auxiliares a principios del tercer año y un técnico a principios del cuarto año.
- ii) Equipo, por el valor indicado en el Anexo IV.
- iii) Los mismos servicios administrativos y de apoyo que suministra el INCAP a sus diferentes divisiones.

E. Futura asistencia del PNUD

Dependiendo de la evaluación que se realizará en el tercer año del proyecto, se estudiará la posible ampliación de la asistencia del PNUD.

II. OBJETIVOS DEL PROYECTO

A. Objetivos a largo plazo

El propósito del proyecto es desarrollar un sistema técnico y administrativo de control de alimentos a través del cual se proteja más efectivamente la salud de los habitantes, se mejoren los métodos de elaboración de productos alimenticios, y se protejan y extiendan los mercados de exportación de productos alimenticios a otras áreas.

B. Objetivos inmediatos

Los objetivos inmediatos consisten en:

- i) Creación de un Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos con sede en los locales proporcionados por el Gobierno, adaptado para el análisis de alimentos procesados y frescos, así como para la asesoría a la industria y la investigación de problemas de calidad sanitaria y nutricional de los alimentos.

- ii) Revisión y establecimiento de sistemas de análisis previos al registro de alimentos elaborados.
- iii) Establecimiento de un sistema de inspección higiénica de todos los locales de producción, distribución y manipulación de alimentos.
- iv) Mejoramiento, mantenimiento y estandarización de programas de muestreo y control analítico regular de todos los alimentos que se producen en el país, así como los importados y de los que se destinan a la exportación.
- v) Asesoramiento a la industria en asuntos de orden sanitario y nutricional para lograr un mejoramiento en la elaboración y distribución higiénica de alimentos.
- vi) Adiestramiento y capacitación del personal profesional, técnico y auxiliar.
- vii) Elaboración, revisión y unificación continua de normas sanitarias sobre alimentos.

III. PLAN DE TRABAJO

A. Descripción de las actividades del proyecto

<u>Actividades</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Fecha de iniciación y duración probable</u>
<u>1. Actividades preparatorias</u>		
<u>Con relación al objetivo inmediato</u>		
<u>Nº. i):</u>		
Contratación de un Consultor a Corto Plazo para la revisión del proyecto (PNUD)	Guatemala	Agosto 1972
Promulgación del Reglamento para el Registro y Control de Alimentos (Gobierno)	Guatemala	Marzo 1973
Designación del Asesor Principal (PNUD)	Guatemala	Septiembre 1972
Nombramiento del Director Nacional (Gobierno)	Guatemala	Septiembre 1973

<u>Actividades</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Fecha de iniciación y duración probable</u>
Traslado del personal profesional, técnico y auxiliar actual del Laboratorio Bromatológico del MSP y AS al Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos (Gobierno).	Guatemala	diciembre 1973
2. <u>Actividades de ejecución</u>		
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. i):		
Asignación y contratación de personal local para llenar parte de puestos científicos, técnicos, administrativos y auxiliares programados bajo las contribuciones del Gobierno y de la OPS/OMS.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 - 31 enero, 1974
Finalización de la instalación de equipos principales en el edificio No. 2 del INCAP.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 31 marzo, 1974
La adquisición de la primera parte del equipo científico y suministros.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 30 junio, 1974
Organización de las secciones de Química Analítica General (Bromatología), Microbiología y Plaguicidas.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 30 junio, 1974
Contratación de dos técnicos bajo la contribución del Gobierno.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 - 30 enero, 1975
Organización de la Sección de Instrumentación.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 31 marzo, 1975
Adquisición de la segunda parte del equipo científico.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 30 julio, 1975
Contratación de un químico bajo la contribución del Gobierno.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 - 30 enero, 1976
Adquisición de la tercera parte del equipo científico.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 enero - 30 julio, 1976
Contratación de un químico y un microbiólogo bajo la contribución del Gobierno, y de un químico y un técnico bajo la contribución de la OPS/INCAP.	Ciudad de Guatemala	2 - 30 enero, 1977

<u>Actividades</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Fecha de iniciación y duración probable</u>
Preparación y ejecución de la entrega de la responsabilidad completa por el proyecto al Gobierno, incluyendo la entrega de los equipos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	enero de 1978
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. ii):		
Iniciación de la provisión regular de información a las organizaciones nacionales sobre los progresos en métodos analíticos, tecnología y legislación de alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Comienza en julio de 1975 y queda como actividad permanente
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. iii):		
Extensión del programa de análisis de alimentos elaborados para el registro correspondiente, y la preparación del programa de análisis para el control periódico en colaboración con el Departamento de Control de Alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Comienza el 1 de junio de 1975 y queda como actividad permanente
Programación de actividades para el Registro y Control de Alimentos a cargo del Departamento de Control de Alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Actividad permanente
Vigilancia Epidemiológica de agentes etiológicos relacionados a enfermedades de implicación alimentaria. - Departamento de Control de Alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Actividad permanente
Elaboración de un programa educativo para manipuladores de alimentos. - Departamento de Control de Alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Actividad permanente
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. iv):		
Preparación de normas y procedimientos de laboratorio, incluyendo toma de muestras, transporte, recepción, procesamiento y envío de los resultados.	Ciudad de Guatemala	A iniciarse en marzo 1974

<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Fecha de iniciación y duración probable</u>		
Toma y envío de muestras al Laboratorio por parte del Departamento de Control de Alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala	A iniciarse en noviembre 1974 para quedar como actividad permanente.		
Preparación y ejecución de un programa de análisis de alimentos industrializados y frescos de acuerdo al esquema siguiente:	Ciudad de Guatemala	A iniciarse en octubre 1974 para quedar como actividad permanente		
<u>Años</u>	<u>No. de Análisis de Registro</u>	<u>No. de Análisis de Control</u>	<u>No. de Análisis de Alimentos Frescos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974	1,149	2,001	3,150	6,300
1975	1,177	2,051	3,228	6,456
1976	1,206	2,102	3,308	6,616
1977	1,236	2,155	3,391	6,782
Iniciación de un estudio de la normalización de métodos analíticos.	Ciudad de Guatemala			Comienza en enero 1975 y continúa como actividad permanente
Producción y circulación de la primera edición de métodos analíticos estándar.	Ciudad de Guatemala			diciembre 1976 - enero 1977
Recopilación y estudio por parte del Laboratorio de los resultados de la aplicación de métodos analíticos estándar, así como de las sugerencias relacionadas a cambios y adiciones.	Ciudad de Guatemala			1 julio - 30 septiembre 1977
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. v):				
Realización de un programa de investigación aplicada en metodología analítica relacionada con los problemas locales de alimentos.	Ciudad de Guatemala			Comienza el 1 de julio 1977 y queda como actividad permanente
Preparación y circulación de las recomendaciones sobre la introducción de procesos higiénicos en la elaboración industrial de alimentos para alcanzar las normas vigentes.	Ciudad de Guatemala			Comienza en julio 1977 y queda como actividad permanente

<u>Actividad</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Fecha de iniciación y duración probable</u>
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. vi):		
Adiestramiento de un miembro de personal seleccionado para la beca en química de alimentos.	EE.UU. Canadá Europa	1 julio - 31 diciembre, 1974
Adiestramiento de dos miembros de personal seleccionado para las becas en química de alimentos.	EE.UU. Brasil, Canadá o Europa	1 enero - 30 junio y 1 julio - 31 diciembre, 1975
Adiestramiento de un miembro de personal seleccionado para la beca en microbiología de alimentos.	Venezuela	1 enero - 30 junio, 1975
Adiestramiento de dos miembros de personal seleccionado para las becas en química de alimentos.	EE.UU. Canadá o Europa	1 enero - 30 junio y 1 julio - 31 diciembre, 1976
Adiestramiento de un miembro de personal seleccionado para la beca en química de alimentos.	EE.UU. Canadá o Europa	1 enero - 30 junio, 1977
Adiestramiento de un miembro de personal seleccionado para la beca en técnicas instrumentales.	EE.UU. Canadá o	1 julio - 31 diciembre, 1977
Con relación al objetivo inmediato No. vii):		
Colaboración en la revisión de las Normas Sanitarias de Alimentos existentes.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Comienza en noviembre 1974 y queda como actividad permanente

B. Descripción de los insumos aportados por el PNUD

1. Asignación de personal internacional

	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Comienzo de servicios</u>	<u>Duración</u>
<u>Asesor Principal</u>			
Requisitos: Amplios conocimientos y experiencia en todos los aspectos técnicos, administrativos y legales de control de alimentos. Las funciones	Ciudad de Guatemala	1 de enero de 1974	48 h/m

del Asesor Principal comprenderán las siguientes: Colaboración con el Director Nacional en la planificación, ejecución, supervisión y evaluación de las actividades del proyecto; colaboración en la selección del personal de contraparte, del personal auxiliar y de los candidatos a las becas internacionales; colaboración en la programación y orientación de las actividades de investigación; control de la utilización de equipo, materiales y finanzas suministrados al Proyecto por conducto del Organismo de Ejecución; preparación de los informes requeridos para el desarrollo del proyecto.

2. Prestación de servicios de subcontratistas

No se prevé ningún subcontrato.

3. Disposiciones sobre capacitación

Se prevé la capacitación en los siguientes campos:

	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Comienzo de servicios</u>	<u>Duración</u>
a) Química de Alimentos	EE.UU., Canadá o Europa	julio 1974	6 h/m
b) Química de Alimentos	Brasil	enero 1975	6 h/m
c) Química de Alimentos	EE.UU., Canadá o Europa	julio 1975	6 h/m
d) Química de Alimentos	EE.UU., Canadá o Europa	enero 1976	6 h/m
e) Química de Alimentos	EE.UU., Canadá o Europa	julio 1976	6 h/m
f) Química de Alimentos	EE.UU., Canadá o Europa	enero 1975	6 h/m

	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Comienzo de servicios</u>	<u>Duración</u>
g) Microbiología de Alimentos	Venezuela	enero 1975	6 h/m
h) Técnicas instrumentales	Perú	enero 1977	6 h/m

4. Suministros y equipos proporcionados por el PNUD

Se detalla a continuación una lista de los materiales:

i) <u>Equipo y material fungible</u>	<u>Ubicación</u>	<u>Fecha de entrega</u>	<u>Costo</u>
a) Cristalería especializada de laboratorio.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$40,000
b) Reactivos especiales no disponibles localmente y a través de los distribuidores generales.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$20,000
c) Manuales analíticos, átlases y otros libros de referencia para uso directo del laboratorio.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$ 2,000
ii) <u>Equipo no fungible</u>			
a) Instalaciones especializadas de laboratorio, tales como campanas, refrigeradoras, congeladoras, gabinetes de laboratorio para usos especiales, bases de balanzas, etc.	Ciudad de Guatemala	julio 1974	\$62,000
b) Equipos de laboratorio tales como balanzas, centrífugas, foto-colorímetros, potenciómetros, estufas, incubadoras, hornos, microscopios, polarímetros, polarógrafos, cromatógrafos, integradores, calculadores.	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según la lista a preparar	\$150,000
c) Vehículo (Jeep)	Ciudad de Guatemala	julio 1974	\$ 5,000

5. Gastos diversos

	<u>Ubicación</u>	<u>Fecha de entrega</u>	<u>Costo</u>
a) Revisión a mediados del proyecto	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$ 1,000
b) Informe final	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$ 5,000
c) Gastos diversos	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$19,000
d) Gastos directos del PNUD	Ciudad de Guatemala	Según lista a preparar	\$ 8,569

C. Descripción de los insumos aportados por el Gobierno1. Requisitos previos

La contribución del Gobierno en el curso de los cuatro años del Proyecto será de Q.569,800, de los cuales Q.150,000 serán en forma de locales, Q.311,200 el costo de personal, Q.48,600 en equipos y suministros y Q.60,000 para gastos diversos. Además de la contribución en especie, el desembolso aumentado para el costo de financiamiento del laboratorio formará parte del presupuesto del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social; para este propósito específico no se requiere legislación nueva.

En marzo de 1973 se promulgó un nuevo Reglamento de Alimentos que contiene la provisión para inscripción obligatoria de marcas de alimentos elaborados y establece pagos para dicho registro, adoptando al mismo tiempo oficialmente las Normas Sanitarias de Alimentos elaboradas por la OPS y recomendadas por el Consejo Centroamericano de Salud Pública, como parte de la legislación nacional.

2. Asignación de personal nacional

El Jefe del actual Laboratorio Bromatológico del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social será asignado al proyecto como su Director Nacional, homólogo del Asesor Principal nombrado por el PNUD. Estos dos funcionarios conjuntamente tendrán la responsabilidad de la administración del proyecto.

El personal actualmente trabajando en el Laboratorio Bromatológico mencionado arriba, incluyendo además de su jefe, dos profesionales; cinco técnicos y dos auxiliares de laboratorio, serán asignados al proyecto. Este personal está trabajando a tiempo completo y tiene experiencia en la labor de control de alimentos. Un profesional adicional será contratado a principios

del tercer año y dos profesionales más a principios de su último año. Además, al terminarse el período de cuatro años de asistencia al proyecto, el Gobierno asumirá la responsabilidad financiera de todo el personal permaneciendo en el mismo, a menos que se hagan provisiones para la continuación de ayuda externa. Al terminarse dicho período el personal total consistirá de 12 profesionales, 11 técnicos y 8 miembros de personal auxiliar y administrativo.

3. Edificio, instalaciones, equipo y suministros proporcionados por el Gobierno

Edificio: El proyecto estará alojado en los locales del Gobierno dentro del Edificio No. 2, puestos a la disposición del Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá, co-participante en el proyecto por parte de la OPS/OMS. Se estima que para ubicar el personal necesario de 31 personas estarán disponibles por lo menos 480 m² de espacio utilizable.

4. Suministros y equipo proporcionados por el Gobierno

i) Equipo y material fungible

El Gobierno transferirá al proyecto los suministros existentes estimados en Q.9,000 y proveerá adicionalmente en cada año del proyecto Q.2,500 para suministros de laboratorio (total Q.10,000) y Q.550 para suministros de oficina (total Q.2,200).

ii) Equipo no fungible

El Gobierno transferirá al proyecto equipos existentes de laboratorio y oficina que fueron valorados de la siguiente manera:

Instrumentos de laboratorio	Q. 22,770
Muebles de laboratorio	Q. 3,710
Equipo de oficina	Q. 650
Muebles de oficina	Q. 270

Se adjunta una lista detallada de este equipo como Anexo IV.

