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POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: BERLIN  
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# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*Mr. North*  
*FS*  
*file*

DATE **June 20, 1985**

TO **Mrs. Barbara K. Herz, PHNPR**

FROM **Guy de Lusignan, Deputy Director, EDI**

*W*

EXTENSION **74664**

SUBJECT **"Population and Development", Berlin,  
Villa Borsig, 10-14 June 1985**

1. You have asked for the notes I used for my opening remarks on the occasion of the second Seminar on "Population and Development" in Berlin.
2. I am pleased to send them attached.

cc: Messrs. Willoughby, Sirken, van Nimmen, Ranganathan  
Messrs. North, O'Brien, Gulhati

Attachment

GdeLusignan/lvo

**Ouverture : Séminaire: "Population et Développement"**  
Berlin Villa Borsig, 10-14 juin 1985

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1. Souhais de bienvenue. Plaisir de nouveau à la DSE. Je me réjouis toujours accueil et bon esprit de coopération de la DSE. Reconnaisant de la présence si importante de toutes les personnalités qui ont bien voulu répondre à l'invitation de l'IDE-DSE.

2. Rappel des séminaires de 1983 et de 1984, sur les problèmes de l'agriculture et de l'industrie. Série de quatre séminaires sur ces thèmes différents mais très liés, est suivie cette année d'une nouvelle série, cette fois sur les problèmes de population qui eux-mêmes déterminent ceux traités en 1983 et en 1984.

3. Aussi avant de passer la parole aux experts et à vous tous, j'aimerais vous faire part de certaines réflexions et essayer de donner une certaine perspective historique en ce début de ce séminaire, jouant ainsi, mais d'une façon tout à fait modeste, le rôle d'un éminent économiste belge, professeur à l'Université de Genève, Paul Bairoch, invité l'an dernier à notre séminaire sur les politiques industrielles. Bairoch a commencé sa carrière en cherchant à comparer quantitativement et qualitativement les tendances de la croissance des pays industrialisés et non-industrialisés. Il a écrit un best seller "Le Tiers Monde dans l'Impasse"; et son dernier livre, dont je viens de terminer la lecture, est sorti cette année. Il mérite d'être lu. Il s'intitule "De Jericho à Mexico, villes et économie dans l'histoire". Il répond beaucoup aux préoccupations que nous présentons au cours de ce séminaire et inspirera donc mes réflexions.

4. En effet, on ne peut parler de développement et des problèmes de population sans se référer à des données historiques de base :

1<sup>o</sup>) D'abord, le rôle de l'Europe à différentes époques de l'histoire de l'Afrique qui a aussi rapproché si étrangement deux continents : l'Amérique et l'Afrique. Je veux parler de la découverte de l'Amérique par l'Europe, avec ses richesses en pierres précieuses, en plantes et cultures importées ensuite en Afrique, pour devenir des cultures vivrières africaines (manioc, patate douce, arachide...) ou en Europe (la pomme de terre). Aventure grisante et excitante. Je veux parler aussi du rôle très peu glorieux de l'Europe dans l'envoi de 15 millions d'Africains — sur quatre siècles — arrachés à leur sol natal et expédiés comme esclaves dans les Amériques. Premier traumatisme profond de l'Afrique dont sa population et ses ressources s'en ressentent profondément encore aujourd'hui.

20) Ensuite l'éclatement des grands empires et des civilisations africaines suite à la pénétration progressive de l'Afrique par les Européens. Etablissement de petites enclaves et comptoirs pour la traite et le négoce. Expéditions coloniales du milieu et de la fin du XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle. Aboutissement devant les appétits des grandes puissances de l'époque au partage de l'Afrique, lors du Congrès de Berlin, il y a exactement cent ans. Second traumatisme de l'Afrique dotée de frontières fictives, séparant groupes ethniques et familles, frontières qu'elle a acceptées faute de mieux, au moment des indépendances. Vingt-cinq ans après la décolonisation, ce partage pèse encore sur le destin de l'Afrique et rend difficiles et précaires les mouvements de populations et les échanges de biens d'équipement et de consommation ainsi que les tentatives d'intégration régionale.

30) En revanche on ne peut nier que la colonisation a eu ses effets bénéfiques : installation d'infrastructures de base; développement économique bien que limité parce que basé avant tout sur l'exploitation des richesses de première nécessité dans l'intérêt des "colonisateurs."

5. Ainsi, on doit accepter que colonisation et décolonisation ont toutes deux eu des effets sur les problèmes de population du point de vue — essentiel — du développement économique et non pas seulement ou uniquement du point de vue démographique.

6. En me rapportant à mes lectures récentes, j'aimerais souligner les tendances de la croissance de la population du tiers monde et de celle du monde industrialisé.

10) Il y a eu un rythme de croissance de la population du Tiers Monde sans précédent de 1919-1920 et surtout depuis 1940 :

-- de 1920 à 1940	1,1% par an:
-- de 1940 à 1950	1,2% par an;
-- de 1950 à 1980	2,2% par an.

Tous ces chiffres sont évidemment des moyennes pour l'ensemble du Tiers Monde sans la Chine. En revanche, durant le premier demi-siècle du processus de développement dans le monde industrialisé, le taux de croissance était de 0,7%; le taux maximum -- (1880-1910) -- a atteint 1,2% (et encore à cause surtout des peuplements européens en Amérique du Nord). Ensuite, le taux maximum pour l'Europe Occidentale a été de 0,8%.

20) Cette inflation démographique résulte avant tout de l'introduction de techniques et de soins médicaux et de pratiques simples d'hygiène (protection contre le froid) qui ont permis une diminution très rapide de la mortalité (surtout infantile), sans changements notoires de la natalité. De 1920 à 1950, par exemple, la mortalité infantile a été divisée par deux dans le Tiers Monde, passant de 200 pour mille à environ 100 pour mille. Or, en Europe, il aura fallu 100 ans pour assister à la même évolution de 1820 à 1920.

30) Autre différence encore plus fondamentale avec les pays développés : cette croissance rapide de la population ne s'est pas accompagnée, dans le Tiers Monde, d'un développement industriel. Or c'est la "révolution industrielle" qui a permis d'absorber le surplus de la

population active rurale. En Europe (sans la Russie), le nombre total d'agriculteurs, entre 1800 et 1880, ne se serait accru que de 35% environ alors que la population totale s'accroissait de 60%. De 1920 à 1980, dans le Tiers Monde, le nombre des actifs occupés à des tâches agricoles a pratiquement doublé, ce qui a entraîné une augmentation de la densité d'occupation des terres. De là il en est résulté un exode rural, d'autant plus dramatique que les villes nouvelles attiraient les jeunes à la recherche d'emploi, et sous prétexte que les revenus urbains étaient plus élevés que les revenus ruraux. L'attraction des villes n'était pas compensée par le coût réel de la vie en ville par rapport à celui au village. D'où la citation dans le livre de Bairoch "le conflit de classe le plus important dans les pays pauvres d'aujourd'hui n'est pas celui qui oppose le travail au capital, ni celui opposant les intérêts étrangers aux intérêts nationaux, mais celui qui oppose la classe rurale à la classe urbaine".

7. Mais d'autres facteurs déterminent les problèmes de population face au développement des villes et des campagnes :

a) émigrer vers la ville en vue de bénéficier des services de scolarisation et d'atteindre un seuil d'éducation, créant un fossé entre les générations; là encore il y a des différences d'évolution historique avec celle des pays industrialisés. Malgré la révolution industrielle, la vie rurale a toujours été présente dans l'enseignement, notamment en France, tout au long du XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle et une partie du XX<sup>ème</sup>. Le monde rural traditionnel était plus proche grâce aux livres d'école; aux textes de dictées; aux dissertations; à la poésie, au roman. La situation est tout à fait différente dans les pays en voie de développement où la vision urbaine prédomine, malgré la littérature africaine abondante cherchant à maintenir les traditions des villages.

b) ce sont les progrès technologiques et également les règles de l'enseignement et de l'hygiène qui ont permis un abaissement de la mortalité dans le milieu urbain et rural. La médecine moderne a réussi à compenser un peu, mais pas entièrement, les effets négatifs des fortes densités urbaines. Aussi, malgré bidonvilles et chômage causés par l'inflation urbaine, on ne constate pas (toujours selon Bairoch) une détérioration de l'évolution de la mortalité dans les villes par rapport à celle régnant dans les campagnes.

