

measures; and nutritional monitoring. In addition, in Azerbaijan, a national drug policy was formulated which emphasizes the rational use of drugs. The latest consolidated interagency appeal (February 1995) focuses on maternal and child health, community-based primary health care, drug supply and development of national drug policy, nutritional monitoring, control of communicable diseases, and mental health.

Former Yugoslavia

Within the coordinating mechanisms of the United Nations, WHO was designated as "lead agency" for all health-related matters in the former Yugoslavia. In this capacity, in 1994, the WHO offices in Zagreb, Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar and Belgrade coordinated the health-related activities of humanitarian agencies, particularly in the area of distribution of medical supplies (see Box 4).

WHO also acts as a public health adviser to UNHCR and, upon request, to all other humanitarian agencies. For example, WHO advised UNHCR and the World Food Programme on food supplies and assessed, at the request of funding agencies, health-related project proposals by intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. Cooperation with UNICEF has been especially good in the areas of nutrition surveys and assessment of immunization coverage and needs.



Former Yugoslavia. "The kits supplied by WHO stood out for their standardized quality. Particular praise was given to the tuberculosis and laboratory kits which have guidelines, a practice that is not common with supplies distributed by other donors." (From: Report of an External Evaluation). In 1994, WHO doubled the tonnage of medical supplies which it delivered to health facilities in the region compared to the previous year. (WHO/Medical Export Group – Netherlands)



Pakrac, Croatia. Mission Director of the WHO Zagreb Area Office, Dr Hannu Vuori (on the left), inspecting a destroyed rehabilitation centre. (WHO)

Box 4. WHO medical supply kits used in former Yugoslavia

1. Anaesthetic Kit
2. Chronic Disease Kit
3. Chronic Pain Kit
4. Clean Intermittent Catheterization Kit
5. Clinical Chemistry Laboratory Kit
6. Clinical Microbiology Laboratory Kit
7. New Emergency Health Kit
8. Epidemic Response Kit
9. Hygiene Response Kit
10. Insulin Kit
11. Intravenous Fluid Kit
12. Mental Health Kit
13. Supplementary Anaesthetic Kit
14. Supplementary Bandaging Kit
15. Pneumonia Kit
16. Reproductive Health Kit
17. Surgical Kit
18. Transfusion Kit
19. Tuberculosis Kit
20. Vitamin Kit

Source: Annual Report — 1994, WHO mission in the former Yugoslavia. WHO Zagreb Area Office, WHO/EURO, 1995.