5. Gastos diversos

Gastos locales y desembolsos diversos serán cubiertos hasta el total de Q.60,000 para los cuatro años de duración del proyecto.

D. Descripción de los insumos aportados por la OPS/OMS

1. Asignación del personal de la OPS/OMS/INCAP

La Organización Panamericana de la Salud/Organización Mundial de la Salud asignará el personal de su proyecto AMRO-4703 que se encuentra

actualmente bajo la autoridad administrativa del Director del INCAP en la División de Control y Análisis de Alimentos, y que además del Químico Jefe de la División incluye una química experta en plaguicidas, tres técnicos, una auxiliar de laboratorio y una secretaria. Se espera nombrar a un microbiólogo a principios del primer año del proyecto, un administrador a principios del tercero y un químico a principios del último año. Además, un auxiliar será contratado a principios del primer año, dos técnicos y dos auxiliares a principios del tercer año y un técnico a principios del cuarto año. El Gobierno asumirá la responsabilidad financiera por este personal y lo mantendrá al terminarse el período de cuatro años de asistencia al proyecto.

2. Suministros y equipo proporcionados por la OPS/OMS

Ver detalles en el Anexo IV.

i) Equipo fungible

La OPS/OMS transferirá al proyecto los suministros existentes de laboratorio y oficina valorados en \$9,000 y proveerá suministros administrativos y de laboratorio (a través de la administración del INCAP) hasta el total de \$5,000 en el curso de los cuatro años y subscripción anual de revistas especializadas (a través de la biblioteca del INCAP) de \$150, p.a. (total \$600).

ii) Equipo no fungible

La OPS/OMS pondrá a la disposición del proyecto el equipo existente de su proyecto AMRO-4703 (División de Control y Análisis de Alimentos del INCAP) que ha sido valorado de la siguiente manera:

Instrumentos de laboratorio	\$64,600
Mueblería de laboratorio	\$10,000
Mueblería de oficina	\$ 2,700
Equipos de oficina	\$ 1,750
Equipo de acondicionamiento de aire	\$ 750
Instalaciones telefónicas	\$ 200

3. Gastos diversos

La OPS/OMS financiará, a través del INCAP, los mismos servicios y al mismo costo que los proporcionados a las otras Divisiones del Instituto. Estas sumarán en los cuatro años de la duración del proyecto, las siguientes cantidades:

Operación, mantenimiento y servicio de las instalaciones y equipo	\$60,000
Servicios de biblioteca	\$30,000
Servicios administrativos	\$96,200
Servicios audiovisuales	\$ 3,800

PLAN DE TRABAJO - GRAFICO DE BARRAS

	Preparatorio	1974	1975	1976	1977
Obligaciones previas o actividades preparatorias del Gobierno y de la OPS/OMS (legislación, locales, etc.)	xContratación de un consultor (1972) x xPromulgación del nuevo reglamento de alimentos x xTerminación de las instalaciones x				
Asignación de expertos internacionales	xAsesor Principal				x
Asignación de personal de contraparte del Gobierno	xDirector Nacional x 1 químico, 1 microscopista, 5 técnicos, 2 auxiliares, 1 mensajero/chofer			x 1 químico	x x 1 químico x 1 microbiólogo
Asignación de personal de contraparte de la OPS/OMS	x 2 químicos, 1 microbiólogo, 3 técnicos, 2 auxiliares, 1 secretaria			x 1 administrador, 2 técnicos, 2 auxiliares	x x 1 químico x 1 técnico
Calendario de adiestramiento (becas)	xQuímica de alimentos xMicrobiología				x xInstrumentación
Entrega de equipos mayores (PNUD)	xPrimera parte de equipos de laboratorio xVehículo (Jeep)				x x xSegunda parte de equipos de laboratorio xTercera parte de equipos de laboratorio xÚltima parte de equipos de laboratorio
Disponibilidad de equipos y suministros del Gobierno y de la OPS/OMS	xEquipos y suministros de laboratorio y oficina xEquipos, suministros y servicios de la OPS/OMS				x x
Provisión de misceláneos (PNUD)	xInformes, gastos varios y directos				x
Tareas del proyecto	xOrganización de 3 secciones de laboratorio xInscripción y análisis de alimentos elaborados xRevisión de normas de alimentos xNormalización de métodos analíticos xOrganización de 1 sección de laboratorio xIniciación de la provisión regular de información a las organizaciones nacionales sobre los progresos en métodos analíticos, tecnología y legislación de alimentos				x x x x x x
	xActividades permanentes del Departamento de Control de Alimentos				x

Presupuesto del proyecto correspondiente a la contribución del P
(en dólares de los EE.UU.)

País: Guatemala

Proyecto No.: GUA/72/004/B/01/14

Título: Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos

		<u>T o t a l</u>		<u>1 9 7 2</u>		<u>1 9 7 4</u>		<u>1 9 7 5</u>		<u>1 9 7 6</u>		<u>1 9 7 7</u>	
		<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>h/m</u>	<u>\$</u>
10.	<u>PERSONAL DEL PROYECTO</u>												
11	<u>Expertos</u>												
11-01	Asesor Principal	48	120,000	-	-	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000
19.	Total parcial	48	120,000	-	-	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000
30.	<u>CAPACITACION</u>												
31	<u>Becas</u>												
31-01	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700			6	3,700						
31-02	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700					6	3,700				
31-03	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700					6	3,700				
31-04	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700							6	3,700		
31-05	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700							6	3,700		
31-06	Química de Alimentos	6	3,700									6	3,700
31-07	Microbiología de Alimentos	6	2,300					6	2,300				
31-08	Técnicas Instrumentales	6	3,700									6	3,700
39.	Total parcial	48	28,200	-	-	6	3,700	18	9,700	12	7,400	12	7,400
40.	<u>EQUIPO</u>												
41.	Equipo fungible		62,000			15,000		35,000		8,000		4,000	
42.	Equipo no fungible		215,000			60,000		80,000		50,000		25,000	
49.	Total parcial		277,000	-	-	75,000		115,000		58,000		29,000	
50.	<u>GASTOS DIVERSOS</u>												
52.	Gastos de preparación de informes		6,000					1,000				5,000	
53.	Gastos varios		19,000			3,000		4,500		6,500		5,000	
54.	Gastos directos del PNUD		8,569	2,569		2,100		1,300		1,300		1,300	
59.	Total parcial		33,569	2,569		5,100		6,800		7,800		11,300	
99.	TOTAL GENERAL		458,769	2,569		113,800		161,500		103,200		77,700	

Presupuesto del proyecto correspondiente a la contribución del Gobierno en especie
(en Quetzales)

País: Guatemala

Proyecto No.: GUA/72/004/B/01/14

Título: Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos

		T o t a l		1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5		1 9 7 6		1 9 7 7	
		h/m	Q	h/m	Q	h/m	Q	h/m	Q	h/m	Q
10.	<u>PERSONAL DEL PROYECTO</u>										
	<u>Personal Profesional</u>										
	Director Nacional	48	83,900	12	20,200	12	20,700	12	21,300	12	21,700
	Químico I	48	48,700	12	11,700	12	12,000	12	12,300	12	12,700
	Microscopista	48	48,700	12	11,700	12	12,000	12	12,300	12	12,700
	Químico II	24	23,700	-	-	-	-	12	11,700	12	12,000
	Químico III	12	11,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11,700
	Microbiólogo	12	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14,000
	<u>Sub-total</u>	192	230,700	36	43,600	36	44,700	48	57,600	72	84,800
115.	<u>Personal Sub-Profesional</u>										
	Técnicos de laboratorio	240	61,600	60	14,200	60	15,000	60	15,800	60	16,600
	Auxiliares	96	12,600	24	2,900	24	3,100	24	3,200	24	3,400
	Mensajero/Chofer	48	6,300	12	1,500	12	1,500	12	1,600	12	1,700
	<u>Sub-total</u>	384	80,500	96	18,600	96	19,600	96	20,600	96	21,700
19.	Total parcial	576	311,200	132	62,200	132	64,300	144	78,200	168	106,500
40.	<u>EQUIPO</u>										
41	Equipo fungible		21,200		12,000		3,000		3,100		3,100
42	Equipo no fungible		27,400		27,400		-		-		-
43	Locales		150,000		150,000		-		-		-
49.	Total parcial		198,600		189,400		3,000		3,100		3,100
50.	<u>GASTOS DIVERSOS</u>										
53.	Gastos varios		60,000		12,400		15,000		18,000		14,600
59.	Total parcial		60,000		12,400		15,000		18,000		14,600
99.	TOTAL GENERAL		569,800		264,000		82,300		99,300		124,200

Presupuesto del proyecto correspondiente a la contribución de la C.A. /OMS
(en dólares de los EE.UU.)

País: Guatemala

Proyecto No.: GUA/72/004/B/01/14

Título: Laboratorio Unificado de Control de Alimentos

		T o t a l		1 9 7 4		1 9 7 5		1 9 7 6		1 9 7 7	
		h/m	\$	h/m	\$	h/m	\$	h/m	\$	h/m	\$
10.	<u>PERSONAL DEL PROYECTO</u>										
	<u>Personal Profesional</u>										
	Químico I	48	50,000	12	12,000	12	12,300	12	12,700	12	13,000
	Químico II	48	48,700	12	11,700	12	12,000	12	12,300	12	12,700
	Microbiólogo	48	48,700	12	11,700	12	12,000	12	12,300	12	12,700
	Administrador	24	23,700	-	-	-	-	12	11,700	12	12,000
	Químico III	12	11,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11,700
	Sub-total	180	182,800	36	35,400	36	36,300	48	49,000	60	62,100
15.	<u>Personal Sub-Profesional</u>										
	Técnicos de laboratorio	204	50,500	36	8,500	36	9,000	60	15,100	72	17,900
	Auxiliares	144	21,800	24	2,900	24	3,100	48	6,300	48	6,600
	Secretaria	48	13,800	12	3,200	12	3,400	12	3,500	12	3,700
	Sub-total	396	83,200	72	14,600	72	15,500	120	24,900	132	28,200
19.	Total parcial	576	266,000	108	50,000	132	51,800	168	73,900	192	90,300
40.	<u>EQUIPO</u>										
41.	Equipo fungible		14,000		10,400		1,200		1,200		1,200
42.	Equipo no fungible		80,000		80,000		-		-		-
49.	Total parcial		94,000		90,400		1,200		1,200		1,200
50.	<u>GASTOS DIVERSOS</u>										
51.	Uso y mantenimiento de equipo, edificio e instalaciones		60,000		7,500		15,000		17,500		20,000
53.	Gastos varios										
53-01	Servicios de biblioteca		30,000		4,000		7,000		9,000		10,000
53-02	Servicios administrativos		96,200		21,200		22,500		25,000		27,500
53-03	Servicios audio-visuales		3,800		300		500		1,000		2,000
59.	Total parcial		190,000		33,000		45,000		52,500		59,500
99.	TOTAL GENERAL		550,000		173,400		98,000		127,600		151,000

DETALLES DE EQUIPOS Y SUMINISTROS
A CARGO DEL PNUD

Equipo no fungible

a) Instalaciones especializadas de laboratorio

Cubos (para arena), drenajes a prueba de ácido, 6 extintores, 4 ventiladores-extractores a prueba de ácido, unidades de iluminación, tubería, misceláneos para instalaciones especiales, 28 interruptores principales, 10 pilas, 1 deshumecedor, 36 goteadoras, 30 cajas-tomacorrientes especiales de laboratorio, 48 llaves de agua, 32 llaves de aire, 36 llaves de gas, 30 llaves de vacío, tubería especial para agua destilada, 10 regaderas de emergencia, 5 mostradores, 8 unidades de estantería, 42 unidades metálicas para trabajo sentado, 56 unidades metálicas para trabajo de pie, 6 carretillas de laboratorio, 6 botiquines, 36 gabinetes, 8 campanas, 1 instalación de iluminación especial para trabajo con vitaminas, 6 lockers, 12 lavamanos, 24 taburetes ajustables, 4 bases para balanzas, 12 clavijeros, 16 gabinetes colgables, 16 basureros.

EE.UU. \$ 60,000

b) Equipos mayores (instrumentos de laboratorio)

2 autoclaves, 3 balanzas analíticas (varios tipos), 1 balanza de humedad, 3 balanzas no-analíticas, 1 balanza Westphal-Moor, 1 circulador termostático de agua, 1 baño de maría a temperatura constante, 3 baños de maría corrientes, 1 baño serológico, 6 licuadoras, 3 calculadores, 2 centrífugas, 1 centrífuga refrigerada, 1 colorímetro de Lumetrón, 1 contador de colonias, 2 cámaras de conteo, 1 crioscopio, 1 demineralizador, 1 densitómetro, 1 dictáfono, 1 aparato de Kjeldahl para digestión y destilación, 1 desintegrador, 2 destiladores, 1 aparato de electroforesis, 1 electrotitulador, 1 aparato de extracción de grasa, 1 aparato para determinación de fibra, 1 flurómetro, 1 colector de fracciones, 1 horno, 1 inyector automático para el cromatógrafo de gas, 1 estufa de placa, 2 juegos de hidrómetros, 3 incubadoras, 1 aparato de Kofler, 1 juego de lactómetros, 1 campana laminada para trabajo bacteriológico, 1 medidor de punto de fusión, 2 trituradores, 6 microscopios (varios tipos) con iluminación, 1 turbo-colorímetro, 2 juegos de tamices, 4 estufas desecadoras, 1 estufa de vacío, equipo de cromatografía en papel, 3 potenciómetros, 1 polarímetro registrador, 1 polarógrafo, 2 bombas de vacío, 1 refractómetro de Abbé, 1 refractómetro de inmersión, 4 refrigeradoras, 2 muestreadores, 2 agitadores de botellas, 1 agitador de tamices, 1 espectrofluorómetro, 2 espectrofotómetros "Spectronic 20", 2 espectrofotómetros UV-visibles manuales, 1 espectrofotómetro UV-visible registrador, 1 espectrofotómetro infrarrojo, 1 esterilizador de aire, 4 agitadores magnéticos, 4 agitadores de velocidad variable, 2 termómetros de Beckman, 2 juegos de termómetros de mercurio, 1 desintómetro, 1 unidad de titulación de Kjeldahl, 1 turbidímetro, 3 máquinas de

escribir, 1 gabinete de fluorescencia, 2 lámparas germicidas ultra-violeta, 1 aparato de Van Slyke, 1 voltímetro, 1 espectrómetro de masa, 1 aparato de resonancia nuclear magnética, 1 integrador electrónico.