8. Ce qui est au fond intéressant d'observer, c'est l'enchaînement des causes, les unes s'ajoutant aux autres : pressions sur les terres agricoles; différences de salaires et de revenus; effets de l'extension rapide de l'éducation et enfin croissance naturelle de la population. On pourrait ajouter les facteurs dérivés des années soixante, après les indépendances des pays africains. Facteurs qui ont eu des effets déterminants sur les problèmes de population en accélérant d'autant plus le processus d'urbanisation, donc de l'exode rural. Je veux parler du gonflement excessif des administrations; des politiques d'industrialisation avec leurs succès et leurs "éléphants blancs"; la création de nouvelles capitales politiques et administratives ou de centres industriels et commerciaux; le gonflement des mouvements de réfugiés dû aux incertitudes politiques. Enfin, constatation également valable, il y a croissance de la population et expansion urbaine sans progression de la productivité

agricole. Avant la seconde guerre mondiale, le Tiers Monde était encore excédentaire dans son commerce des céréales. Dès les années 1950, un déficit s'est formé et est allé en s'accroissant. Ainsi s'est créé le cercle vicieux suivant : la forte pression démographique sur les terres agricoles favorise l'exode rural. Elle explique la faible productivité et la concentration dans les villes. Mais en contrepartie, des habitudes alimentaires se créent dans les villes et cela favorise les importations de produits alimentaires qui réduisent d'autant plus les incitations à l'accroissement de la productivité agricole. En outre, le recours aux importations se trouve encouragé par la faible concentration de la population urbaine près des côtes.

9. On peut facilement conclure que les solutions aux problèmes démographiques et à ceux des villes et des industries du Tiers Monde se trouvent aussi et peut être surtout dans les campagnes. Et cette conclusion n'est pas nouvelle car elle est apparue dans nos séminaires précédents sur l'agriculture et sur l'industrie.

10. Aussi, pour résoudre l'équation "population et développement", il faut d'abord et surtout produire davantage et surtout augmenter la productivité de l'agriculture et avant tout de l'agriculture vivrière.

11. Ce séminaire est, en d'autres termes, en ce qui me concerne un séminaire sur le Développement compte tenu de la croissance démographique, de ses causes et de ses conséquences.

12. Mais le sort des débats et le succès du séminaire sont entre vos mains. Car ce n'est pas un séminaire de la DSE ni de l'Institut de développement économique de la Banque Mondiale. C'est votre séminaire. Notre rôle est de créer un forum, de susciter entre vous des échanges de vues et d'expériences, dans une atmosphère la plus informelle et décontractée possible. Vous serez d'accord avec moi qu'il convient, dans ces problèmes du développement et de la croissance démographique, de sensibiliser décideurs, responsables tant du secteur public que du secteur privé. Notre souci est de profiter de vos avis et de votre expérience pour comprendre mieux les idées et orientations de vos gouvernements face aux problèmes qui font l'objet de votre séminaire. Le document de travail que nous vous avons distribué n'est qu'un document de travail qui peut aider aux débats. Vos remarques pourront éventuellement servir à l'améliorer dans sa forme finale qui sera ensuite distribuée en temps utile. Enfin, de mon point de vue de Directeur adjoint de l'IDE, ce séminaire pourra servir à mieux préciser notre action en matière de sensibilisation et de formation dans les domaines si préoccupants que sont les conséquences de la croissance de la population sur la qualité de la vie dans les pays membres de la Banque Mondiale.

Je remercie tous ceux et celles qui ont bien voulu accepter notre invitation et je souhaite plein succès à votre séminaire.

Guy de Lusignan  
Berlin, 10 juin 1985

April 23, 1985

*Ag 7/25*

Honorable Jan Bergqvist, M.P.  
Riksdagen  
S-100 12 Stockholm  
Sweden

Dear Sir,

With reference to my telex of April 23, 1985, inviting you to participate in a Senior Policy Seminar on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan African countries, to be held in Berlin from June 10 to 14, 1985, I would now like to provide you with more details about the Seminar.

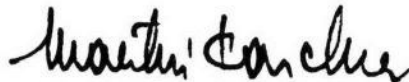
The Seminar is part of a series of Senior Policy Seminars designed for high-level officials from Sub-Saharan Africa co-sponsored by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). Previous seminars dealt with issues of agricultural, food and industrial policy issues. The present Seminar focuses on population policies and programs and is addressed to top-ranking officials, including ministers and permanent secretaries.

Attached, please find a notice describing the objectives, content, style and administrative arrangements for the Seminar. Kindly note that the Seminar calendar is still tentative and subject to modification.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to participate in the Seminar and to share your experience with the participants.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Martin Karcher, Chief  
Urban, Water, Health and Population  
Division

cc: Mr. North (PHN)  
Dr. Ranganathan and Miss Seys (EDI)



**SEMINARS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

Berlin, June 3-7 and 10-14, 1985

Jointly with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) is organizing two five-day Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development for top-ranking officials from Sub-Saharan African countries. Both anglophone and francophone countries will be represented at each of the two seminars, which will be bilingual (see Annex A). Additionally, a few observers from selected international, national and non-governmental organizations active in the field of population will take part in the discussions.

**Objectives**

The seminars are addressed to senior decision-makers involved in national economic management and in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programs. The main purpose of the seminars is to provide senior African decision-makers with an opportunity to exchange views and experience on issues related to population and development, in order to help their Governments to achieve their objectives in this field. In particular, the seminars should assist participants in translating the resolutions enunciated in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action of the Second African Population Conference (January 1984) and in the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development (August 1984) into concrete policies and programs that will enable African families to improve their welfare. The focus will be on the design and management of effective and affordable population programs adapted to the socio-economic conditions in the various countries represented at the seminars.

Furthermore, the seminars are intended to allow senior World Bank officials to receive feedback directly from the participants on the draft Population Policy Paper for Sub-Saharan Africa which is currently under preparation at the World Bank, before it is finalized. The Policy Paper deals in some detail with the various topics on the agenda of the seminars, and the participants' comments and suggestions will be most helpful in ensuring that the Policy Paper accurately reflects the situation in Sub-Saharan Africa and supports the efforts that African Governments are undertaking in this field.

In other words, the seminars are expected to deepen the understanding of population and development issues by all those present through genuine sharing of experience and learning from one another.

**Content**

To allow in-depth discussion of key issues, the seminars will focus on a relatively limited number of topics dealing with (i) the demographic situation and trends, (ii) the consequences of rapid population growth, (iii) the population policy and program options available, (iv) the design of effective family planning programs, and (v) the institutional, financial and manpower requirements for implementing population policies and programs. (See Annexes B and C for the tentative calendars of the two seminars).

- 1) **Demographic Situation and Trends:** What is the pattern of population distribution throughout the continent? What accounts for the exceptionally high rates of fertility and population growth in many countries of the region? Under different scenarios, what are the projected levels of population that may be reached over the long term?
- 2) **Consequences of Rapid Population Growth:** At the family level, what is the impact of high fertility in terms of maternal and child morbidity and mortality, or in terms of educational and employment opportunities? At the national level, what are the implications for land use, agriculture and forestry, and for public expenditures on human resource development, etc.?
- 3) **Population Policy and Program Options:** What policies are Governments presently pursuing? What are the main components of effective population programs? How can economic development programs and specific population interventions best complement each other?
- 4) **Designing Effective Family Planning Programs:** What are the target groups? Which contraceptive methods should be made available? What is the role of clinic-based versus outreach programs? How should family planning services be integrated with health services? What is the role of public, non-governmental and commercial organizations in providing family planning services?
- 5) **Institutional, Financial and Manpower Requirements:** What types of organizations are necessary at different levels for policy and program formulation as well as implementation? What manpower development programs need to be set up or strengthened? What are the financial resource requirements, and how can they be met? What is the role of external donor agencies?

