

consultants visited Chisinev in September 1994 to assess the situation and cholera and emergency health kits were sent to Moldova in that same month. By the end of September 1994 the relief phase was over.

### ***Tajikistan***

Following the consolidated interagency appeal for Tajikistan in April 1994, WHO received a contribution of \$289 903 from the British Government, which was used for supply of drugs, medical and laboratory equipment and prostheses; attendance of a representative of Tajikistan at a WHO workshop in Ankara to discuss mass poliomyelitis and diphtheria vaccination; and two consultants to develop a national drug policy and to introduce the concept of rational use of essential drugs. WHO is developing a national tuberculosis programme in the most severely affected areas of the country. A WHO consultant visited Dushanbe to evaluate the extent of the problem of tuberculosis in the country and the capacity of national policies and procedures to reduce transmission.

established cholera committees in all eight regions of the country and a national plan of action against cholera, and assisted in training 3000 health workers and community leaders in cholera control.

To strengthen national capacity, WHO also conducted 354 training courses in the prevention and control of malaria, tuberculosis, leishmania, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera, for 600 doctors, 1000 mid-level health workers, 50 sanitarians and public health engineers, 50 health educators, 100



Afghanistan. An intensive care unit for the Ibnesena Infectious Diseases Hospital being constructed by WHO with financial support from the Government of Norway. (WHO)

### ***Ukraine***

Although two WHO consultants were identified to go on a mission to assess a cholera outbreak in the Ukraine in September 1994, the lack of response from the Ukrainian authorities resulted in the non-implementation of the mission.

## **Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO)**

### ***Afghanistan***

In 1994 WHO provided 160 metric tons of medical and surgical supplies and other equipment to various regions in Afghanistan. In collaboration with national and local authorities, UNICEF and nongovernmental organizations, WHO es-



Kabul (Karte Seh district), Afghanistan. Mothers and children queuing outside an improvised control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD) facility, established in 1994. (WHO)