	EE.UU.	\$ 150,000
c) <u>Vehículo (Jeep)</u>	<u>EE.UU.</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Total equipo no-fungible	<u>EE.UU.</u>	<u>\$ 215,000</u>
<u>Equipo fungible</u>		
a) Cristalería especializada de laboratorio	EE.UU.	\$ 40,000
b) Reactivos especiales no disponibles localmente	EE.UU.	\$ 20,000
c) Manuales analíticos, átlases y otros libros de referencia para uso directo en el laboratorio	<u>EE.UU.</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
Total equipo fungible	<u>EE.UU.</u>	<u>\$ 62,000</u>

DETALLES DE EQUIPOS Y SUMINISTROS
A CARGO DEL GOBIERNO

Equipo no fungible

2 balanzas analíticas, 2 balanzas corrientes, 1 espectrofotómetro UV y visible, 1 colorímetro, 1 fluorómetro, 1 microscopio binocular, 1 analizador de agua, 2 potenciómetros, 1 polarímetro, 1 refrigeradora, 1 aparato de destilación de Kjeldahl, 2 baños de maría, 1 agitador de frascos, 2 centrífugas de Babcock, 3 bombas de vacío, 1 licuadora, 1 aparato de extracción de Soxhlet (6 unidades).

Total equipo no fungible EE.UU. \$ 27,400

Equipo fungible

Cristalería y misceláneos de laboratorio, reactivos, productos químicos y suministros de oficina.

Total equipo fungible EE.UU. \$ 21,200

DETALLES DE EQUIPOS Y SUMINISTROS
A CARGO DE LA OPS/OMS

Equipo no fungible

a) Instrumentos de laboratorio

2 cromatógrafos de gas con 6 detectores de distintos tipos y un surtido de accesorios, repuestos, gases comprimidos, patrones de referencia y equipo auxiliar; equipo de cromatografía en capa fina, 1 colorímetro, 1 balanza corriente, 1 balanza semi-micro analítica, 2 estufas, 1 horno, 1 agitador de botellas, 2 baños de maría, 1 evaporador rotario, 1 refrigeradora, 1 congeladora, 1 aparato para fibra cruda (2 unidades), 1 aparato para extracción de grasa, 1 destilador de agua, 1 destilador de solventes, 1 espectrofotómetro de absorción atómica.

EE.UU. \$ 64,600

b) Mobiliario de laboratorio

Mesas, taburetes, campanas, gabinetes de laboratorio

EE.UU. \$ 10,000

c) Equipo de oficina

1 máquina de escribir, 1 calculadora, 1 equipo de intercomunicación

EE.UU. \$ 1,750

d) Mobiliario de oficina

Escritorios, sillas, mesas, gabinetes, archivadores y equipos menores

EE.UU. \$ 2,700

e) Equipo de acondicionamiento de aire

EE.UU. \$ 750

f) Equipo telefónico

5 líneas y 2 extensiones incluyendo material y labor de instalación

EE.UU. \$ 200

Total equipo no fungible

EE.UU. \$ 80,000

Equipo fungible

a) Cristalería y misceláneos de laboratorio

Cristalería común: beakers, frascos, matraces, buretas, cristalería para cromatografía de gas, pipetas, probetas, etc. y misceláneos: trípodos, grapas, tubería de hule y de plástico, equipos menores.

EE.UU. \$ 7,500

b) Reactivos, productos químicos, etc.

Reactivos, productos químicos, medios bacteriológicos, patrones de referencia, soluciones estándar, solventes, materiales de empaque.

EE.UU. \$ 3,500

c) Equipos de oficina

Papel, materiales para escribir, materiales de imprenta y equipos misceláneos administrativos y de oficina.

EE.UU. \$ 2,400

d) Revistas

Abono de nueve revistas adicionales para la biblioteca

EE.UU. \$ 600

Total equipo fungible

EE.UU. \$ 14,000

CONTRAPARTIDA DEL GOBIERNO DE GUATEMALA EN
EL PROGRAMA TRIPARTITO PARA EL LABORATORIO
UNIFICADO DE CONTROL DE ALIMENTOS

Gastos de personal a cubrir:

L A B O R A T O R I O S:

Partida Sección Laboratorio Bromatológico

72-212-01-27-1.02-03

Grupo 0 Renglón 011

Actividad del 40 al 48	Q.	23,160.00	
Actividad 19/20	Q.	9,600.00	
Actividad 50	Q.	1,880.00	
Actividad 60	Q.	1,880.00	
Actividad 63	Q.	1,200.00	
Actividad 70	Q.	1,440.00	

Partida 72-212-08-27-
1.04-01

Actividad 4,092	Q.	4,800.00	
Actividad 4,096/4,097	Q.	9,600.00	
Actividad 4,100/4,102	Q.	5,400.00	
Actividad 4,110/4,112	Q.	4,680.00	Q. 63,640.00

Gastos de equipo

Equipo fungible	Q.	12,000.00	
Equipo no fungible	Q.	27,400.00	
Locales	Q.	150,000.00	Q. 189,400.00

Gastos diversos

Gastos varios

Partida 72-212-01-27-
1.02-03-02

Grupo 2	Q.	12,400.00	Q. 12,400.00	<u>Q. 265,440.00</u>
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ORIGINAL DIRECT

N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Mr. Guy Gresford, Officer-in-charge
Resources and Transport Division

18 September 1973

TE 210 (2) *WHA*
WHO

RECORDS CONTROL

SEP 19 1973

Jacques Rapoport, Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America & Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
EL SALVADOR - ELS-73/002/A/01/14
Environmental Sanitation

.....

1. Please find attached copy of a Project Summary for a request by the Government of El Salvador for UNDP assistance for environmental sanitation. No Project Document has been made available to us.
2. Kindly note that this project is included in the draft country programme presented by the Government of El Salvador. The Food and Agriculture Organization will execute this project.
3. We should be grateful to receive your comments concerning the proposed project by 26 September 1973.

DRAFT

Mr. Simos Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-charge
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPFP

RECORDS CONTROL
SEP 19 1973

18 September 1973

TE 210 (2) *tlc*

WHO

Jacques Rapoport, Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America & Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

EL SALVADOR - Environmental Sanitation
ELS-73/002/A/01/14

.....

1. Please find attached copy of a Project Summary for a request by the Government of El Salvador for UNDP assistance for Environmental Sanitation. No Project Document has been made available to us.
2. Kindly note that this project is included in the draft country programme presented by the Government of El Salvador. The Food and Agriculture Organization will execute this project.
3. We should be grateful to receive your comments concerning the proposed project by 26 September 1973.

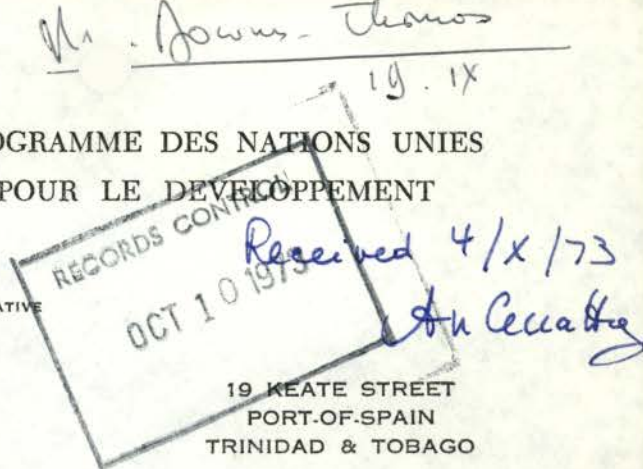
UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
IN THE CARIBBEAN

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 812
CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO
TELEPHONES: 62-37056, 37057, 37059



BAR/73/002/9-173

12 September 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

Dear Mr. Rapoport,

BARBADOS - Animal and Human Health - Community Health
(BAR/73/002)

Further to our letter T/2.1/3-51 of 8 March 1973, please
..... find attached copy of the revised project document and summary
covering the above-named project.

Yours sincerely,

documents
removed
J. J. Cuccatto

Antonio Patriota
Regional Representative

Mr. J. Rapoport
Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America and Inter-
regional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
UNITED NATIONS
New York, N.Y. 10017
U. S. A.

WHO project
for our information
only
B.T.

No Encl. attached (w.m.)
UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

287, Phan-Thanh-Gian
Saigon
République du Viet-Nam

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

*Mr. Shresma —
see in particular
note on the list.*

See attached list of distribution

Saigon, September 11, 1973

N° 1382 PRO 300 CP

val
Dear Mr. Van der Heide,

According to the standard UNDP procedure for

large-scale projects indicated in chapter IV of the Operational and Financial Manual, I take pleasure in sending you for information and comments, if any, a copy of Project

Summary :

- 1/ RVN/73/020/A/01/14 - Malaria Control Programme *WHO*
2/ RVN/73/029/A/01/01 - Economic Development Planning *(TE 3221)*
3/ RVN/73/030/A/01/12 - Industrial Crop Development *FAO*
4/ RVN/73/032/A/01/12 - Seed Production & Certification *FAO*

which UNDP intends to implement in the Republic of Viet-Nam. The execution of this project is subject to the final approval of UNDP/New York.

RECEIVED
891

SEP 19 1973

OTC

Yours sincerely,

*mail -
consultant
DEPT
EAP
2/11/73*
Pierre L. Sales

Pierre L. Sales
Resident Representative

Mr. W. Van der Haide
Acting Deputy Director
Asia & Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
United Nations, New York

17 I S T O F D I S T R I B U T I O N

-O-O-O-O-O-O-

H.E. Mr. Arthur Malcolm MORRIS, O.B.E., Ambassador of Australia

H.E. Mr. Willy TILEMANS, Ambassador of Belgium

H.E. Mr. Shao-Chang SHU, Ambassador of the Republic of China

H.E. Mr. Albert W. KONIGSFELDT, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the Royal Legation of Denmark

H.E. Mr. Jean-Marie MERILLON, Ambassador of France

H.E. Dr. Horst von ROM, Ambassador of Germany

H.E. Mr. Francis Brooks RICHARDS, C.M.G., D.S.C., Ambassador of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

H.E. Mr. Eugenio RUBINO, Ambassador of Italy

H.E. Mr. Yasuhiko NARA, Ambassador of Japan

H.E. Mr. W. Thorn LEESON, Ambassador of the Netherlands

H.E. Sir Leonard W. THORNTON K.C.B., C.B.E., Ambassador of New Zealand

Mr. John ROBINSON, Director, U.S.A.I.D. Saigon

Mr. Akira TSUSAKA, Acting Director of Operations, Asian Development Bank, Manila

Mr. Soesilo H. PRAKOSO, Deputy Regional Representative, F.A.O. Bangkok

Mr. Abdulrahim Abby FARAH, Commissioner for Technical Cooperation United Nations, New York

Mr. Aldo MANOS, Chief, Technical Assistance Unit, Economic Commission for Asia & the Far East

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ALAMEDA ROOSEVELT 2823
APARTADO POSTAL 1114
SAN SALVADOR
EL SALVADOR, C. A.



NACIONES UNIDAS
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO
ACTION

TO: Mr. J. Rapoport
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FILE: UNDEVPRO
TELEFONO: 23-4466
TELEX - 3010248

AUG 30 1973

173 Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required
INITIALS: Jne

REFERENCE: GUA/72/004 - 2739
REFERENCIA:

24 August



Dear Mr. Rapoport,

Further to my letter 1179 of 16 April 1973, I am pleased to
..... enclose one copy(ies) of the Summary corresponding to the Guatemalan
Government's revised request for assistance to the Unified Food Control
Laboratory (GUA/72/004).

I would appreciate your sending us your comments at your
earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

*Summary
and IPD.*

W. L. Oliden

Douglas Oliden L.
Regional Representative
United Nations Development Programme
in Central America

Mr. Jacques Rapoport
Deputy Director
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
United Nations
New York, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

Miss Zankow
DPAS
C.H.B.P.
UNRESOB
rec'd 24 Sept

8/494

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

MUST BE RETURNED TO
REGISTRY, ROOM 2074

الأمم المتحدة
الممثل المقيم لبرنامج التنمية
العربية البنية من ب 001 - صنعاء

AUG 24 1973
ACTION

CABLE : UNDEVPRO

No.

17-1-12
YEM/1722/73

TO:	Mr. V. P. Heide
2	Basu
3	M. J. A. R.
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS	

(SANA'A Y. A. R.)
P. O. Box 551
Tel. 2703 - 5740 - 5745 - 5746

9 August 1973

Dear Mr. van der Heide,

Subject: Water Supply & Sewerage Systems for Sana'a
and Hodeidah - YEM/72/008

Attached please find, for your information, two copies of the
Project Summary for the above mentioned project requested by the
Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Yours sincerely,

W.J.H. Kouwenhoven
Resident Representative

Mr. W. van der Heide
Acting Deputy Director of the
Asia Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Cooperation
United Nations
New York

RECEIVED

AUG 24 1973

ADD OTC AMEB

RECEIVED

AUG 26 1973

PRS/AME/OTC

*one copy
rec'd only*
*Project Summary to
be returned from
DPAS*

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



NACIONES UNIDAS
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO

ALAMEDA ROOSEVELT 2823
APARTADO POSTAL 1114
SAN SALVADOR
EL SALVADOR, C. A.

REFERENCE:
REFERENCIA: X ELS/73/002_2024

ACTION

TO:	Mr. J. Rapoport
1	
2	H. Hechamf-Cuellar
3	
JUL 31 1973	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS:	JAC

CABLE: UNDEVPRO
TELEFONO: 23-4466
TELEX-3010248

23 July 1973

RECEIVED

1 AUG 1973

PRPS/ELAIP/OTC
TE210(2)WHO

Dear Mr. Rapoport,

EL SALVADOR - Environmental Sanitation (ELS/73/002)

..... enclose **2** copy(ies) of the Summary corresponding to the above noted request for UNDP assistance.