#### Style of the Seminars

Seminar discussions will be held in the main conference room of Villa Borsig every morning from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., with a 30-minute break at 11:00 a.m. Afternoon sessions will go from 2:30 p.m. till 6:00 p.m., with a 30-minute break at 4:30 p.m.

Each subject will be introduced by a brief oral presentation of 15-20 minutes which will identify the key issues and, in some cases, approaches toward dealing with them. These presentations will be made by resource persons, including participants. Discussions among the participants will take up most of the seminar time.

Selected participants will be invited to moderate the seminar discussions. Their role will be to keep the discussions on track, while giving participants enough scope to express themselves freely and in an uninhibited way, and to provide a brief synthesis of the discussions at the end of each session.

Although the seminars will have a structured agenda, there will be some room for making adjustments to the program in line with the participants' expressed preferences. This could mean reducing the time reserved for some of the topics and expanding the time for others.

For each session, brief outlines will be distributed in advance. Moreover, the participants will receive relevant background reading materials, including the draft Population Policy Paper for Sub-Saharan Africa, the World Development Report 1984, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action, etc.

Should the participants so desire, the organizers will prepare a concise summary of the discussions that will highlight the key issues that were debated during the seminars, but will not attribute specific ideas and opinions to individual speakers.

#### Administrative arrangements

The seminar will be held at DSE's conference Center, Villa Borsig, in Berlin (West), where room and board will also be provided to participants, observers and resource persons.

Simple accommodation has been reserved for you. Spouses and children cannot be housed at Villa Borsig. The charge for room and board is D.M. 100 per day.

Participants and observers should plan to arrive at Berlin the Sunday preceding the opening of the seminar (i.e., June 2 or 9) and leave the following Saturday (i.e., June 8 or 15).

From Tegel Airport, they should proceed to Villa Borsig by taxi, a distance of about 5 km. The full address is: Villa Borsig, Peninsula "Reiherwerder", 1000 Berlin 27.

Should you have any difficulty on arrival in Berlin, please contact Dr. Dietrich Warning, DSE, tel. 4307-1.

FIRST BERLIN SEMINAR  
(June 3-7 1985)COUNTRY

BOTSWANA

ETHIOPIA

GHANA

GUINEA

IVORY COAST

KENYA

MALAWI

MAURITANIA

MAZAMBIQUE

NIGER

RWANDA

TOGO

ZIMBABWE

SECOND BERLIN SEMINAR  
(June 10-14, 1985)COUNTRY

BENIN

BURKINA

BURUNDI

CAMEROON

MALI

NIGERIA

SENEGAL

SIERRA LEONE

SUDAN

TANZANIA

UGANDA

ZAIRE

ZAMBIA

April 15, 1985

SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
BERLIN, JUNE 3-7, 1985

SEMINAR CALENDAR (TENTATIVE)

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
	JUNE 3	JUNE 4	JUNE 5	JUNE 6	JUNE 7
A.M.	OPENING, INTRODUCTIONS, AND ADM. ARRANGEMENTS ----- SEMINAR OBJECTIVES	CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION, GROWTH	PRESENT POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN S.S. AFRICA  (Participants)	ESTABLISHING FAMILY PLAN- NING PROGRAMS	PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS' COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON S.S. AFRICA POPULATION POLICY PAPER
P.M.	SEMINAR OBJECTIVES (Continued) ----- DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN S.S. AFRICA AND TRENDS	POLICIES AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING POPULATION GROWTH	F R E E	ESTABLISHING FAMILY PLAN- NING PROGRAMS (continued)	SEMINAR SYNTHESIS ----- SEMINAR EVALUATION  SEMINAR CLOSING

Seminar Co-Directors - Dr. K.V. Ranganathan (EDI, World Bank)  
Dr. D. Warning (DSE)

April 15, 1985

SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
BERLIN, JUNE 10-14, 1985

SEMINAR CALENDAR (TENTATIVE)

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
	JUNE 10	JUNE 11	JUNE 12	JUNE 13	JUNE 14
A.M.	<p>OPENING, INTRODUCTIONS, AND ADM. ARRANGEMENTS</p> <hr/> <p>SEMINAR OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION GROWTH</p>	<p>POLICIES AND PROGRAMS AFFECTING POPULATION GROWTH</p>	<p>ESTABLISHING FAMILY PLAN- NING PROGRAMS</p>	<p>PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS' COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON S.S. AFRICA POPULATION POLICY PAPER</p>
P.M.	<p>SEMINAR OBJECTIVES (Continued)</p> <hr/> <p>DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN S.S. AFRICA AND TRENDS</p>	<p>(CELEBRATION OF DSE'S TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY)</p>	<p>PRESENT POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN S.S. AFRICA</p>	<p>ESTABLISHING FAMILY PLAN- NING PROGRAMS (continued)</p>	<p>SEMINAR SYNTHESIS</p> <hr/> <p>SEMINAR EVALUATION</p> <p>SEMINAR CLOSING</p>

Seminar Co-Directors - Dr. K.V. Ranganathan (EDI, World Bank)  
Dr. D. Warning (DSE)

**Economic Development Institute  
of The World Bank**

1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
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(202) 477-1234  
Cable Address: EDI INTBAFRAD

April 23, 1985

*Ag 9/25*

Mr. Carl Wahren  
c/o SIDA  
Birger Jarlsgatan  
105-25 Stockholm  
Sweden

Dear Mr. Wahren,

With reference to Dr. Ranganathan's letter of March 18, 1985, inviting you to participate in a Senior Policy Seminar on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan African countries, to be held in Berlin from June 3 to 7, 1985, I would now like to provide you with more details about the Seminar.

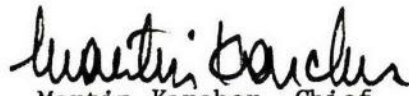
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We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Martin Karcher, Chief  
Urban, Water, Health and Population  
Division

P.S. Please note that we have been able to accommodate Mr. Bergqvist, and I am sending him an invitation to attend the second seminar (June 10-14, 1985).

cc: Mr. North (PHN)  
Dr. Ranganathan and Miss Seys (EDI)

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**Content**

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ETHIOPIA

GHANA

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IVORY COAST

KENYA

MALAWI

MAURITANIA

MAZAMBIQUE

NIGER

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TOGO

ZIMBABWE

COUNTRY

BENIN

BURKINA

BURUNDI

CAMEROON

MALI

NIGERIA

SENEGAL

SIERRA LEONE

SUDAN

TANZANIA

UGANDA

ZAIRE

ZAMBIA

April 15, 1985

SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
BERLIN, JUNE 3-7, 1985

SEMINAR CALENDAR (TENTATIVE)

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Seminar Co-Directors - Dr. K.V. Ranganathan (EDI, World Bank)  
 Dr. D. Warning (DSE)

April 15, 1985

SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES  
BERLIN, JUNE 10-14, 1985

SEMINAR CALENDAR (TENTATIVE)

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**Economic Development Institute  
of The World Bank**

1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234  
Cable Address: EDI INTBAFRAD

April 23, 1985

Dr. Bradman Weerakoon  
Secretary General  
IPPF  
18-20 Lower Regent Street  
London, SW1Y4PW  
United Kingdom

Dear Dr. Weerakoon,

With reference to my telex of April 19, 1985, inviting you to participate in the Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan African countries, to be held in Berlin from June 3 to 14, 1985, I would now like to provide you with more details about the Seminars.

The Seminars are part of a series of Senior Policy Seminars designed for high-level officials from Sub-Saharan Africa co-sponsored by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). Previous seminars dealt with issues of agricultural, food and industrial policy issues. The present Seminars focus on population policies and programs and are addressed to top-ranking officials, including ministers and permanent secretaries.