I would appreciate your sending us your comments on the above Summary at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

— Douglas Oliden L.
Regional Representative
United Nations Development Programme
in Central America

Mr. J. Rapoport
Deputy Director
Branch for Europe, Latin America
and Inter-regional Projects
Office of Technical Co-operation
United Nations, New York

1/578

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project Summary*, Government of

EL SALVADOR

Project Title: Environmental Sanitation

Number: ELS/73/002/A/01/14

Date of submission: 2 July 197

Sector: Health

Sub-sector: Land and Water Sanitation

Proposed starting date for

full project operations: 1 Jan./73 Proposed duration: 3 years

Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: Ministry of Health

Amount requested from the UNDP:

US\$106,200

Proposed Government counterpart
contribution:

in cash: - -

in kind: 9,322,500
(Colones)

I. Background

1. The environmental conditions in which the overwhelming majority of the salvadorean population lives are very poor. In the urban areas, only 40% of the population has indoor water supply. In the rural areas (representing 65% of the nation's population) only 20.5% of the people have access to water mostly through outdoor supply, leaving the remaining 79.5% practically without such a facility. The situation is even more serious with respect to sewage and Garbage Disposal which benefits less than 50% of the population, mostly urban.

2. The above is a major contributory factor to the spread of several contagious diseases and of gastroenteritis which, alone, represents the major cause of death among children of less than five years of age.

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP ON ITS MERITS.

3. The National Development Plan contemplates a sustained effort on the part of the Government to alleviate the situation. Three major programmes have been formulated:

- i) Rural Latrines system: entailing the construction of 30,000 latrines leading to coverage of approximately 80% of the rural population;
- ii) Rural Aqueducts: entailing the construction of 400 rural aqueducts and leading to coverage of 49% of the rural population;
- iii) Garbage Collection: entailing the establishment of suitable collection systems in 90% of the cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

4. These programmes will entail an investment of 15 million Colones, two-thirds of which will be financed through an IADB loan.

II. The Project

5. The project is identified and described in page 54 of the Country Programme of El Salvador. It is intended to assist the Ministry of Health in the execution of a nation-wide programme of environmental sanitation.

6. The immediate objectives of the project are:

- Strengthen the national institutional framework relating to sanitation problems;
- Provide an increased number of rural and urban people with drinking water supplies and sewage systems;
- Improve the garbage disposal system of the major urban areas.
- Improve food quality through inspection and controls;
- Train counterpart personnel.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP

Project Personnel Component

Experts

Sanitary Engineer

Component Total

Total	
m/m	\$
36	90,000
<u>36</u>	<u>90,000</u>

	<u>Total</u>	
	m/m	\$
<u>Training Component</u>		
<u>Fellowships</u>		
Sanitary Engineering (6)	12	6,600
Component Total	12	6,600
<u>Equipment Component</u>		
<u>Non-expendable equipment</u>		
Component Total		9,600
		9,600
GRAND TOTAL		\$ 106,200
<u>Proposed Government Contribution in Kind</u>		
		<u>Total</u>
		¢
<u>Project Personnel Component</u>		
Staff of the Environmental Sanitation		
Department of the Ministry of Health (208)		
Component Total		5.032,500
		5.032,500
<u>Equipment Component</u>		
<u>Expendable equipment</u>		
Non-expendable equipment		
Component Total		2.730,000
		960,000
		3.690,000
<u>Miscellaneous Component</u>		
<u>Sundry</u>		
Component Total		600,000
		600,000
GRAND TOTAL		¢9.322,500

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



NACIONES UNIDAS
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO

EDIFICIO SASSO 4 PISO
APARTADO POSTAL 4540
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO
TELS. 23-45-25
23-42-10

ACTION

TO:	Mrs. Korn
1	
2	
3	
JUL 26 1973	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required
INITIALS: <i>at</i>	

REF.

COS/72/P01: 1030

July 13, 1973

E 210 (2) WHO

Dear Mrs. Korn:

Subject: COS/72/P01: Integral Family Planning

Thank you for your letter of 6 July. As to the Executing Agency, it does not seem to be opportune to designate the WHO at a time when US AID discontinues all assistance to PAHO in family planning matters as of 1 January 1974.

I have just discussed this matter with Mr. Visser of the UNFPA who visited Costa Rica this week.

Sincerely yours,

J. Schutzenberger
Representative of the United Nations
Development Programme in Costa Rica

Mrs. Carmen F. Korn, Chief
Human Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical CO-operation
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1973

SHR/ELAIP/OTC

cc: Mr. Babello

Mr. Visser

27/7/73

7/5/72

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JUL

9 1973

L.G. Kerényi/ag

cc: Mr. O. Cabello

(w/ copy incoming ltr. & report)

TE 210(2) WHO

6 July 1973

Dear Mr. Schutzenberger:

Subject: Project COS/72/PO1 - Integral Action
Within the National Programme of
Family Planning

Thank you for the three copies of the "Plan de Educación Integral 1973-1977: Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar y Educación Sexual de Costa Rica" which you have kindly sent to OTC under cover of a copy of your letter of 19 June to Mr. R. Salas.

While, as we understand, the World Health Organization has been designated as Executing Agency for the project which the Government of Costa Rica requests on the basis of the above-mentioned study, we shall review the report and shall write to you if we have any comments to make on it.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Ladislav Kerényi

for Carmen F. Korn, Chief
Human Resources Projects Section
Europe, Latin America and
Interregional Projects Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. J. Schutzenberger
UNDP Representative in Costa Rica
Apartado postal 4540
San José, Costa Rica

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Drafted: Shrestha/pl
RECORDS CONTROL Mr. van der Heide
(in draft)

JUL 3 1973

29 June 1973

Mr. Rajendra Coomaraswamy, Assistant
Administrator and Director, Regional
Bureau for Asia and the Far East, UNDP.

TE 210(2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

INDONESIA - Djakarta Sewerage Master Plan including Preliminary
Engineering and Feasibility Studies (INS/72/068)

The Resident Representative, Mr. Joseph, has forwarded to us for our comments the draft project document and project summary in respect of the abovementioned project. We have carefully reviewed the document and we agree that urgent measures to improve the sewerage situation in the sprawling and fast-growing city of Djakarta are called for. This situation is deplorable and will become more so due to the anticipated further growth of Djakarta's population from the present 5 million to more than 8 million within about 25 years, unless appropriate action is taken. While we therefore support the project in principle, we have the following reservations.

Notwithstanding the references in the Prodoc to the 1965-1985 Master Plan for Djakarta adopted in 1967 and the studies of the city being carried out by an IBRD team of urban planning consultants, the proposed sewerage study would in effect be undertaken without any firm physical planning basis. The 1965-1985 Master Plan obviously does not provide a basis for a sewerage and drainage scheme until the year 2000. The work of the IBRD team does not constitute a comprehensive long-range planning study for the Djakarta region. It is a limited purpose survey of the municipal area of Djakarta only undertaken with a view to identifying potential "sites and services" projects' locations.

This lack of a physical planning basis may result in a lopsided development since the fundamental criteria for physical growth of the urban area should precede the development of sewerage plans. If they should subsequently prove to be at variance with the assumptions of the sewerage study, many of the recommendations of this project may have to be abandoned.

In our opinion, therefore, it is essential to formulate an integrated physical plan for the Djakarta urban region encompassing all the requirements for utilities, communications and social infrastructure. A sewerage Master Plan should logically follow on from and be integrated with such a study after preliminary guidelines have been established. In fact, we feel that the question of sewerage as well as of restoration of old Djakarta and Djakarta Port Master Plan, all of which have a major impact on the overall development and planning of the urban areas, should be studied as an integrated whole and should not be separated from the general question of Djakarta Metropolitan planning. We are therefore proposing a mission by our Technical Adviser to discuss with the Resident

Representative and the Government the entire question of urban planning for Djakarta in the context of the revised Country Programme for Indonesia for 1972-1978. We therefore suggest that the finalization of the project document on the sewerage plan should await the conclusion of this mission.

If the Government would, however, wish to proceed with the project on an immediate basis, without first establishing an overall framework, then we feel that as a minimum requirement a physical planner should be assigned to the project for the duration of the work so that comprehensive planning guidance can be given to the narrowly-focussed engineering studies. This would involve an increase of \$75,000 in the project budget to cover 30 man-months of professional services. If this is acceptable, we would be glad to advise and collaborate with WHO in identifying and recruiting a suitable expert. Our study of the Water Supply Development map provided in the project document reinforces our conviction of the need for the services of such an expert.

ORIGINAL DIRECT ^{HST} Drafted : H. Herman/dr

Cleared : Mr. Rapoport

c.c. : Mr. van Heerden (w/att) c.c. : Mr. Perez-Arteda (w/att)
Mr. Falzon Mr. Alagappan

Mr. Gabriel Valdès S., Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America

27 June 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
U.N. Office of Technical Co-operation



MEXICO - MEX/73/502 (002?)/A/01/14, Improvement of the Environment

/..... Further to our extensive comments of 11 June on the subject
project request, please find attached additional comments from
the U.N. Water Resources Section, which reached us subsequent
to our own formulation.

Mr. Wiebe Van der Heide,
Acting Deputy Director, Asia and Middle East Branch
OTC

20 June 1973



V. Kandaswamy, Chief,
Technical Co-operation Section (Asia, Europe and the Middle East)
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

INS/72/068 - Draft Prodoc.

TE 210 (2) WHO

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1. Please refer to your memorandum of 31 May, forwarding the above document for our comments. You may also wish to refer to our memorandum of 8 June (copy attached) covering our general comments on the Country Programme as a whole. Paragraph 20(c) is particularly relevant in this connexion.
 2. We note that, in paragraph B.1(1) on page 4 of the Prodoc, the first objective of the project is to "develop a master plan to the year 2000 for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and storm water ... for Jakarta." We note also (paragraph D.3, page 3) that "a 1965-1985 Master Plan...was adopted in 1967" and that (*ibid*) "an IBRD-employed urban planning team of consultants is currently making studies of the city".
 3. Even without considering the question of the quality of the existing 1985 Master Plan, it is obvious that it does not provide a basis for a 2000 sewerage and drainage scheme. Furthermore, the so-called IBRD study has been the subject of several previous comments on our part (see, most recently, paragraphs 10-11 of our memorandum of 8 June), yet is is persistently represented as a comprehensive, long-range planning study for the Jakarta Region which it is not. The fact is that the sewerage study is being undertaken without any physical planning basis, and the result could be a lop-sided development as the fundamental criteria for physical growth for the urban area should precede the development of sewerage plans. If they should subsequently prove to be at variance with the assumptions of the sewerage study, many of the sewerage recommendations may have to be abandoned.
 4. We have touched, in our previous memorandum, on the desirability of an integrated physical plan for the Jakarta Urban Region, encompassing the requirements for utilities, communications and social infrastructure and we have recommended inclusion of such a project in the Country Programme. A sewerage master plan should logically follow on from and be integrated with such a study, after preliminary guidelines have been established. We think this should be seriously discussed with the Indonesian authorities, and this should be done by the mission to Indonesia that we have suggested. We recommend that this project should be deferred until after that mission; otherwise the sewerage plan will determine the pattern of growth of the city.

5. However, if the Indonesian Government appears determined to proceed with the project immediately, without first establishing an overall framework, the absolute minimum requirement is for a physical planner to be assigned to the project for the duration of the work, so that comprehensive planning guidance can be given to the narrowly focussed engineering studies. This would involve an increase of \$75,000 in the project budget, to cover 30 man-months of professional services.

6. If this latter course is adopted, we would be happy to advise and collaborate with WHO in identifying and recruiting a suitable expert. To judge from the Water Supply Development Map which is attached to the Prodoc and which is supposed (paragraph D.1 on page 2) to be an input to the study, his advice will be badly needed.

.....

7. As requested, your copy of the Draft Project document is returned herewith; a copy of the draft Prodoc may please be furnished us in due course.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



NACIONES UNIDAS
PROGRAMA PARA EL DESARROLLO

EDIFICIO SASSO 4 PISO
APARTADO POSTAL 4540
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

CABLE: UNDEVPRO
TELS. 23-45-25
23-42-10

REF.

COS/72/P01:902



Estimado señor Salas:

TE 210(2)WHO

Objeto: COS/72/P01: Planificación Familiar Integral

Me es grato acompañarle tres copias del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar y Educación Sexual de Costa Rica, que fue preparado con la asistencia del consultor del UNFPA, Dr. Mario Jaramillo. Desgraciadamente no pudo cumplir con la elaboración del presupuesto y la solicitud al UNFPA. Le enviaré mis comentarios al respecto más tarde.

El trabajo del Dr. Jaramillo fue, como de costumbre, de primera calidad y su asesoría fue altamente agradecida por las autoridades gubernamentales.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para saludarle muy atentamente,

J. Schutzenberger
Representante
Programa de las Naciones Unidas
para el Desarrollo en Costa Rica

BULK ENCLOSURE
FILED SEPARATELY

Sr. Rafael Salas
Director Ejecutivo
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para
Actividades en Materia de Población
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
Nueva York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

cc Sra. Carmen Korn - UNOTC Nueva York
Sr. Douglas Oliden - PNUD San Salvador
Dr. Mario Jaramillo

BULK ENCLOSURE
FILED SEPARATELY

ENCLOSURE ATTACHEE *W.M.*
UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
SALA SANTITHAM
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEPHONE : 813544
CABLE : ECAFE BANGKOK

OES/E/4
TEC 400/INS

ACTION

TO: MR. El-Tawil *QTM 28/6*

1 *Mr. Tawil has received*

2 *Signature*

3

JUN 27 1973

☒ - Action Completed
☐ - Acknowledged
☐ - No Action Required

INITIALS *4*

19 June 1973

Via Pouch

Dear Mr. El-Tawil,

Sub: INDONESIA - Jakarta Sewerage Master
Plan including Preliminary Engineering
and Feasibility Studies (INS/72/068)

TE 210(2)WHO

... Reference your letter dated 31 May 1973 on the above-mentioned
subject, please find attached hereto brief comments of the ECAFE
secretariat, as requested.

Yours sincerely,

no hlaib
J C. Suriyakumaran
Chief, Policy and Co-ordination Office and
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Mr. Bahgat A. El-Tawil
Deputy Director
Asia and Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
United Nations
New York

NATIONAL PROGRESS THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION
JUNE 1947 - JUNE 1972

274

19 June 1973

COMMENTS of the ECAFE secretariat on request of the Government of Indonesia for UNDP(SF) assistance for the project on "Jakarta sewerage master plan including preliminary engineering and feasibility studies" (INS/72/068/A/01/14/TP, 2 December 1972)

Without commenting on the institutional and other aspects of the project and confining our remarks on the need and urgency only of the project, we fully support the proposal that A Sewerage Master Plan, including Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies for Djakarta be undertaken.

The predominant method of sewage disposal in the City of Djakarta with a population of more than 5 M, is through pit privies, latrines, cess-pools, open canals, etc. while only a fraction of this population (7,000 houses or roughly 35,000 people) are served by septic tanks. A serious and very urgent health hazard is, therefore, confronting the city for which the Sewerage Master Plan is intended.

ORIGINAL

H.M. Herman/N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto
Cleared : Mr. J. Rapoport

RECORDS CONTROL
JUN 13 1973

12 June 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Mr. Gabriel Valdes S.,
Assistant Administrator and Director
Regional Bureau for Latin America
United Nations Development Programme

Bahgat El-Tawil
Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation
GUATEMALA - Unified Food Control Laboratory
GUA-72/004

Since only a Project Summary was made available to this Office for assessment of the subject request, it is not possible to provide you with detailed comments. On the basis of the Summary, we find that the project is justified in that it will protect the health of the population and contribute to the expansion of processed food exports.

In the future, we should appreciate it if you could arrange for us to receive at least one copy of the project document accompanying each request for UNDP large-scale assistance.

cc: Mr. Douglas Oliden Lopez,
Regional Representative.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Cleared/ Mr. Rapoport

Drafted: H. Herman/ew

Mr. Gabriel Valdés S., Assistant Administrator
and Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America
UNDP

11 June 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tierli, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation



cc: Mr. Perez-
Arteta
Mr. van Heerden
Mrs. Korn
Mr. Johal
Mr. Vassiliou
Mr. Gressford
Mr. Goldberg
Mr. Crooks
Mr. Falzon

MEXICO - MEX/73/502/A/01/14, Improvement of the Environment

Over-all Analysis

1. By an inspection of all country projects ongoing, approved or for which final accounts had not yet been rendered as of 31 December 1972, we find that the subject project proposal would rank eighth among all UNDP country projects on a world-wide basis in terms of the value of UNDP inputs. Furthermore, four of these other seven projects have included significant project extensions to attain the value of UNDP inputs involved, and two of the seven without such extensions are high-cost transportation infrastructure projects. Thus, excluding such projects, the subject proposal would rank second only to the education project in Indonesia, INS/71/537, Development of the National Education Programme, in terms of the value of UNDP inputs to be approved in an initial country project document.

2. As such, we believe that the project document should be studied in depth by UNDP, WHO, the United Nations, and other Executing Agencies. We would also hope that the document has been submitted to the United Nations Environment Programme for its views on the technical and organizational aspects and requirements of the proposal. Considering the size of the project and its interdisciplinary implications, we should think that the project document should be submitted for formal review by specialists of other U.N. organizations besides WHO, such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations, UNIDO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD and possibly IMCO. In our own case, we received from the Resident Representative only the project summary and had to make special request of UNDP Headquarters to borrow and reproduce in several copies the voluminous project document.

3. While we are uninformed on the steps which were taken to formulate the project document, we believe that it is inadvisable to sign a project document for \$2.6 million in UNDP resources without the benefit of a significant preparatory assistance mission involving UNDP, other concerned U.N. agencies, and some highly experienced outside consultants. We do not find provision for this in the project document. If such a mission was implemented for preparation of the project document, then an interdisciplinary preparatory assistance phase should be arranged as the initial period of project implementation for further consideration of the content of the project document before its signing by UNDP.

4. The Background Information in the project document provides ample justification for a project of this type, showing the reasons that the Government is giving it priority in terms of problems of the present and projected distribution of the population in urban areas and the pollution and contamination of air and water through industrial development, vehicle increase, and waste disposal techniques, with consequent effects on the environment and health of the population. The purposes of this project also accord well with the general level of technology already attained by Mexico and the firm intention of the Government to develop technology further.

5. As stated in the project document, this is the first project in this field for Mexico to be supported by any source of external assistance. However, by the nature of the project, it is extremely doubtful that no further assistance will be requested of UNDP, since every component of the project suggests that there will be a need for much greater work and resources at the end of the three years to follow up on work undertaken during the project period, much of which is of a preliminary or pilot nature. Likewise, there are even more striking implications for investment, so that the project would seem to be a prototype for investment potential, rather than one which involves no investment potential as stated in the project document.

6. There is also a danger that the project as conceived will remain too much within the institutional framework of the Subsecretariat of Environmental Improvement, with the exception of relations with the Secretariat of Water Resources under the water programme and some general co-ordination for identification of problem areas with the Department of the Federal District. The role of the Central Co-ordinating Committee for Environmental Improvement Programmes is not clear, but one would gather from the brief description that this may be only a consultative body which as yet has little implementational significance.

7. Despite the statement in the project document that there have not been other assistance projects relevant to the proposed project, we believe that a large number of ongoing and other upcoming projects are quite relevant. For this reason, in our comments of 15 March 1973 on the draft Country Programme, we specifically mentioned that energy aspects of industrial complexes have important environmental effects and should be taken into account in the approved

project MEX/72/019, Industrial Complexes. We also recommended that environmental aspects of projects in the fields of natural resources, transport, energy and industry be considered by the Government and that such considerations, along with the formulation of a programme for the environment, be included within the project proposal for Improvement of the Environment. The import of our observations was that the content of this project, when elaborated, should be interdisciplinary in approach. A comprehensive project would certainly provide more justification for such a large allocation from the IPF.

8. Thus, we find that the purposes of the project would be strengthened by co-ordinating its implementation with that of other projects to be included in the Country Programme. This would also enable features of environmental education and planning and some implementational testing to be undertaken on a much more widespread basis, so that the effects of this project would be multiplied and a much broader range of data would be collected for future use.

9. Projects in the draft Country Programme which appear to us relevant on first inspection and into which environmental aspects could be programmed are:

- MEX/72/002 - Development of Vegetable Protein Programmes
- (no number)- Agricultural Teaching, Research and Extension in Arid Zones
- MEX/72/020 - Pesticidal Residue Laboratory
- MEX/72/014 - Capital Goods Industry
- MEX/72/019 - Industrial Complexes
- MEX/72/007 - National Packaging Centre (see solid waste programme, objective 5)
- MEX/72/006 - Information System for Industry
- MEX/72/004 - Small-scale and Medium-scale Rural Food Industries
- MEX/66/513 - Studies Centre for Graduate Engineers and Professors of Engineering and Technology
- MEX/70/017 - Industrial Economics
- MEX/70/003 - Radiological Protection in Uranium Mines
- (no number)- Basic Research and Scientific Training for the Modernization of the Meteorological System of Mexico
- (no number)- National Plan to Create an Infrastructure in Ocean Sciences and Technology
- (no number)- Altos de Chiapas Development Programme
- (no number)- Integrated Development of Tehuantepec Isthmus
- MEX/68/008 - Malaria Eradication
- MEX/69/528 - Regional Development of the Lerma Zone

- MEX/72/013 - Regional and Urban Development
- MEX/72/031 - Econometric Models for Regional Development
- MEX/73/004 - Technical Training of Personnel of Programming Units
- MEX/70/529 - Modernization of Aeronautical Navigation and Air Transport Services
- MEX/72/534 - National Water Resources Plan.

10. We have identified 22 projects to be included in the UNDP Country Programme which have some relevance to the subject proposal. These projects include the fields of agriculture, industry, mining, water resources, transport, health, economics, meteorology, and technical education. Naturally, selectivity would have to be used in choosing projects into which aspects of environmental education and planning would be programmed. Environmental testing and data collection would be relevant to only a few projects, so that here projects would tend to select themselves for co-ordination with the subject proposal.

11. The existence of a Central Co-ordinating Committee for Environmental Improvement Programmes in itself implies the need for an interdisciplinary approach. While there is a smattering of experts from different disciplines in the subject project proposal, the interdisciplinary significance of the work and the need to synthesize it seems to be missed as the major orientation in the basic design of the project. A major contribution to the governmental programme could be made by UNDP if it were to attempt to integrate environmental aspects into numerous other projects within the Country Programme which is about to be approved. This would be a highly innovative approach and one which the Government might well welcome, especially since it has attributed 14 per cent of its IPF to this particular project. The approach would also enable UNDP to experiment on a pilot basis with a new concept, namely, integration of elements of a major assistance project with numerous other projects in the same Country Programme.

Conclusion of the Over-all Analysis

12. From the above, we are thus recommending that a major interdisciplinary preparatory assistance mission or preparatory assistance phase of the project proper be mounted before signing the project document. We also recommend that an innovative approach be formulated to integrate aspects of environmental improvement with numerous other UNDP assistance projects included in the Country Programme.

The Project Document and Project Summary as Written

13. If it is decided that fundamental reorientation of approach in project design along the lines suggested above is not desirable, there would still appear to be need for preparatory assistance mission or phase to consider less fundamental but nevertheless important changes in project design before signing the project document. This recommendation is based on the fact that the project document, while providing ample justification for a major project in this field, provides little justification for an approach which involves taking up so many separate problems within the four specialized programme areas of air, water, solid waste and health without integration with other assistance and without capacity to study these problems in depth. While this approach may have some validity, it would appear to us far less than optimal and to prepare the ground for incompleteness of many project activities because of a project design with so many separate and complex elements for study. The design as written also appears to us unmanageable even for the most competent international co-director, who is to be designated as the head of the international component of the general programme and the project as a whole. It is similarly unmanageable for the national co-director, given the staffing arrangements under the general programme.

14. We shall return to the question of international and national staffing arrangements under the general programme in paragraphs 28 and 29 of this memorandum, but our basic recommendation at this point is to redesign the project so that a few leading problems in each of the four substantive programme areas are chosen for study in greater depth and the other problems are eliminated from the project design. At the same time, it will be necessary to strengthen both international and national staffing under the general programme for effective project management. In this regard, it is to be noted that the project document makes no provision for assistance in drafting further regulatory legislation, which is explicitly anticipated and will, in part, be a function of results of project activities as the project progresses.

15. By our study of the project document as written, we have identified 73 separate expert and consultant posts. Among them, we find 19 posts which may be within the concern and competence of executing agencies other than WHO. Of those 19 posts, seven appear more or less definitely within the concern and competence of the United Nations. Another seven appear to be in fields related to the concern and competence of the United Nations, although other executing agencies may be interested in the duties of these posts as well. Besides WHO and the United Nations, other executing agencies which may find one or more posts of direct interest to them include: UNESCO, UNIDO, WMO, FAO, UNCTAD and IMCO. To determine the proper executing agency for posts open to some question, more detailed information on the duties and background of the required experts and consultants will be required.

16. The incidence of posts for United Nations recruitment falls primarily within the water programme and includes the programme head. We identify six posts under this programme which call for United Nations assistance:

- 1 water resources engineer, who is to be the programme head and specialist in optimization studies of multiple-use water resources;
- 2 hydrologists;
- 2 economists for water resources cost-benefit analysis (although possibly engineers would also be appropriate);
- 1 water resources systems analyst.

17. Another five posts in the water programme which may call for United Nations assistance include:

- 3 environmental engineers (1 specialist on control and treatment of industrial residual waters, especially of petroleum refineries, and 2 specialists in disposition of municipal and industrial residual waters);
- 1 naval engineer;
- 1 oceanographer.

18. The seventh post which would appear more or less definitely to fall within United Nations responsibilities is in the solid waste programme, namely, an expert with experience in information collection, data processing, computational methods and evaluation of results. We do not feel that the designation of an electronic engineer is appropriate for this post. We recommend that the title be changed to statistician.

19. The sixth and seventh posts which may call for United Nations assistance are in the air programme and the solid waste programme. The one in the air programme is an economist for analysis of the costs of the harmful effects of air pollution. We feel, incidentally, that the three man-months presently attributed to this post is too short a period for a meaningful study and should be increased to a minimum of six man-months. In the solid waste programme the sanitary engineering adviser to the national project chief for solid waste control in single-family and multi-family dwellings may be the proper subject of assistance through the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. We find that three man-months for this post, as well as for the three similar advisory posts to national project chiefs, is too brief and should be of longer duration.

20. We have found some disproportions in the allocations of man-months for experts and training among the different project component programmes. While this may have some rational explanation in terms of needs, we wish to present some summary data on this so that this aspect may be reviewed to determine if the proposed allocations are, in fact, rational and accord with the needs of the project and of the Government.

<u>Programme</u>	<u>Programme Rank</u> (by man-months contributed)		<u>Experts</u>
	<u>UNDP</u>	<u>Government</u>	
	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Training</u>	
General	4	(none)	5
Air	2	1	1
Water	1	4	4
Solid waste	3	2	2
Health	4	3	3

21. The water programme has by far the most man-months of international expert services among the five programmes but has the least man-months of international training (except for the general programme, which has no international training). The air programme is second in international expert man-months but has by far the most man-months of international training. The general programme, as just mentioned parenthetically, has no international training at all. We would recommend that some thought be given to adding a provision for international training under the general programme and that allocations of international expert and training man-months among the different programmes be reviewed for consistency.

22. Our table has elaborated on the total picture by showing that there is a perfect rank-order correlation between the man-months of experts provided by the Government and the man-months of international training. Thus, the particular disproportion to which the most attention should be directed is in the allocation between international and national experts among the different programmes. In examining the training programme in more detail, we have noted that there is approximately one man-month of UNDP international training for every nine man-months of national expert services in the water, solid waste and health programmes. The proportion drops to one man-month of international training for every 15 man-months of national expert services in the water programme.

23. To complete our analysis, we examined the governmental costs for local training under the project, although this is often for subordinate personnel and thus may not be strictly compared with the above figures. We found that first priority for resources goes to the air programme, while health reverses priorities with solid waste and takes second priority for local training. The water and general programmes have no cost provisions for local training.

24. Another feature of the project document to which we should like to call attention is that there is no general provision for unprogrammed consultant services to meet specialized technical needs as they arise during the life of the project, other than for short training courses of two weeks and one month which are yet to be defined. We would recommend that 36 man-months of consultant services be included in the project budget without reference to specific programmes to accommodate unprogrammed requirements which are likely to arise in a project of such a technical nature.