Attached, please find a notice describing the objectives, content, style and administrative arrangements for the Seminars. Kindly note that the Seminar calendar is still tentative and subject to modification.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to participate in the Seminars and to share your experience with the participants. Should you be able to attend one of the Seminars only, kindly indicate the dates when you will be available.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Karcher, Chief  
Urban, Water, Health and Population  
Division

cc: Mr. North (PHN)  
Dr. Ranganathan and Miss Seys (EDI)

**SEMINARS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES**

Berlin, June 3-7 and 10-14, 1985

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**Objectives**

The seminars are addressed to senior decision-makers involved in national economic management and in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programs. The main purpose of the seminars is to provide senior African decision-makers with an opportunity to exchange views and experience on issues related to population and development, in order to help their Governments to achieve their objectives in this field. In particular, the seminars should assist participants in translating the resolutions enunciated in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action of the Second African Population Conference (January 1984) and in the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development (August 1984) into concrete policies and programs that will enable African families to improve their welfare. The focus will be on the design and management of effective and affordable population programs adapted to the socio-economic conditions in the various countries represented at the seminars.

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April 15, 1985

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BERLIN, JUNE 3-7, 1985

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April 15, 1985

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**Economic Development Institute  
of The World Bank**

1818 H Street, N.W. (202) 477-1234  
Washington, D.C. 20433 Cable Address: EDI INTBAFRAD  
U.S.A.

April 22, 1985

Dr. Nicholas Ward  
Principal Medical Adviser in  
Health and Population  
Overseas Development Administration  
Eland House  
Stag Place  
London, SW1E 5DH  
United Kingdom

*Ag 7/25*

Dear Dr. Ward,

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April 15, 1985

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Seminar Co-Directors - Dr. K.V. Ranganathan (EDI, World Bank)  
 Dr. D. Warning (DSE)

April 22, 1985

Dr. Chris Allison  
Population Adviser  
Health and Population Division  
Overseas Development Administration  
Eland House  
Stag Place  
London, SW1E 5DH  
United Kingdom

Dear Dr. Allison,

With reference to my telex of April 19, 1985, inviting you to participate in a Senior Policy Seminar on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan African countries, to be held in Berlin from June 3 to 7, 1985, I would now like to provide you with more details about the Seminar.

The Seminar is part of a series of Senior Policy Seminars designed for high-level officials from Sub-Saharan Africa co-sponsored by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) and the German Foundation for International Development (DSE). Previous seminars dealt with issues of agricultural, food and industrial policy issues. The present Seminar focuses on population policies and programs and is addressed to top-ranking officials, including ministers and permanent secretaries.

Attached, please find a notice describing the objectives, content, style and administrative arrangements for the Seminar. Kindly note that the Seminar calendar is still tentative and subject to modification.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to participate in the Seminar and to share your experience with the participants.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Karcher, Chief  
Urban, Water, Health and Population  
Division

CC: Mr. North (PHN)  
Dr. Ranganathan and Miss Seys (EDI)

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE April 11, 1985

TO Mr. E.V.K. Jaycox, ESAVP  
 (through Mr. Christopher R. Willoughby, Director, EDI)  
 FROM Martin Karcher, Chief, EDIUW

EXTENSION 75417

SUBJECT Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Representatives at Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development in Berlin (June 3-7 and 10-14, 1985)

Jointly with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), EDI is organizing two 5-day Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan Africa in Berlin in the first two weeks of June 1985. As you will see from the attached list of nominees, the participants suggested by PHN and Regional staff are top-ranking officials including Ministers and Permanent Secretaries. Moreover, Mr. Kibaki, the Vice-President of Kenya, is likely to give the farewell address for the first seminar and the opening speech for the second. Under the circumstances and in view of the importance of the subject of the seminars, we feel that it is desirable that correspondingly senior Bank staff should be present at the two seminars, and we would appreciate your assistance in identifying one or two senior staff in your Region who would attend the seminars. Since we are organizing bilingual seminars in order to promote a dialogue between anglophone and francophone officials, Eastern and Southern African countries will be represented at both seminars; therefore, staff from your Region should plan to be in Berlin for the full 2-week period.

Please note that one of the objectives of the seminars is to get feedback from the participants on the draft Population Policy Paper for Sub-Saharan Africa, which will be circulated to the participants and used as background reading material. Would you agree that Mr. Ronald Ridker, one of the main authors of the Policy Paper, should also attend the seminars?

You may be interested to know that John North will be at both seminars. On our side, Irving Sirken, EDI Adviser on Senior Policy Seminars, will attend the first seminar and Guy de Lusignan the second, which happens to coincide with DSE's 25th anniversary. (A special ceremony will be held in the afternoon of June 11, in presence of the President and the Minister of Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany).

MKarcher:gz

cc. Messrs. de Lusignan (o/r), Ranganathan, Sirken (EDI).  
 Mr. North (PHN).

Mr. North

1. Copy to EMS/FS

2. file.

April 9, 1985

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (EDI) OF THE WORLD BANK  
THE GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DSE)  
Officials Invited for the  
Population and Development Seminar  
(Berlin, June 3 - 7, 1985)

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Son Excellence  
Vincent Guezodge  
Ministre de la Santé

Son Excellence  
Zul Kifl-Salami  
Ministre du Plan et de la Statistique

BURKINA

High-Level Officials from:

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Planning

Ministry of Social Welfare  
(Essor Familial)  
or  
President's Office

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Son Excellence  
Dr. Fidele Sabimana  
Ministre de la Santé

Son Excellence  
Mathias Sinamenye  
Ministre du Plan

CAMEROON

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Vice-Minister  
Ministry of Health

Mrs. Rose Zang Nguelle  
Minister  
Ministry of Social Affairs

Mrs. Elizabeth Tankeu  
Vice-Minister  
Ministry of Planning and  
Regional Development

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Ministre d'Etat Chargé du Plan

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Ministre de la Santé Publique  
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Imo State, Owerri

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Thierno Ba  
Ministre de la Santé Publique

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M. Kane  
Ministre de la Jeunesse et  
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National Population Commission  
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Deputy Minister  
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Mr. James Mtonga  
Permanent Secretary  
National Commissions for Development  
Planning

ZAIRE

Citoyen Mushobekwa wa Katana  
Ministre de la Santé

Citoyen Botswali  
Directeur du Secteur Social  
Ministère du Plan

April 9, 1985

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Former Commissioner for  
Resettlement

Ato Mitik Beyene  
Head  
Central Statistics Office, NCCP

Ato Getachev  
Permanent Secretary for Health  
Ministry of Health

GHANA

Mrs. Joyce Aryee  
Secretary for Education (PNDC)

Dr. J. D. K. Otoo  
Director of Medical Services  
Ministry of Health

Mrs. Theresa Owusee  
Deputy Secretary for Finance and  
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Son Excellence  
Dr. Mamadou Kaba  
Ministre de la Santé

IVORY COAST

Son Excellence  
Professeur M. Djedge  
Ministre de la Santé Publique  
et de la Population

Monsieur Ourago  
Directeur  
Direction du Plan

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Chairman  
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The Deputy Secretary  
Ministry of Community Services.

MAURITANIA

Son Excellence  
Taki Ould Sidi  
Ministre du Plan

Son Excellence  
Djigo Tassirou  
Ministre de la Santé



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*Mr. North*1. Copy to ~~EDI~~ 12H  
1FS  
2. file

DATE April 11, 1985

TO Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz, WANVP *emw*  
(through Mr. Christopher R. Willoughby, Director, EDI)

FROM Martin Karcher, Chief, EDIUW *ll*

EXTENSION 75417

SUBJECT Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Representatives at Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development in Berlin (June 3-7 and 10-14, 1985)

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Jointly with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE), EDI is organizing two 5-day Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development for Sub-Saharan Africa in Berlin in the first two weeks of June 1985. As you will see from the attached list of nominees, the participants suggested by PHN and Regional staff are top-ranking officials including Ministers and Permanent Secretaries. Moreover, Mr. Kibaki, the Vice-President of Kenya, is likely to give the farewell address for the first seminar and the opening speech for the second. Under the circumstances and in view of the importance of the subject of the seminars, we feel that it is desirable that correspondingly senior Bank staff should be present at the two seminars, and we would appreciate your assistance in identifying one or two senior staff in your Region who would attend the seminars. Since we are organizing bilingual seminars in order to promote a dialogue between anglophone and francophone officials, West African countries will be represented at both seminars; therefore, staff from your Region should plan to be in Berlin for the full 2-week period.