25. The amount of statistical data collection, processing and analysis required by this project is extremely imposing, yet the project document makes little provision for handling the mass of data. In the air and health programmes, reference is made to manual methods of data processing and analysis. No methods are mentioned for the water and solid waste programmes. No provision is made in the project document for the purchase of electronic data processing equipment, and no indication is given of any plans or arrangements to make use of such equipment through other governmental organs or institutes. Attention to this important matter would seem indispensable for successful pursuit of many basic project objectives under all substantive programmes and to the overall success of project direction and management under the general programme.

26. Attention to the problem of data collection, processing and analysis cannot stop at the equipment component but must also include the availability of human resources within the project. The project document presently contains provision for an international biostatistician for 30 man-months under the health programme and for an international electronic engineer for 12 man-months under the solid waste programme. In paragraph 18 we suggested that this latter post be re-entitled as statistician, and we further recommend that it be for at least 24 man-months. We can find no other provision in the project document for international expert services in statistics. As for national personnel, the solid waste programme contains a deputy chief, three technicians and three assistant technicians for information and data. The health programme contains one biostatistician but may intend to have related subordinate personnel in this field among its 21 professionals and 44 assistant technicians. However, no fellowships are provided for this field under the health programme, so that the amount of attention to be given to it remains suspect. The only fellowships which may be related to the statistical field are under the solid waste programme, including six man-months for the deputy chief and a total of nine man-months for three technicians in information and data.

27. Our conclusion is that the needs for electronic data equipment, a significant number of international and national personnel in statistics, and international training in statistics and computer programming have been missed in the project document.

28. Provision for project personnel in statistics and computer programming should be made for the general programme as well as the technical programmes. This is only one field in which the general programme will have to be bolstered for sound project direction and management. We would recommend that one statistical adviser with sound knowledge of computer programming and one computer programmer be added to the international expert component of the general programme to advise on and co-ordinate the work in this field being carried out under the technical programmes. We would also recommend that one international statistical expert be added to both the air and water programmes. National counterpart personnel will similarly have to be provided.

29. Besides the statistician and the computer programmer, we recommend that four additional international expert posts be provided to strengthen the general programme:

Technical adviser (deputy co-director), with wide experience in the technical requirements of pollution control programmes, to advise the international and the national co-directors and the leadership of the four technical programmes;

Adviser in environmental control legislation, to assist the Subsecretariat in preparing draft regulations and laws;

economist, with specialization in cost-benefit analysis and experience in evaluation of social costs and benefits, to co-ordinate the work of separate technical programmes and undertake a study of the socioeconomic consequences of the effects of pollution and contamination on health;

organization and methods adviser, to be concerned with the internal administrative organization and methods of the project and of the Subsecretariat of Environmental Improvement, their relation to other UNDP assistance projects and governmental departments and bodies, and improved co-ordinating arrangements which can be made.

30. In considering the health programme, we have also concluded that it will be necessary to provide an international expert to head this programme, who would be a medical doctor specialized from a clinical and research standpoint in the effects of contamination and pollution on health. This expert would be in addition to the biostatistician and the consultant in vocational diseases presently provided by the document.

31. We believe that the project budget as presently prepared significantly underestimates the costs of this project even if it were confined to the elements included in the project. We reach this conclusion because of the many short-term experts and consultants, for which pro forma procedures produce underestimates of costs, and the great number of short-term and longer-term fellowships, many of which are for study in the United States. It has been our experience that these fellowships are much more costly, and to support this point we would further refer to the document UNDP/PROG/21 on fellowship costing in project budgets. We have not submitted the equipment costs to review, but we would suggest that this aspect of estimated costs be controlled as well before approval of the project document.

32. It is also to be noted that besides the need for fellowships in statistics, the project lacks fellowships in economics for the types of analyses required and these should be added as well in the modification of the project document. Thus, besides the pro forma underestimate of fellowship costs, the project document has probably underestimated the number of fellowships required. On the other hand, we have noted that many short-term fellowships are programmed, often for the same person to go abroad three times for short periods. Project costs could be cut by combining the periods of these extremely numerous separate short-term fellowships into one fellowship of longer duration.

33. Another budgetary aspect of the project document is the very high attribution of costs for equipment operation and maintenance under the Government budget, which is almost equal to the total estimated cost of all non-expendable equipment to be contributed by both UNDP and the Government. The cost of the non-expendable equipment from both sources is in the neighbourhood of 13.5 million pesos, while the cost of its operation and maintenance is estimated at almost 11 million pesos.

34. Some details of the Project Summary and the Project Document require correction. As concerns the project document, we shall call attention only to major details.

- a) The project summary gives a total of 155 man-months for international experts under the air programme, while the correct figure should be 115 man-months.
- b) By our calculations, only 95 man-months of international fellowships in the health programme are provided, instead of the 120 man-months used as the total in the project summary and the project document.
- c) Our calculations find 145 man-months of international fellowships in the solid waste programme, instead of the 144 man-months in the project summary and the project document.
- d) Thus, by our calculations the details of the project document provide for 595 man-months of international fellowships instead of the 619 man-months indicated in the project summary and in the budget tables of the project document.

- e) An effort appears to have been made in the project document and the project summary to apply pro forma costing of \$1,000 for travel and \$450 per month as stipend for international training. However, this appears to have been done correctly for only some entries. Thus, the totals for training are generally incorrect even by the pro forma method.
- f) By our calculations, the pro forma method should give \$51,350 for international training in the water programme, instead of the \$53,400 indicated in the project summary and the project document.
- g) A serious error appears to have been made in the project document in calculating the costs of short-term fellowships in the solid waste programme. By our calculation, the sub-total for this entry should be \$79,850, including travel costs and the same man-month which was missed in the project document. The project document appears to have neglected to include travel costs. As a result, the over-all total for international training in the solid waste programme should be \$118,250, and not the \$70,800 indicated in the project summary and the project document.
- h) Our total of \$63,750 for international training in the health programme also fails to correspond with the \$59,700 indicated in the project summary and the project document.
- i) Finally, pro forma costing for the air programme should lead to a total of \$188,400 for international training, but the project document and the project summary show a total of \$195,600.
- j) Our over-all total for international training is \$413,750, while the project summary and the project document give a total of \$379,500. In addition, included in the figure of \$379,500 is \$29,000 for group training under the water programme, which we have not included at all in our own total, because we do not understand exactly to what this refers, unless it is training in Mexico, and how it may be costed. If this is rightfully to be included in training costs to UNDP, the discrepancy between our calculations and those in the project summary and project document would rise to \$68,250.
- k) However, as we have stated, pro forma costing will not be appropriate for this project in any case, since travel costs to the United States will be much less than pro forma rates but tuition and stipend may be much higher than pro forma rates. Thus, it would be best for the project document to reapproach this whole question through the use of estimated actual costs.

- 1) The project summary incorrectly gives the date of the governmental regulation on prevention and control of atmospheric pollution as September 1972 instead of September 1971.
- m) Finally, as ^apurely pedantic point, we calculate the dollar equivalent of the Government contribution as \$9,083,312 instead of the slightly different figure in the project summary and the project document.

A Concluding Word

35. We have thus set down all the major points and most of the minor points that we can at this stage. We hope that the approach to the project recommended in the opening part of this memorandum will be adopted. If not, we suggest that attention be given to the detailed remarks in the second part.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

JUN 20 1973

PN/sz

11 June 1973

Mr. Baqhat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Guy Gresford, Officer-in-Charge
Resources and Transport Division

Alagappa Alagappan, Chief
Water Resources Section, RTD

MEXICO - Improvement of the Environment in Mexico
MEX-73/502/A/01/14

TE210(2)WHO

Having reviewed the above-mentioned project document, we would like to point out that, in our opinion, the project approaches the environmental question from the health viewpoint, thus leading to a possible bias in future operations of the programme and in the institutional set-up.

The situation is most obvious in the case of water resources for the following reasons:

1. The question of water quality is not exclusively associated with health, but in general with the availability of certain amounts of water of certain qualities for various uses. Problems of water quality are closely related to problems of water quantity. In this context, water management has to consider both questions simultaneously, and health considerations are not necessarily the dominant variable in connection with quality standards.
2. Mexico happens to be one of the few countries in which water management at the federal level is centralized under the "Secretaria de Recursos Hidricos." The fact that the question of water quality will in part be placed in the hands of the newly created Subsecretaria de Mejoramiento del Ambiente, with the Secretariat for Public Health, points towards a very undesirable trend in proliferating anew the agencies involved in water administration in the country. In this case, the likely effects may be most serious since the newly created Subsecretaria will be in charge of establishing objectives and policy. No matter how closely it will work with the Secretaria de Recursos Hidricos, the whole process of comprehensive water management is likely to suffer from this separation of functions.
3. This separation of water quality functions already points out a bias inasmuch as the approach towards water quality in the proposed project is an engineering approach more than a water management approach. The programme for water appears to be oriented towards the definition of those physical structures that would be required for the maintenance or improvement of water quality of river basins or aquifers. The project, however, does not seem concerned with questions concerning the incidence of financing water treatment

plants. This is unfortunate since there is ample evidence to show that management of water pollution charges and/or waste standards for industrial uses of water can make significant changes in the amount of waste treatment and water recirculation in given industries, and at times a reduction in the requirements for additional water intakes. The question of water quality control should, therefore, not be separated from water management.

To summarize, it is felt that the newly created institutional set-up to handle environmental questions is worthy of further in depth consideration in order to arrive at a more comprehensive framework. Specifically, it is also felt that in the case of water resources, the project as described in the document may lead to serious water administration and management problems which could be prevented through proper institutional frameworks.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
SALA SANTITHAM
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEPHONE : 813544
CABLE : ECAFE BANGKOK

OES/E/4
TEC 400/INS

ACTION

TO:	MR. El-Tawil
1	13/6
2	8 June 1973
3	via pouch
JUN 12 1973	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	- Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	- No Action Required
INITIALS: TSK	

Dear Mr. El-Tawil,

TE 210(2) WHO

Sub: INDONESIA - Development of Central and
Regional Occupational Health and Industrial
Hygiene Laboratories (INS/72/028)

Reference your letter dated 24 May 1973 on the above-mentioned
subject, I wish to inform you that we do not have any specific comments
to offer.

Yours sincerely,

C. Suriyakumaran
C. Suriyakumaran
Chief, Policy and Co-ordination Office and
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Mr. Bahgat A. El-Tawil
Deputy Director
Asia and Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation
United Nations
New York

NATIONAL PROGRESS THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION
JUNE 1947 - JUNE 1972

128

ORIGINAL DIRECT

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow

Cleared: Mr. Santitham

RECORDS CONTROL

JUN - 4 1973

31 May 1973

TE 210(2) WH2

Dear Mr. Suriyakumaran,

Subject: INDONESIA - Jakarta Sewerage Master
Plan including Preliminary Engineering
and Feasibility Studies (INS/72/068)

.....

Please find enclosed a copy of the project summary for the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of Indonesia.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have concerning this request by 13 June to provide the basis for an appraisal of the project which we must send to the UNDP.

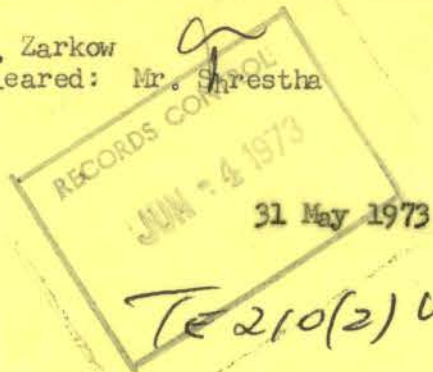
Yours sincerely,

Bahgat A. El-Tawil
Deputy Director
Asia and Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. C. Suriyakumaran
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha



Mr. J. Barnea, Director
Resources & Transport Division

Wiebe van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director of the Asia
and Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

INDONESIA: Jakarta Sewerage Master Plan including
Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies

..... Please find attached a copy of the project summary of the
above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of
Indonesia.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have
concerning this request by 13 June for transmittal to UNDP.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow
Cleared: Mr. Shrestha

Mr. R. Crooks, Director
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

31 May 1973

RECORDS CONTROL

TE 210(2)WHO

Wiebe van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director of the Asia
and Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

INDONESIA: Jakarta Sewerage Master Plan including
Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies

.....

Please find attached a copy of the project document
for the above-mentioned request submitted by the Government
of Indonesia.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may
have concerning this request by 13 June for transmittal to
UNDP.

Since we have received only one copy of this document,
it would be appreciated if it could be returned to us after
use.

ORIGINAL DIRECT AT. DIRECT
RECORDED & CONTROLLED
JUN - 4 1973
Mr. S. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-charge,
Development Planning Advisory Services/CDPPP

31 May 1973

TE 210(2) WHO

Wiebe van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director of the Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

INDONESIA: Jakarta Sewerage Master Plan including
Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies

..... Please find attached a copy of the project summary of the
above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of
Indonesia.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have
concerning this request by 13 June for transmittal to UNDP.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO:
A:Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical CooperationTHROUGH:
S/C DE:Mr. Simos G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge
Development Planning Advisory Services CDPPPFROM:
DE:Louis Landry, Special Technical Adviser
DPAS, CDPPPSUBJECT:
OBJET:GUATEMALA - Unified Food Control Laboratory
(GUA-72/004)

DATE:

30 May 1973

REFERENCE:

Mr. Nekrasoff -

TE 210(2) WHO

The economic justification of the project is well established in the summary. Since the inception of the Central American Common Market, Guatemala has made great strides in developing a profitable food industry. In 1970 processed food products constituted almost 60 per cent of the total exports of Guatemala. The maintenance of standards of quality and health protection through stringent food control are, therefore, matters of high priority. We lend our full support to this project.

traditional ag products
75% of all exports

Drafted: H.M. Herman/N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Cleared / Mr. J. S. Rapoport

MAY 30 1973

Mr. Gabriel Valdes S., Assistant Administrator
and Director
United Nations Development Programme

25 May 1973

FE 210 (1) UNIDO

Bahgat El-Tawil
Acting Director
United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation

MEXICO - National Packaging Institute (MEX-72/007/B/01/37)

1. We support the general lines of the subject project request by the information contained in the Project Summary dated 23 March 1973 and the copy of the Project Document supplied to us, which was signed by the Government in May 1972 and by the Executing Agency in June 1972. However, there are significant differences between the two documents with respect to the details of project inputs as well as the total UNDP allocation.
2. In reviewing the Project Document, we noted that the expert and fellowship components seem to be far below the requirements which such a project implies. We were, therefore, pleased to note that the more recent Project Summary contains financial data which show a change in the direction of our planned recommendations for both components. It is unfortunate that we do not have a copy of the more recent Project Document in order to complete our analysis.
3. Even with this handicap, we shall advance some further observations. It is not certain that the increase in expert and consultant services from 50 man-months in the Project Document to 113 man-months in the Project Summary will be sufficient. The change allows for an average of only about three man-years of international expertise for each year of the three-year project. While fellowships have been increased, from 12 man-months in the Project Document to 40 man-months in the Project Summary, this may also prove to be insufficient. Especially disconcerting is the fact that of the \$58,000 to be allocated by UNDP for fellowships, \$40,000 is for travel costs, leaving only \$18,000 for stipends. The problem is occasioned by the fact that each fellowship is to be for a duration of one month only. Costs might be reduced and benefits increased through reformulating the fellowships to be fewer in number and longer in duration. It seems unlikely that 40 one-month fellowships will do a great deal to increase the expertise of national recipients.
4. Given the above two factors, it might be more judicious to expect the Government to be responsible for financing all the non-expendable equipment costs anticipated for the project, which total \$250,000 for UNDP according to the Project Summary and which may be much more when account is taken of the earlier Project Document. The Mexican Government is undoubtedly in a position to finance such

cc: Mr. L. Perez-Arteta,
Resident Representative of UNDP

... / ...

equipment costs and would probably benefit much more from the use of this sum for the provision of additional international expertise and fellowship services through UNDP.