You may be interested to know that John North will be at both seminars. On our side, Irving Sirken, EDI Adviser on Senior Policy Seminars, will attend the first seminar and Guy de Lusignan the second, which happens to coincide with DSE's 25th anniversary. (A special ceremony will be held in the afternoon of June 11, in presence of the President and the Minister of Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany).

MKarcher:gz

cc. Messrs. de Lusignan (o/r), Ranganathan, Sirken (EDI)  
Mr. North (PHN).

MOZAMBIQUE

H. E. dr. Pascoal Mocumbi  
Minister of Health

Dr. Abdul Razak Noormahomed  
Chief of Health Planning

Dr. Jorge Cabral  
National Director  
Preventive Medicine and Director of  
International Cooperation at  
Ministry of Health

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Dr. Abdou Moudi  
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Ministre de la Santé, des Affaires  
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April 9, 1985

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# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: March 28, 1985

To: Mr. Martin Karcher, Chief, EDIUW

From: John D. North, Director, PHND

Extension: 61571

Subject: EDI Population Seminars, Berlin

1. As promised, I have spoken to ODA and Dr. Nicholas Ward, Head of the Health and Population Division, confirms that ODA would like to send observers to the seminars in Berlin. He and Mr. Christopher Allison will attend, one to each seminar. I referred him to you for further action. Please take it from here.

cc: Dr. Sai

JDN/rmf

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE March 21, 1985

TO Mr. Christopher Willoughby, Director, EDI

FROM Martin Karcher, Chief, EDI

EXTENSION 75417

SUBJECT Invitations to the Second Berlin Seminar on Population and Development--June 10-14, 1985

*Mr. Smith*  
*3/22*  
*MS*  
*FILE: Pop + Dev.*

Following my March 20 memo, I am now listing the nominees for the second Berlin seminar on Population and Development. As for the first seminar, the officials nominated by the Regions and PHN are quite senior although proportion of Ministers may be somewhat lower.

Again the list is not entirely complete, but I recommend that we send the invitations as soon as possible in order to give sufficient notice to the nominees, and to allow for enough time to invite suitable replacements if necessary.

As of today the status of nominations by country is as follows:

## ETHIOPIA

PHN staff identified two nominees and would like to make sure that these two persons are the ones selected to attend the seminar. The Programs Division points out, however, that the Government of Ethiopia is very sensitive to invitations of participants by name, and recommends that we send invitations to the Ministry of Health and the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), requesting the nomination of one senior official from each agency. EDI's current procedures call for channelling all invitations through the World Bank's Res.Rep. to the NCCP. The Res.Rep. follows up through his contacts with NCCP. We plan to follow these procedures here, and hope that the two officials selected by PHN staff will be nominated by the Government. They are:

- Ato Getachew, Permanent Secretary for Health, Ministry of Health
- Ato Mitik Beyene, Head, Central Statistics Office (this Office is part of the NCCP)

Dr. Fred Sai, Senior Adviser, PHN, also recommended Ato Smelis Adugna, the former Commissioner for Resettlement. The Bank's Res.Rep. will be asked to enquire into Mr. Adugna's current position and to have him invited, if appropriate.

## GHANA

The Region nominated two candidates:

- Mrs. Theresa Owusu, Deputy PNDC Secretary For Finance and Economic Planning
- Dr. J. D. K. Otoo, Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health

Dr. Sai suggested that we add a third person to the list:

- Mrs. Joyce Aryee, PNDC Secretary for Education

Special nomination procedures must be followed for Ghana.

## GUINEA

Of the two nominations we received from the Region, one was turned down because of lack of seniority. We propose two participants:

- Mme Marianna Dialo Barry, Ministre du Travail et des Affaires Sociales
- M. le Dr. Mamadou Kaba Bah, Ministre de la Sante

## IVORY COAST

PHN proposed two participants:

- Professeur M. Djedje, Ministre de la Sante Publique et de la Population
- M. Ouraga, Directeur, Direction du Plan

We should make an effort to get additional nominations for the Ivory Coast.

## KENYA

PHN nominated three participants and an alternate:

- Professor Phillip Mbithi, Chairman, National Council for Population and Development
- Mr. Harris Mule, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning (the chances that Mr. Mule will be available are slim because the timing of the seminar coincides with the final stages of the budget preparations)
- Dr. W. Koinange, Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health (he was also nominated by DSE)

- Mrs. Jane Kiano, Head of National Women's Organization(MANDELEO)(alternate)

There are special invitation procedures for Kenya.

#### MALAWI

PHN proposes two participants and an alternate;

- Mr. R. N. L. Nkomba, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health
- Mrs. E. Kalyati, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Community Services
- Mr. J. C. Malewezi, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance (alternate)

Invitations to Permanent Secretaries and above must be channeled through the Ministry of External Affairs of Malawi.

#### MAURITANIA

PHN recommends two participants:

- M. Taki Ould Sidi, Ministre du Plan (telex 540 MTN)
- M. Djigo Tassirou, Ministre de la Sante

#### MOZAMBIQUE

The Region will forward nominations to us shortly.

#### NIGER

We received two nominations:

- Dr. Abdou Moudi, Ministre de la Sante
- M. Al-Moustapha Soumaila, Ministre du Plan

#### RWANDA

Two nominees and an alternate have been proposed:

- M. Francois Muganza, Ministre de la Sante
- Mme. Godence Habimana, Directeur, Office National pour la Population (ONAPO)
- M. Prosper Nyandagazi, Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financiers, Ministere de la Sante

#### ZIMBABWE

We propose to invite three participants and an alternate from Zimbabwe. Although as a rule, we do not invite two persons

from the same organization, PHN has made a convincing case for having two officials from the Child Spacing and Family Planning Council. Mrs. Boohene is very influential in the field (she also happens to be the President's sister-in-law). It would be awkward to invite her without also inviting her superior, Dr. Mugwagwa, who is an authority in his own right.

- Dr. O. Chidede, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health
- Dr. Makuto, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health (alternate-- he was nominated by DSE)
- Dr. Norbet Mugwagwa, Director, Child Spacing and Family Planning Council
- Dr. (Mrs.) Ester Boohene, Programme Coordinator, Child Spacing and Family Planning Council

cc: Messrs. de Lusignan, Kang, Ranganathan (EDI)  
Mesdames Maddux and Khoury (EDI)  
Messrs. North, Schebeck, Jones and Mrs. Husain (PHN)

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

cc: DIV Chiefs  
Karcher  
2/28/85

Date: February 15, 1985

To: Mr. John North, Director, PHND

From: Frederick T. Sai, Senior Population Adviser

Extension: 61565

Subject: Activity Brief for the two Senior Policy Seminars on  
Population and Development, Berlin (W. Germany), June  
3-7 and June 10-14, 1985 for Sub-Saharan African Countries

Seminar Program

1. I agree very much with the focus on the family, its aspirations and needs. Many macro-concerns of government can be expressed at the micro-level to make for greater appreciation by African policy makers.
2. Without a tentative agenda it is difficult to comment on the broad areas of focus. We should be careful, however, to avoid too much re-debate of issues which have been accepted by consensus internationally. In fact I think I think we should feel free to put the question - what are the implications of the Kilimanjaro Plan of Action and the ICP (Mexico) Recommendations for African policy makers and planners, and how do they plan to implement those related to population?
3. From the above it is clear that an issue like "why Africans want more children and have more" should not become a major one.

Style of Seminar

4. Every effort should be made to avoid "talking at" as "to" this group. Let them do the talking when in session. Bank staff should only help keep discussion on track and raise issues when they are being lost or ignored. There should be no more than at most two statements of 20 minutes duration each day, with plenty of time to discuss and make recommendations. If we can have African experts to make some of the presentations we should do so.

Bank Staff

5. At the meeting the number of Bank staff will not matter so much as the profile presented. Perhaps some staff may be in Berlin who do not necessarily attend sessions but hold behind the scenes discussions with participants.

Suggestions for Country Participants

6. I am not sure it will be wise for me to suggest from here. Perhaps the best course would be to invite Bank Resident Representatives, UNDP Resident Representatives and USAID personnel to suggest names with reasons.

FTSai/rmf



# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE February 21, 1985

TO Mr. John D. North, Director, PHN

FROM Nancy Birdsall, Chief, PHNPR

EXTENSION 6-1581

SUBJECT Inviting the French to EDI Seminar, Berlin, on Population

1. I spoke to Karin Blanc, Paris Office, and she confirmed that we (EDI, I assume) should contact Monsieur Thierry Moulouguet, of French Treasury (telephone 260-33-00, ext. 4519). He chaired a meeting at which I briefed French government staff on WDR in November 1984. The response was enthusiastic. He should be invited himself to the Berlin seminar. I attach a letter I sent him after the briefing.
2. In addition, EDI could contact Georges Tapinos. He is a prominent member of the French research community, based at INED (Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, telephone 320-13-45) and has been head of IUSSP (International Union for Scientific Study of Population). He is at the University of California at Berkeley this semester. He would be an excellent French-speaking resource person.
3. Ms. Blanc indicated she would be happy to suggest contacts in the Nordic and Dutch donor communities as well.

Attachment

cc: Ms. Karin Blanc

NBirdsall:am

December 12, 1984

Monsieur Thierry Moulonguet  
Ministere de l'Economie, de Finance  
et de Budget  
Direction de Tresor  
93 Rue de Rivoli  
Paris 75056  
France

Dear Monsieur Moulonguet:

I want to extend my thanks for the opportunity to speak with you and your colleagues about the World Development Report and the World Bank's renewed efforts to assist developing countries in population policy and program development.

I enclose several sector studies and project appraisal reports which provide examples of the types of activities the Bank carries out in the population, health and nutrition sectors. I hope, as we discussed, these are of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Nancy Birdsall  
Chief  
Policy & Research Division  
Population, Health & Nutrition Department

Enclosures

Mali Health Development Project  
Senegal Rural Health Project  
Upper Volta Investment in Human  
Resources  
Zimbabwe, Population, Health &  
Nutrition Sector Review, Vol. I & II

NBirdsall:veo

cc: Messrs. North  
Schebeck  
Ms. Husain  
Messr. Bruno de Maulde  
Blanc (Karin)

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: February 28, 1985

To: Mr. Martin Karcher, Chief, EDIUW

From: John D. North, Director, PHND

Extension: 61571

Subject: EDI Population Seminars, Berlin

1. I refer to our conversation this morning on the above subject. Please see attached suggestion regarding representation from France. As I mentioned, I believe it is most important that both France and the U.K. be appropriately represented as observers in Berlin. For the U.K., I believe that Mrs. Barbara Kelly, Senior Population Adviser in the Overseas Development Administration would be the right person.

Attachment

cc: Dr. Sai  
Ms. Birdsall

JNorth/rmf

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE February 12, 1985

TO Mr. Christopher R. Willoughby, Director, EDI

FROM I. A. Sirken and K. V. Ranganathan

EXTENSION 78031/78161

SUBJECT Final Report on the Senior Policy Seminar (SPS) on Population and Development

- ② Mr. Willoughby  
① Copy to F. Sirken  
done 2/19
1. Summary. EDI's first Senior Policy Seminar on Population and Development, was held in Columbia, Maryland, December 3-7, 1984. The seminar was based on the 1984 World Development Report (WDR) and was held soon after the World Population Conference in Mexico City. This seminar will be followed by four more on the same subject in FY85 and FY86 for Sub-Saharan Africans.
  2. The seminar was organized in close collaboration with the Population, Health, and Nutrition Projects Department (PHN) of the Bank as well as the core team of the WDR. The participants were mostly senior government officials (two were from NGO's) responsible for making and implementing policy in the economic and population sector. The 27 participants who attended the seminar were from 16 developing countries from all the regions of the world. (See list attached). The seminar concentrated on a limited number of policies and programs for providing economic and social progress in the face of rapid population growth. It covered in a selective way some major issues relating to two broad themes: (a) coping with the consequences of rapid population growth, and (b) trying to slow it down. The content of the seminar reflected the suggestions made by participants who were consulted before the seminar, as well as PHND and other Bank staff.
  3. There was close collaboration between EDI, PHND and the 1984 World Development Report core team during the development and implementation of the seminar. Senior staff of PHND and the WDR core team participated in the seminar as resource persons. Carl Wahren of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) attended the entire seminar as a resource person and played a leading role in the discussion of the issues relating to the slowing of population growth. Senior staff of USAID, DSE (German Development Foundation) and UNFPA attended the seminar as observers and participated in the discussions.
  4. To a considerable extent, the success of this seminar was due to the active exchange of experience and views among the participants, and between the participants and the Bank staff and other resource persons. Two important factors contributed to this active exchange: the dynamism of the participants and the continuity provided by the presence throughout the seminar of a core team consisting of senior Bank staff, resource persons and the seminar director and co-director. One of the novel features of this seminar was having participants as moderators, rather than a senior current or former World Bank staff member as moderator which was the practice in previous seminars. The seminar participants appreciated the performance of the three participants as moderators and felt that it contributed to the success of the seminar.

5. A report synthesizing the main issues discussed and conclusions reached during the seminar is being prepared for distribution to the participants and other interested persons.

#### Objectives and Content

6. This seminar, like all EDI Senior Policy Seminars, was intended to give senior officials from developing countries an opportunity to exchange views and experience on a selected number of policy and program issues in an informal and uninhibited way, and to provide an opportunity for informal dialogue between these officials and senior staff from the World Bank and other national and international agencies.

7. The seminar was expected to contribute to the EDI objective of promoting "systematic consideration of human resource issues in development planning, and in particular of alternative ways of organizing and delivering social services and of the unit costs and benefits involved." It was also expected that the seminar would contribute to the OPS substantive priority of "strengthening the Bank's effort to conduct with countries constructive dialogue on issues of population and to assist them in population control efforts." The seminar concentrated on a limited number of policies and programs for promoting economic and social progress in the face of rapid population growth (seminar program attached). It covered in a selective way two broad themes: (a) coping with the consequences of rapid population growth, and (b) trying to slow it down. The content of the seminar reflected the suggestions made by participants who were consulted before the seminar as well as by PHND and other Bank staff.

#### Style of the Seminar

8. In designing the seminar program, a special effort was made to strike a balance between structure and flexibility. While the discussion of individual subjects was programmed to begin and end at a particular time, the participants were told at the beginning of the seminar that we would be flexible with regard to the amount of time spent on each subject and that we had left the last morning of the seminar unprogrammed to absorb the spillover from the discussions earlier in the seminar, and if there was time, to discuss one or more subjects that had not been programmed. It turned out that the last morning was fully absorbed with spillover from earlier discussions.

9. Each of the subjects in the program was introduced by a brief oral presentation lasting 20-30 minutes identifying the key issues and in some cases, approaches for dealing with them. These presentations were made by EDI and other Bank staff and in some cases by USAID or SIDA representatives. Most of the time was taken up with participants' discussion.

10. Thus far, the EDI Senior Policy Seminars have been moderated by current or former senior Bank staff. In this seminar, three participants shared the task of moderator with the assistance of the seminar Director and Co-Director. Nearly all the participants in the seminar felt that this contributed significantly to the success of the seminar, by producing a more relaxed environment that led to vigorous discussion and avoided the impression that the Bank was "pushing any particular message or approach."

### Seminar Staff

11. The core team for the seminar consisted of Irving Sirken as Director, Dr. K. V. Ranganathan as Co-Director, Martin Karcher, Nancy Birdsall, Dennis Mahar, and William P. McGreevey (1984 WDR Core Team). Michael Cohen (Urban Projects, World Bank), Ms. Ishrat Husain (PHN, World Bank), S. Sinding and C. Hemmer (USAID), J. North (PHND) and H. Siddiqui (UNFPA) participated in the discussions and led some sessions. Carl Wahren of SIDA was a resource person for the seminar. Mr. Ibrahim Mostafa (Bangladesh), Dr. Jillani (Pakistan) and Hon. Paul Bomani (Tanzania) shared in the task of moderating the seminar. Mr. Chikelu (Nigeria) and Dr. Haricharan Singh (India) were the joint rapporteurs for the seminar. Ms. Caroline Hoisington (consultant) took extensive notes throughout the seminar and has prepared a draft report that summarizes and synthesizes the seminar discussions.