5. The Project Document contains a worthy and ambitious list of immediate objectives. It is to be hoped that the project can accomplish them. This possibility would perhaps be enhanced through attention to our recommendations in the preceding paragraph. The Work Plan in this document appears to provide only the general institutional structure and requirements and very limited periods for each institutional requirement, without describing the specific activities which the project will undertake through its international experts. The table on page 9, with respect to institutional objectives, suggests that the Government will take over responsibility almost immediately after the formation of each institutional department. The role of international experts is not clear. Some question may also be raised as to whether the establishment of the Department of Research and Testing does not come too late in the lifetime of the project. Further, under the description of duties for the Project Manager on page 10, reference is made to sub-contract work, but no reference to sub-contract is found elsewhere in the Project Document or the Project Summary or in their project budget and financial data tables. The equipment component remains to be spelled out in both documents.

6. The usual Section I, Background and Supporting Information, is not contained in this Project Document, although the information is intermingled with the section on objectives. We do not understand how the figure of \$1,562,500 (or pesos) was arrived at in the note following the description of the Government Contribution in the Project Document. Finally, we might mention that the Project Summary states that losses from inadequate packaging amount to 15 per cent of total export value, while the Project Document states that loss or damage from faulty packaging is equal to 15 per cent of the value of industrial production. While possible, this is an astounding figure in either case.

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

RECORDS CONTROL

MAY 29 1973

RBWG:ws

Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Guy B. Gresford, Director
Office for Science and Technology

Paul B.W. Gollong, Chief
Technology Applications Section, OST

MEXICO - Improvement of the Environment in Mexico
MEX-73/502/A/01/14

29 May 1973

TE 210 (2)
WHO

We review with satisfaction the development of this kind of project, which has the aim of the prevention and control of pollution and the prevention of further deterioration of the environment. We particularly note that one of the long term objectives of the project is research on the effects of pollutants on health, including the dissemination of technical information, and that among the immediate objectives is that relating to water pollution. In the World Plan of Action, the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development stressed the importance of science and technology in promoting and maintaining good health standards and, among the areas selected for the proposed action programme, identified that of health aspects and community water supplies. We support the request for UNDP assistance.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

C. Zarkow
Cleared in draft: M. Shrestha



Mr. S. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-charge,
Development Planning Advisory Services/CDPPP

Wiebe van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director of the Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

TE 210 (2) WHO

INDONESIA: Development of Central and Regional Occupational
Health and Industrial Hygiene Laboratories (INS/72/028/A/01/14)

.....
.....

Please find attached a copy of the latest revised project
document on the above-mentioned request, together with a copy
of the Resident Representative's letter to UNDP dated 15 May.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have
concerning this request by 7 June for transmittal to UNDP.

It would be appreciated if the document could be returned
to us after use.

UNITED



NATIONS

INDONESIA

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN PERSERIKATAN BANGSA-BANGSA

TELEPHONE: 47017-47018-53263-53264
CABLES: UNDEVPRO DJAKARTA
TELEX: UNDEVPRO 011-4178

M. Shukla
RECORDS CONTROL
JUN - 4 1973
P.O. BOX 2838, DJAKARTA
24 May 1973
TE 210(2)WHO
31/V
2
PLS. Circulate to all
ECAP
DPA'S
CHAP
R+T

Reference: INS/72/068

Dear Dr. Bellerive,

INS/72/068 - Jakarta Sewerage Master Plan including
Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies

....

I have pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of a draft project document and summary for the above-mentioned, new, large-scale project.

The draft was originally prepared by Dr. G. Bachman, a staff member of the Pre-investment Planning Unit of WHO, Geneva in collaboration with the Directorate of Sanitary Engineering of the Ministry of Health and the assistance of the Public Works Division of the Jakarta Special Metropolitan District. It was also reviewed and commented upon by the WHO Representative, Jakarta and by the Jakarta Office of UNDP.

The document has been favourably commented upon by all reviewers and it is evident that it follows a format established on the basis of experience of similar projects elsewhere.

I would be grateful to receive any comments and suggestions concerning the draft, but wish to emphasize that its circulation does not imply any commitments on the part of UNDP or Government.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew J. Joseph
Andrew J. Joseph
Resident Representative

Dr. A. Bellerive
Deputy Director General
WHO
Geneva

cc : Dr. V.T. Gunaratne, WHO, New Delhi
Mr. Igor D Radovic, OTC, New York ✓
Mr. David L. Gordon, IBRD, Jakarta
Dr. D.A.W. Nugent, WHO, Jakarta

(with one copy each of the draft
Project Document)

Annex II

RESTRICTED

Date : 2 December 1972

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project Summary, * Government of

INDONESIA

Project Title : Jakarta Sewerage Master Plan Including Preliminary Engineering and Feasibility Studies

Number : INS/72/068/A/01/14/IP

Date of Submission :

Sector : Health

Subsector : Air, Land and water sanitation (2520)

Proposed starting date for

Proposed duration : Two years and

full project operation : 1 October 1973

six months

Proposed Government

Co-operating Agency : Ministry of Public Works and Power

Amount requested from UNDP : US \$ 643 000

Proposed Government counterpart

contribution : In cash : none

In kind : Rp. 109 825 000

(local currency - Rupiahs)

Total : US \$ 264 600

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF UNDP ON ITS MERITS.

I. Background

1. The sewerage situation in Jakarta, a fast-growing town covering 560 sq. km. with a population of 4.9 million (1971), expected to reach 6.7 (1985) and 8.3 million (2000), is deplorable due to the absence of a safe collection and disposal system. Only about 7000 houses in the urban area have septic tanks, while the others are served by public pit privies, latrines and cess-pools, - their uncontrolled discharged into the subsoil or into open channels representing an extreme health hazard. Flooding during the rainy season, as well as lack of rainwater to flush the channels in the dry season, are further aggravating the public health conditions.

2. Numerous planning activities and the development in the Jakarta area itself make a systematic sewerage planning mandatory, both to cope with physical, residential, commercial and traffic developments, and to keep pace with the water supply expansion planned up to the year 2000.

3. The geographic situation of the town in a flat, sea-bordered area has been the cause of frequent inundation by floods from upstream river courses and heavy rains. Corrective measures to control future flooding are being prepared which will require support by and co-ordination with appropriate sewerage and drainage programmes.

4. The government and municipal authorities have given high priority to developing a metropolitan sewerage system, however, this is considered an enormous task inevitably requiring technical as well as subsequent investment assistance far beyond the country's present capacities.

5. The city of Jakarta forms a Special Metropolitan District (D.K.I.) under a governor, while the government agency concerned with sanitary engineering work is the Ministry of Public Works and Power, and more specifically its Directorate General of Housing, Building, Planning and Urban Development.

II. The Project

6. The project has not been included in the 1972 - 1976 Country Programme, however, provisions have been made by BAPPENAS and other planning authorities, to secure the initiation in 1973 and the subsequent funding of the project as scheduled.

7. The project has been given high priority as it will propose a long-range solution for the capital's critical sewerage problems. The purpose is to strengthen and to co-ordinate environmental health activities, both planning, engineering and management, so as to ensure subsequent investment of funds be effectively allocated and expended. Proper planning, engineering and feasibility studies will be imperative in view of the significant investment potential of the project.

8. The principal objectives of the project as outlined in the Project Document are to:-

- (i) Develop a sewerage master plan to the year 2000 for Jakarta;
- (ii) Determine immediate action to improve the present sewage disposal practise;
- (iii) Establish criteria for sewerage new urban developments;
- (iv) Prepare preliminary engineering and feasibility studies for a first stage construction programme;
- (v) Develop pollution control standards for rivers and make an oceanographic reconnaissance of off-shore waters;
- (vi) Study and comment on legislation and institutional structure for sewerage/drainage activities;
- (vii) Study and provide data on economic and financial sewerage development including project appraisal requirements;
- (viii) Develop a training programme;
- (ix) Provide standards on future sewerage development and operation

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP

		<u>Total</u>
	m/m	\$
<u>Project Personnel Component</u>		
<u>Experts</u>		
Project Manager	30	75 000
Consultants	3	7 500
Component Total	33	82 500
	==	=====
<u>Subcontract Component</u>		
<u>Sub-contract</u>		
Engineering and Management		460 000
Component Total		460 000
		=====

		<u>Total</u>
	m/m	\$
<u>Training Component</u>		
<u>Fellowships</u>		
Sewerage Engineering (4)	24	10 800
Water Pollution Control (2)	12	5 400
Laboratory Testing (2)	12	5 400
Sewerage Management (1)	6	2 700
Sewerage Accountant and Finance (1)	6	2 700
Travel	-	10 000
Component Total	<u>60</u> ==	<u>37 000</u> =====
<u>Equipment Component</u>		
Expendable equipment		2 000
Non-expendable equipment		29 000
Component Total		<u>31 000</u> =====
<u>Miscellaneous Component</u>		
Operation and maintenance of equipment		14 500
Reporting Costs		6 000
Sundry		6 000
UNDP Direct Costs		6 000
Component Total		<u>32 500</u> =====
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$ 643 000</u> =====

B. Proposed Government counterpart contribution in cash

Not applicable. All government contribution is expected to be made in kind. Transportation costs within the Training component are not

likely to be covered from government fund, and have therefore been included in the UNDP Training component.

C. Proposed Government counterpart contribution in kind

	m/m	<u>Total</u> 1000 Rp.
<u>Project Personnel Component</u>		
Project Co-manager (1)	30	9 000
Engineers (3)	60	13,200
Bachelor Engineers (3)	60	10 800
Technical Assistants (4)	70	5 600
Laboratory Assistants (2)	30	2 400
Accountant (1)	30	2 400
Bilingual Secretaries (2)	60	5 400
Surveyors (4)	90	11 700
Draftsmen (8)	100	5 000
Administrative Assistant (1)	30	2 400
Drivers (4)	90	2 700
Cleaners, Messengers (5)	100	2 500
Component Total	750 ===	73 100 =====
<u>Training Component</u>		
Not applicable		
<u>Equipment Component</u>		
Expendable equipment		1 660
Non-expendable equipment		12 865
Premises		7 200
Component Total		21 725 =====

Total

m/m

1000 Rp.

Miscellaneous Component

Operation and maintenance of equipment

6 000

Sundry

9 000

Component Total

15 000

GRAND TOTAL

Rp. 109 825 000

TABLE A

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION
(in US \$)

Country : Republic of Indonesia

Project No. : INS/72/068/A/01/14/IP

Title : JAKARTA SEWERAGE MASTER PLAN INCLUDING PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING
AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

		Total		1973		1974		1975		1976	
		m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
10	<u>Project Personnel</u>										
11	Experts										
11-01	Project Manager	30	75 000	6	15 000	12	30 000	12	30 000	-	-
02	Consultants	3	7 500			3	7 500				
19	Component Total	<u>33</u>	<u>82 500</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>15 000</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>37 500</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30 000</u>		
20	<u>Sub-contract Component</u>										
21	Sub-contract										
21-01	Engineering and Management		460 000		50 000		230 000		180 000		
29	Component Total		<u>460 000</u>		<u>50 000</u>		<u>230 000</u>		<u>180 000</u>		
30	<u>Training Component</u>										
31	Fellowships										
31-01	Sewerage Engineering	24	10 800	9	4 050	3	1 350	9	4 050	3	1 350
02	Water Pollution Control	12	5 400	6	2 700	3	1 350	3	1 350		
03	Laboratory Test	12	5 400	6	2 700			3	1 350	3	1 350
04	Sew. Man.	6	2 700	6	2 700						
05	Sew. Acc. and Fin.	6	2 700					6	2 700		
06	Travel	-	10 000		4 000		1 000		5 000		
39	Component Total	<u>60</u>	<u>37 000</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>16 150</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3 700</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14 450</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2 700</u>
40	<u>Equipment Component</u>										
41	Expendable Equipment	-	2 000		1 000		500		500		
42	Non-expendable Equipment	-	29 000		24 000		5 000		-		-
49	Component Total		<u>31 000</u>		<u>25 000</u>		<u>5 500</u>		<u>500</u>		
50	<u>Miscellaneous Component</u>										
51	Operation and Maint. of equip.		14 500		2 900		5 800		5 800		
52	Reporting Costs		6 000				1 500		4 500		
53	Sundry		6 000		500		1 500		3 000		1 000
54	UNDP Direct Costs		6 000				2 000		3 000		1 000
59	Component Total		<u>32 500</u>		<u>3 400</u>		<u>10 800</u>		<u>16 300</u>		<u>2 000</u>
99	GRAND TOTAL	<u>93</u>	<u>643 000</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>109 550</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>287 500</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>241 250</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4 700</u>
		==	=====	==	=====	==	=====	==	=====	=	=====