### Documentation

12. The 1984 World Development Report was distributed some weeks before the seminar to all participants. It was the main document for the seminar and all participants were expected to read it. A number of background papers prepared for the WDR as well as other documents were distributed to the participants as reference materials and to help them enlarge their personal or agency libraries in population and development. Brief outlines were distributed to the participants on each of the major subjects treated in the seminar. Leticia Leche-Catalan handled the secretarial duties in the early stages of the preparation of the seminar. When she moved to another assignment, her duties were taken over by Marshall Schreier and Tracy Floyd, who did a very good job.

### Administration and Budget

13. Nubia L. Lopez of the EDI Administration Office was responsible for issuing the invitations to participants in close consultation with the seminar Director and Co-Director. Annie Seys of the Participant Administration Office handled the chores of getting the participants to the Columbia Inn, taking care of their boarding, lodging, and other needs.

14. The participants were invited on the basis of recommendations by the staff of PHND, the Bank's regional staff, USAID, and the Director and Co-Director of the seminar. A total of 48 participants were invited from 18 countries covering all the regions of the developing world during a period of over two months. The seminar ended up with 27 participants from 16 countries (list attached). During the two weeks before the beginning of the seminar, 6 people withdrew and 3 did not arrive. This attrition rate was in line with that in previous Senior Policy Seminars. Most of the participants were from economic planning, population, and health agencies. Representatives of UNFPA, USAID, SIDA (Sweden), and DSE (German Development Foundation) attended as observers.

15. The programmed and actual budgets for the seminar will be presented after all the accounts are settled.

## Participants' Evaluation

16. An evaluation questionnaire was distributed to the participants on the afternoon of the next-to-last day of the seminar and the answers were discussed at the end of the seminar. Nearly all the participants were satisfied with the objectives, content, style, and length of the seminar. They were especially pleased with having participants moderate the seminar rather than a resource person which has been the practice in all previous Senior Policy Seminars. (See below for the seminar Directors' comments on the performance of the participant moderators). Individual participants felt that having participant moderators gave them "a sense of belongingness," that there was "more active participation," "less inhibition," and that the Bank was not "pushing its views" on them.

17. All but one of the subjects in the seminar program were discussed in plenary session. For the discussion of approaches for reducing costs and mobilizing non-budgetary sources for financing education, the participants were divided into 5 groups. Each group was given one approach for reducing unit costs and one for raising non-budgetary sources of finance. The groups were asked to discuss the pros and cons of applying these approaches in their countries and to report their conclusions to the plenary session. The group and plenary discussions lasted about three hours. A number of participants and PHND staff felt that this was too much time spent on this particular subject and that the discussion should have been entirely in plenary session. Overall, the participants expressed very little preference for group discussion. This was in marked contrast to other Senior Policy Seminars, despite the relatively large number (27) of participants in this seminar group discussion.

18. With regard to the location of the seminar, nearly all of the participants felt that holding it outside of Washington was right, though the Columbia Inn in Columbia, Maryland was not a super location.

19. From the participants' comments during the summing-up and evaluation sessions, it was evident that they felt stimulated and enriched by the sharing of experience that had taken place during the seminar (in the seminar room as well as outside), and that they were strengthened in their resolve to contribute to the formulation and implementation of sound, effective and fair population policies and programs. Not all participants were benefitted in the same way. Some, whose governments have accumulated a substantial amount of experience in the field, were more interested in suggestions for strengthening the programs that are in place. Others, where they are still in the initial stages of formalizing their approach to population issues, were more interested in learning about the various elements of a population policy and about the components of population programs.

20. In a masterly synthesis, Carl Wahren of SIDA presented what seemed to be the main themes that emerged from the discussions:

- a) It was clearly recognized that population policy encompasses much more than family planning;

- b) At the same time, it must be acknowledged that family planning programs have been rather successful in terms of sheer numbers of births averted, in terms of their cost-effectiveness, and in their impact on the quality of life;
- c) For population policies and programs to work, a total commitment is required, ranging from those responsible for policies to those responsible for action;
- d) There is a great need for adaptation of approaches at the national and sub-national levels; no single model is suitable for all situations.
- e) Population programs need to be carefully integrated, according to local circumstances, so that various activities can reinforce one another;
- f) The lack of a favorable socio-economic environment is no excuse for lying back and doing nothing;
- g) Family planning programs must be carefully designed so that information will lead to acceptance, and continued use by the acceptors; this requires a high level of technical skill by the program administrators, as well as fairness and compassion;
- h) Program designs for family planning need to focus on outreach systems (community participation) as the foundation for both motivation as well as providing services;
- i) NGOs are vital partners in any population program; not only are they competent and cost-effective, but they also provide credibility and continuity;
- j) Monitoring and evaluation is crucial to the success of the programs;
- k) There is a great need for doing more contraceptive research in order to develop more reliable, safe and convenient contraceptive methods, as well as for undertaking more program-linked research;
- l) All governments are committed to voluntary family planning practices; great care must be exercised in the handling of incentives and disincentives;
- m) While it may be difficult to change the broad intersectoral allocation of resources, a lot can be achieved through more efficient allocation within the social sectors;
- n) Finally, what is most required is ACTION.



### Seminar Directors' Evaluation

21. Much of the apparent success of the seminar was due to the presence of a substantial number of participants from countries with extensive experience in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programs as well as the willingness and ability of these participants to discuss their experience. Other participants, notably from Africa, showed a strong interest in learning from this experience through their questions and comments. One of the notable features of the seminar was the extent to which each participant spoke during the discussions, despite the relatively large number of participants. Every participant spoke at some length at least once during the seminar and nearly all of them spoke several times. This wide participation in the seminar discussions was facilitated by the relative shortness (20-30 minutes) of the presentations by the resource persons and the small amount of time taken up by discussions in small groups.

22. Several new stylistic approaches were tried in this seminar. Having participants as moderators was the major one. While the participants were generally pleased with the moderators, they were less effective than we had hoped in directing and synthesizing the seminar discussions. They let some participants and observers talk longer than was desirable and made relatively little effort to synthesize the discussion as it proceeded. In a recent meeting to discuss the content and style of the two Senior Policy Seminars on Population and Development to be held in June 1985, the PHND staff as well as representatives of the Bank's two African regions, unanimously and enthusiastically supported having participants as moderators for these seminars.

23. Another new approach that was tried in this seminar was to ask two participants to produce at the end of the fourth day of the seminar a paper that would summarize and synthesize the main points of the seminar discussion. This paper would be distributed to the participants and provide the basis for a plenary discussion at the end of the seminar. The person who took detailed notes throughout the seminar was available to assist the participants in preparing their paper. Instead of waiting until the Thursday afternoon before writing the paper, the two participants worked late into the night on Wednesday to produce it. This meant that they did not include the seminar discussions that took place on Thursday morning. The paper was written by the two participants without any help from the person who had taken detailed notes, the Directors of the seminar, or of other resource persons. It turned out to be rather thin in terms of substance and was supplemented to a substantial degree by the seminar Director and notably by Carl Wahren who did an excellent job of orally summarizing and synthesizing the discussions on policies and programs for slowing population growth.

24. In previous Senior Policy Seminars, the moderators have presented an oral synthesis of the discussion and conclusions, and in one seminar, produced a paper. On the basis of our experience in this seminar, we would recommend that one or two resource persons, rather than participants, prepare a short paper summarizing and synthesizing the discussion and conclusions and that the paper be distributed to the participants as the basis for a discussion with them at the end of the seminar. Another

approach would be for the seminar director or another resource person to work closely with the participant rapporteur(s).

25. One relatively minor experiment that was tried in this seminar was the way in which the discussion of the Role of Donor Agencies In Population and Development was conducted. The session was chaired by a participant and held in the evening. We asked the participants to submit beforehand written questions addressed to particular representatives of the donor agencies on the discussion panel or to all them. The purposes of this approach were (a) to consolidate similar or overlapping questions; (b) to present them to the panel in an orderly sequence; and (c) to dispense with presentations by the panel members which are apt to be too descriptive, long, and dull. The members of the panel were senior officials of the World Bank, UNFPA, USAID, and SIDA (Sweden). The approach seemed to work well partly because the participants were reasonably well acquainted with the programs of the donor agencies or read about them in the papers that had been distributed to them.

#### Future Implications

26. Two seminars in Population and Development have been programmed for Sub-Saharan African officials to be held in Berlin in June 1985. We met with the African officials in this seminar to get their views concerning the content of the Berlin seminars. Several of them suggested that the two seminars be bilingual rather than having one in English and the other in French. They felt that the exchange of views and experience between Anglophone and Francophone participants would outweigh the difficulties of bilingual seminars. This suggestion was also made by the PHND staff some months ago. The African participants also suggested that the two broad themes -- dealing with some of the economic and social consequences of rapid population growth and trying to reduce the rate of growth -- that were covered in this seminar should also be the focus of the Berlin seminars with suitable adaptations to African conditions. On the basis of our experience with the seminar, we agree with the participants' suggestions concerning the content of the Berlin seminars and the desirability of having bilingual seminars for a broader exchange of experience than would be likely with separate seminars in English and French.

cc: Mr. S. Husain (OPS)  
Mr. de Lusignan  
Mr. Gittinger  
Mr. Kang  
Division/Unit Chiefs  
Mesdames Birdsall, I. Husain (PHND)  
Messrs. Denning, North, Schebeck (PHND)

IASirken :dbw

**PROGRAM FOR THE  
HIGH LEVEL POLICY SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
December 3-7, 1984  
Columbia, Maryland, U.S.A.**

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
9:00 to 10:30	4:00pm Briefing on administrative arrangements for the seminar in the Concordia lounge - Ms. Annie Seys (EDI)	(a) Inauguration of the seminar - Mr. S. Shahid Husain (b) Intro. of participants, staff - I.A. Sirken/K.V. Ranganathan (c) Objectives, content and style	<u>The Major Economic Consequences of Population Growth</u>  Presentation: Mr. Dennis Mahar (World Bank)	9:00 to 12:30 p.m. (Health Services, cont'd) <u>Population Impact Analysis: Effects of Economic Plans and Projects on Population Growth</u>  Presentation: William Paul McGreevey (World Bank)	<u>Incentives and Disincentives</u>  Presentation: William Paul McGreevey (World Bank)	8:30 am To be determined: 12:00 Extended discussion of the subjects programmed earlier and/or addition of other subject(s)
COFFEE						
11:00 to 12:30	5:00pm Participants and staff leave by chartered bus from the Concordia apartments for Columbia Inn, Columbia, Md.- Informal pre-dinner reception and dinner at Columbia Inn	<u>Population Trends: Past Present and Future</u>  Presentation: William Paul McGreevey (World Bank)	<u>Coping with Population Growth: The Urban Issues</u>  Presentation: Mr. Michael Cohen (World Bank)	2:00 <u>Slowing Population to Growth: Role of IMR</u> 2:45 <u>Education and Status of Women in Reducing Fertility</u>  Presentation: Ms. Ishrat Husain (IBRD)	<u>Family Planning as a Service</u>  Presentation: Mr. Carl Wahren (SIDA - Sweden)	12:00 Working lunch to and 4:00pm <u>Conclusions and Evaluation of The Seminar</u>
LUNCH						
2:00 to 3:30		2:00 <u>Population Policy: to Why, What and How?</u> 5:30 Presentation: Ms. Nancy Birdsall (World Bank)	<u>(Urban Services, cont'd) Providing Education Services: Reducing Unit Costs and Mobilizing Non Budgetary Resources</u>  Presentation: Mr. Robert McMeekin (EDI)	2:45 <u>Beyond Family to Planning</u> 3:30 Presentation: S. Sinding (USAID)		Rapporteurs will produce a written summary together with the principal conclusions of the seminar discussions
COFFEE						
4:00 to 5:30			<u>(Education, cont'd) Providing Health Services: Reducing Unit Costs</u>  Presentation: Dr. K.V. Ranganathan (EDI)	<u>Role of Family Planning Programs in Reducing Fertility</u> - Presentation: Carl Wahren (SIDA-Sweden)	<b>FREE</b>	
				8:00 to 10:00 pm <u>Role of Donor Agencies in Population Development</u> Discussion Panel		



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# HIGH LEVEL POLICY SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

December 11, 1984

December 3-7, 1984.  
Columbia, Maryland, U.S.A.

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## List of Participants

### BANGLADESH

Mr. M. Mujibul Huq  
Member, Planning Commission  
Government of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh

Mr. Ghulam Mostafa  
Secretary  
Ministry of Health  
and Population Control  
Government of the People's  
Republic of Bangladesh

### CHINA

Mr. He Hong Ming  
Director  
Finance Planning Department  
Ministry of Public Health

Mr. Shi Yu  
Deputy Director  
Beijing Municipal Family Planning  
Commission

Mrs. Wang Xiang Ying  
Deputy Chief  
Foreign Affairs Division  
State Family Planning Commission

### COLOMBIA

Dr. Miguel Trias  
Executive Director  
PRO-FAMILIA (Private Voluntary Family  
Planning Organization)

### EGYPT

Dr. Awad Mokhtar Hallouda  
President  
Central Agency for Mobilization  
Statistics (CAPMAS)

Dr. Erfan Shafey  
First Under Secretary  
Ministry of Planning and  
International Cooperation

### ETHIOPIA

Ato Teka Feyera  
Head of Social Services Department  
Central Planning Supreme Council

### INDIA

Dr. Ishwar Dass  
Additional Chief Secretary  
Department of Health and Family  
Welfare  
Government of Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Harcharan Singh  
Advisor, Health and Family  
Welfare  
Planning Commission

### INDONESIA

Dr. Muhammad Alwi Dahlan  
Assistant Minister of Population-  
Environment Interaction

Dr. Suyono Haryono  
Chairman  
National Family Planning Board (BKKBN)

### KENYA

Mr. David Mwiraria  
Permanent Secretary  
Office of the Vice President  
Ministry of Home Affairs

### MEXICO

Dr. Jorge Martinez-Manautou  
Head, Family Planning Services Department  
Mexican Institute of Social Security

Dr. Manuel Urbina Fuentes  
General Director of Family Planning  
Ministry of Health and Social Services

NEPAL

Dr. Tara Bahadur Khatri  
Director of FP/MCH Project  
Ministry of Health

Mr. Devendra Bahadur Pradhan  
Joint Secretary  
Office of the Prime Minister

Professor Shankar Raj Pathak  
Vice-Chairman  
National Commission on Population

NIGERIA

Mr. Gilbert Prince Obiajulu Chikelu  
Permanent Secretary  
Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour  
and Productivity

Mr. Dahiru Mohammad  
Permanent Secretary  
Federal Ministry of Health

PAKISTAN

Dr. M.S. Jillani  
Additional Secretary, Planning  
and Development Division

SRI LANKA

Mr. Don Piyasena Wijegoonasekera  
Director, Population Division  
Ministry of Plan Implementation

SUDAN

Mrs. Nafisa Ahmed El Amin  
Member, Executive Bureau  
Central Leadership Sudanese  
Socialist Union, and  
President of National Population  
Committee

TANZANIA

The Honorable Paul Bomani  
Minister of Lands, Natural Resources  
and Tourism

Mrs. Cristina M. K. Nsekela  
Executive Secretary  
Family Planning Association of Tanzania  
(UMATI)

THAILAND

Mr. Prakorb Juangbhanich  
Deputy Secretary-General  
National Economic and Social  
Development Board (NESDB)

OBSERVERS

Mr. Carl J. Hemmer  
Liaison Officer for International  
Organizations  
Agency for International Development (AID)

Dr. Dirk Warning  
German Foundation for International  
Development

Mr. Habib Siddiqui  
Senior Technical Officer  
United Nations Fund for Population  
Assistance (UNFPA)