TABLE B

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING GOVERNMENT
COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION IN KIND
(In 1 000 Rupiahs)

Country : Republic of Indonesia
Project No. : INS/72/068/A/01/14/IP
Title : JAKARTA SEWERAGE MASTER PLAN INCLUDING PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING
AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES

		Total		1973		1974		1975		1976	
		m/m	1 000 Rp.	m/m	1 000 Rp.	m/m	1 000 Rp.	m/m	1 000 Rp.	m/m	1 000 Rp.
10	<u>Project Personnel</u>										
10-01	Co-Manager	30	9 000	6	1 800	12	3 600	12	3 600		
02	Engineers (3)	60	13 200	12	2 640	24	5 280	24	5 280		
03	Bachelor Engineers (3)	60	10 800	12	2 160	24	4 320	24	4 320		
04	Tech. Assists. (4)	70	5 600	20	1 600	30	2 400	20	1 600		
05	Lab. Tech. (2)	30	2 400	10	800	10	800	10	800		
06	Accountant (1)	30	2 400	6	480	12	960	12	960		
07	Bilingual Secr. (2)	60	5 400	12	1 080	24	2 160	24	2 160		
08	Surveyors (4)	90	11 700	30	3 900	30	3 900	30	3 900		
09	Draftsmen (8)	100	5 000	20	1 000	40	2 000	40	2 000		
10	Admin. Asst. (1)	30	2 400	6	480	12	960	12	960		
11	Drivers (4)	90	2 700	20	600	40	1 200	30	900		
12	Cleaners, Mess. (5)	100	2 500	20	500	40	1 000	40	1 000		
19	Component Total	750	73 100	174	17 040	298	28 580	278	27 480		
20	<u>Subcontract Component</u>										
	(None)										
30	<u>Training</u>										
	(Not applicable)										
40	<u>Equipment</u>										
41	Expendable		1 660		332		664		664		
42	Non-expendable		12 865		2 573		5 146		5 146		
43	Premises		7 200		1 440		2 880		2 880		
49	Component Total		21 725		4 345		8 690		8 690		
50	<u>Miscellaneous</u>										
51	Operation and Maintenance of equip.		6 000		1 200		2 400		2 400		
52	Sundry		9 000		1 800		3 600		3 600		
59	Component Total		15 000		3 000		6 000		6 000		
99	GRAND TOTAL	750	109 825	174	24 385	298	43 270	278	42 170		
		===	=====	===	=====	===	=====	===	=====		

CHART A
SCHEDULE OF PROJECT OPERATIONS
JAKARTA SEWERAGE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INS/72/068/A/01/14/IP.

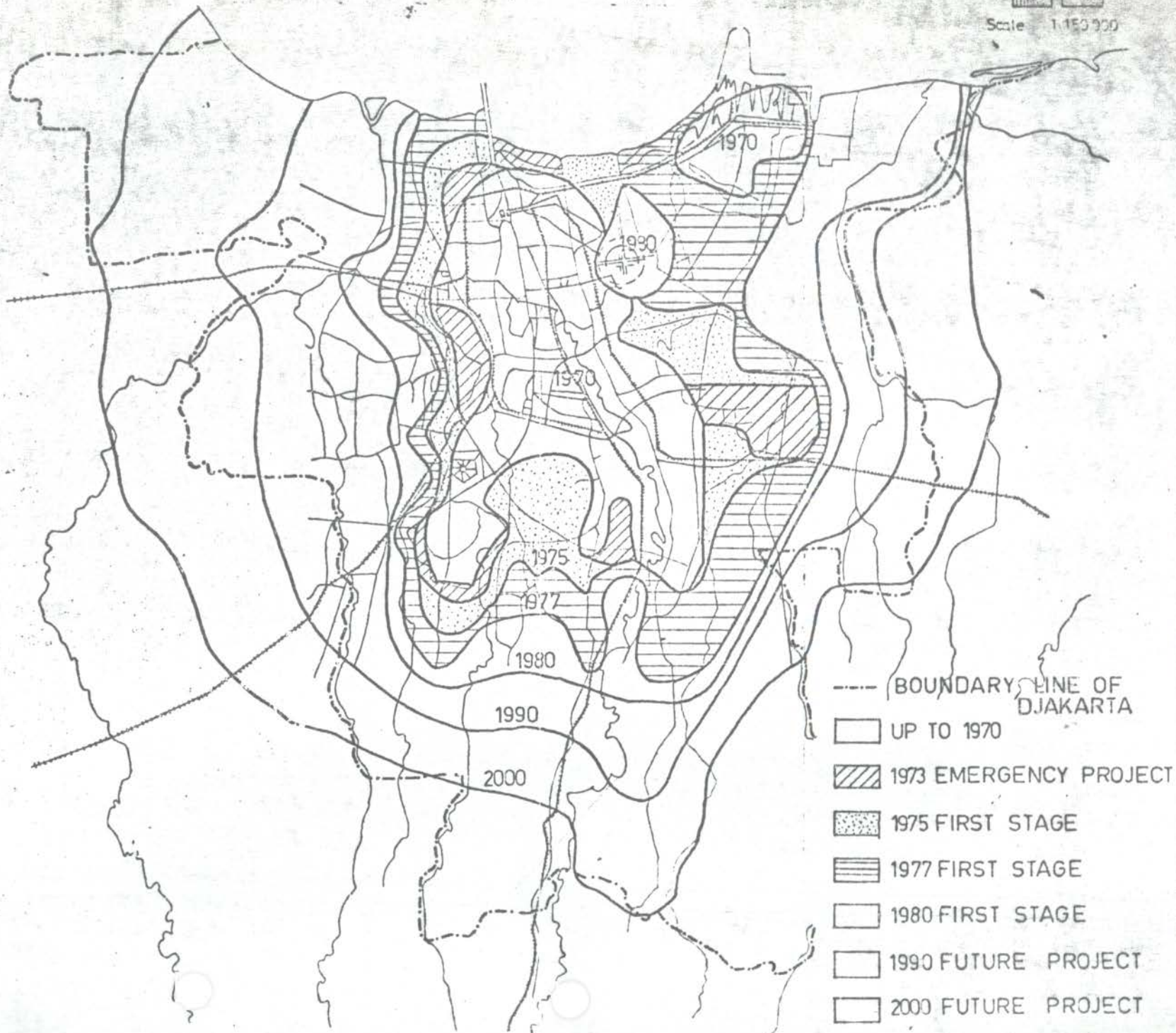
Work Plan No.	Activity	Participating Parties	1973			1974				1975				1976	
			Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
A.	Mobilization	Govt.	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx									
B.1.	Master Plan	Sub - cont.			xxx		xxx	xxx		xxx	xxx	xxx			
2.	Immediate Programme	"			xxx										
3.	New Development Standards	"				xxx									
4.	1st Stage Prel. Eng. & Feas.	"					xxx	xxx	xxx						
5.	Pollution Control Standards	"								xxx	xxx	xxx			
6.	Legislation & Institution	"				xxx									
7.	Economic & Finance Studies	"					xxx		xxx						
8.	Training Programme	"		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxx	xxx	
9.	National Standards	"										xxx			
C.	Reports	Sub-cont. and W.H.O.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
D.	UNDP / WHO	Proj. Manager		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx		

- CHART A -

MAP A. JAKARTA STUDY AREA.
(WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT)



Scale 1:150,000



C. Zarkow
Cleared:

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1973
CONTROE
estha

ORIGINAL DIRECT

TE210 (2) WHO

24 May 1973

Dear Mr. Suriyakumaran,

Subject: INDONESIA - Development of Central and
Regional Occupational Health and Industrial
Hygiene Laboratories (INS/72/028)

..... Please find enclosed a copy of the project summary for the
..... above-mentioned request submitted by the Government of Indonesia,
together with a copy of the Resident Representative's letter to
UNDP dated 15 May.

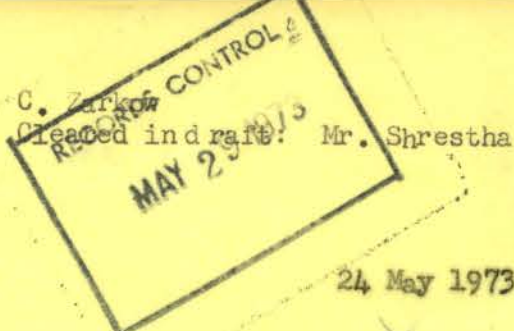
I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have
concerning this request by 7 June to provide the basis for an
appraisal of the project which we must send to the UNDP.

Yours sincerely,

Bahgat A. El-Tawil
Deputy Director
Asia and Middle East Branch
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. C. Suriyakumaran
Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

ORIGINAL DIRECT



Mr. George Howard, Director
Social Development Division, CSDHA

24 May 1973

TE 210(2)WHO

Wiebe van der Heide, Acting Deputy Director of the Asia and
Middle East Branch, Office of Technical Co-operation

INDONESIA: Development of Central and Regional Occupational
Health and Industrial Hygiene Laboratories (INS/72/026/A/01/14)

..... Please find attached a copy of the latest revised project
..... document on the above-mentioned request, together with a copy
of the Resident Representative's letter to UNDP dated 15 May.

I should be grateful to receive any comments you may have
concerning this request by 7 June for transmittal to UNDP.

Since we have received only one spare copy of this document,
it would be appreciated if it could be returned to us after use.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

W. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Cleared: Mr. H.M. Herman

Mr. J. Rapoport

Mr. Guy Gresford, Director
Office of Science and Technology

RECORDS CONTROL
MAY 22 1973

17 May 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

MEXICO - Improvement of the Environment in Mexico
MEX-73/502/A/01/14

.....
1. Please find attached a draft project document together with a copy of the project summary concerning the above-mentioned project request submitted by the Government of MEXICO for UNDP assistance.

2. We should be grateful to receive your comments on the proposed project by ²⁹24 May.

3. Kindly return the copy of the project request as soon as your evaluation is completed.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

N. Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Cleared : H.M. Herman
J. Rapoport

Mr. J. Barnea, Director
Resources and Transport Division

RECORDS COPY
MAY 22 1973

17 May 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

MEXISO - Improvement of the Environment in Mexico
MEX-73/502/A/01/14

.....

1. Further to our memorandum of 18 April on the above subject, and your comments of 8 May, we are now attaching hereto the full draft project document which we have just received and would welcome any additional comments your Division may still wish to make on this project by 25 May.
2. As only two copies of the project request are available, we would appreciate it if you could return the attached copy to us as soon as the evaluation is completed.

ORIGINAL DIRECT

Defted: H. Herman/N.Nekrassoff-Ceccatto

Cleared : Mr. J. Rapoport

Mr. Gabriel Valdes S.,
Assistant Administrator and Director
United Nations Development Programme



16 May 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

Bahgat El-Tawil,
Acting Director
United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation

BARBADOS - Animal and Human Health
Community Health - BAR-73/002/A/01/14

1. We support the subject project request, which is well conceived. Though an undertaking in the public health field, it is indirectly linked to coping with problems of unfavourable balance of payments, unemployment and further tourism development. It combats directly a serious threat to health and will promote indirectly livestock development.

2. While the resources requested from the UNDP amount to almost 20 per cent of the IPF during the period of the Country Programme, we find that the project helps to meet the ambitions of the national development plan for the public health sector and for the general improvement of social welfare. We have noted that the project document involves \$90,000 more in UNDP resources than originally envisaged in the Country Programme document. However, \$60,000 of this amount has been deferred to 1978, so that the effects on the resources available for 1973-1977 amount to an increase of only \$30,000. This should not unduly affect the possibilities for eventual financing of some or all of the four ex-IPF projects in the health field in the Country Programme, although this consideration should be taken into account in approving the additional \$30,000 for the 1973-1977 period.

3. This project undoubtedly has indirect investment potential, but we find that the entry under this heading on page 12 is not quite appropriate. It might be more appropriate for the project document to state that further investment in livestock development will be enhanced and construction of adequate food storage facilities to prevent rodent penetration may be encouraged through the existence of this project.

cc: Mr. Antonio Patriota
Regional Representative

Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Simon G. Vassiliou, Assistant Director-in-Charge
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPFP

Louis Landry, Special Technical Adviser
Development Planning Advisory Services, CDPFP

MEXICO - Improvement of the Environment in Mexico
MEX-83/502/N/01/14

RECORDS CONTROL
MAY 17 1973

14 May 1973

TE 210 (2) WHO

During the last decade many Governments have been preoccupied with the problem of the conservation of the environments in which their population live and from which they derive their sustenance. This concern has prompted the United Nations family, in 1972, to cope with environmental problem by establishing a Conference on the Human Environment.

Environmental deterioration in Mexico has risen to alarming proportions demanding urgent attention. The profile of pollution has two facets in this country: (1) the inadequate public utilities infrastructure is being pressurized by a rampaging urbanization. (2) The second has been generated by an ever-growing affluent economy which has resulted in fouled air and solid waste pollution.

The project adopts an approach which calls for a simultaneous attack on all facets of environmental problems, air, water, solid wastes and noise pollution, and for the initiation of a wide range of activities on all these fronts. In our view, the project scheme should be scaled down to more manageable and realistic proportions. Problem areas should be defined and priorities established. The project, should, therefore, be tailored and programmed with activities geared to the most urgent needs. For instance, the water quality standards have fallen below any tolerable level and the whole tourism industry is in jeopardy.

The long-term objectives of the project are to strengthen the Government's capability to prevent and control pollution and to manage the environment. The project will carry out research, operational and information activities:

-research

- a) to formulate a comprehensive programme of basic applied research (analysis of existing conditions and definition of problem areas).
- b) to define environmental quality standards.

-action

- (1) to stimulate the development of suitable environmental policies and carry out programs of action for: (1) the control of different types of pollution, (2) the enforcement of measures designed to achieve and maintain a desirable quality of the environment, (3) the training for technical and specialized personnel.

-information

The project will promote environmental education as one of the important tools in the solutions of environmental problems through changes in people's attitudes towards the environment.

- We fully support the project on the following grounds:

-the United Nations have declared an all-out war to environmental pollution.

-the Government of Mexico has ^{given} high priority to this project as illustrated by the expenditures committed (US\$ 9 millions) and the set of institutional arrangements to carry on the purposes of the project;

-the sound structurization of the project and the refined elaboration of the work plan.