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Ko Kanagaratnam

PNP FRONT OFFICE

FORM NO. 249
(10–74)

WORLD BANK GROUP

INCOMING MAIL

DATE: 3/27

	Mr. H. Adler	A1042		Mr. Knox	A813
	Mr. J. Adler	E624		Mr. Krieger	B906
	Mr. Alter	A907		Mr. Lari	D1032
	Mr. Bart	F718		Mr. Lejeune	E1039
	Mr. Baum	E1023		Mr. McNamara	E1227
	Mr. Bell	A613		Mr. Muller	N935
	Mr. Benjenk	E723		Mr. North	D1032
	Mr. Broches	E923		Mr. Nurick	E915
	Mr. Cargill	E1236		Mr. Paijmans	C702
	Mr. Chadenet	E1204		Mr. Please	A1013
	Mr. V. C. Chang	E516		Mr. Rayfield	N935
	Mr. Chaufournier	A313		Mr. de la Renaudiere	C302
	Mr. Chenery	E1239		Mr. Rotberg	E427
	Mr. Wm. Clark	E823		Mr. Thalwitz	A210
	Mr. Clarke	D1029		Mr. Tims	D428
	Mr. Damry	A1219		Mr. Twining	N635
	Mr. D. A. de Silva	N635		Mr. Van der Meer	A507
	Mr. Diamond	C502		Mr. Van der Tak	E1023
	Mr. Fowler	A1219		Mr. Votaw	C602
	Mr. Gabriel	E516		Mr. Wapenhans	A712
				Mr. Weiner	A513
	Mr. Graves	E1039		Mr. Wiehen	C1001
	Mr. Gulhati	D530		Mr. Wiese	A837
	Mr. Hittmair	E427		Mr. Willoughby	G1050
	Mr. Hoffman	E823		Mr. Wright	A307
	Mrs. Hughes	D529		Mr. Ramaratnam	
	Mr. Husain	A1136			
	Mr. Kirmani	A610		Mr. Duloy	N234
	Mr. Knapp	E1227		Mr. Merriam	E826

FROM: ~~Incoming Mail Unit, Room F–126, Extension 2023~~

M. L. Hoffman

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

B

Copies to SO CO & AB

1. GBB
2. Hoff
3. Kang

done 4/1

Lena keep this (I copied one for Lima too)

Good paper.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

AB
HWM
Kay
Luis

TO: Vice Presidents and Department Directors, Bank

DATE: March 27, 1975

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay and Michael L. Hoffman

SUBJECT: The United Nations Without Tears

Nearly every recipient of this memorandum will have received within the past 12 months, or will receive in the next 12 months, one or more communications from the International Relations Department informing him or her that there is to be a meeting somewhere, convened by some agency in the UN system, as we fondly call it, to be devoted to a topic on which the recipient's department is, or at least is presumed to be, expert. Those communications will probably be placed at the bottom of the pending tray and the recipient forgetting this time bomb will get on with his or her important Bank business.

Before sending these communications, IRD will have arbitrarily decided, with respect to at least half of the invitations received, that the meeting is so remote from the Bank's interests, or so utterly silly, that we can regret the invitation out of hand. We sometimes ask for documents in appropriate cases.

On the other half of the invitations IRD takes care of perhaps one-third to one-half through its regular liaison officers. There remains a residual that requires something more, either because other departments have a real interest, or because, whether they have an interest or not, the Bank has an obligation to have a responsible presence or to make a substantive contribution or both. These are the cases for which this note is designed.

All too often, having put the invitation to the UN conference on the back burner (IRD writes, meanwhile, that the "Bank will be represented"), the department wakes up, perhaps because of an interrogation by an Executive Director, a couple of weeks or even a few days before the meeting is to be held, to the fact that it has to represent the Bank at an important meeting and that it has not the foggiest notion how its representative should conduct himself or herself in the circumstances. Here are a few guidelines, gleaned from long and grim experience in attending UN meetings.

1. Relax. The chances are at least ten-to-one that any Bank representative at a UN conference will be more in command of his subject or his sector than most anyone else present, whether he has done any particular preparation or not.

2. Again, relax. No UN conference can commit the Bank to anything it does not want to do. If there are absurd resolutions going through the Committees, feel free to point out in private that they are absurd, but do not get excited about them. You (from here on read "you or your representative") can always use our Board as a shield against any commitment. This is very useful if you are forced to say something. And it is unanswerable.

3. Give yourself plenty of time to prepare the two basic documents you will need for the meetings. One should be an aide memoire describing in some detail the Bank's position on the main issues on the agenda and giving the delegation the basic information it will need to explain, to friends and foes, Bank policy and operations in the sector or sectors concerned. The second paper, based on the first, will be an outline of the "speech." Whether you like or whether you don't, the Bank is usually expected to say its piece. However, you should not insist on speaking if your sense of the conference is that there is no real demand for a Bank statement. The Bank has a reputation for not speaking unless it has something important to say. This reputation should be preserved. Just because you have a text of a "speech" does not mean you should necessarily deliver it. IRD will assist, if you wish, in the framing of a statement. At the conference, if it is clear that a Bank statement is called for, contact the Secretariat early and select a good time to speak. Try noon or 5 p.m., if possible in the first three or four days when delegations still have their senior people present and before boredom sets in. The speech will be short and factual; it will skip generalities and platitudes; it will not be an exercise in self-satisfaction. And, in all these ways, it will be "different" and helpful and will point to practical solutions.

4. Try to carry copies of Bank publications. They are in great demand and they can serve as an introduction to meeting delegations. The Annual Report, Policies and Procedures, the Atlas and particularly the new sector papers are useful.

5. Try to settle in before the conference starts. If you want to be effective, there are some necessary chores to be done before the meeting opens. Give yourself 24 hours for these, if you can.

6. You will meet the following cast of characters:

(a) The group of 77, now numbering about 110 members. This is the LDC group, militant and united on all issues affecting their relations with the industrial countries, the unity being the sole basis of their collective influence. The Non-Aligned are their main and most vocal sub-group, comprising all the LDC's except those who like Iran, Pakistan, Thailand or Brazil are members of military pacts of one sort or another. Their regional chapters (Africa, Asia and Latin America) are often quite active.

(b) Group B, basically the OECD membership with its important EEC component, the Nine. Group B has its radicals who speak as if they were members of the 77. Its strength as a group is declining because of its disunity. You will find that the usual position of Group B is to express "strong reservations" about nearly everything, including the wisdom of holding the meeting at all. Even if you agree with this, do not show it.

(c) Group D comprises the Soviets and their friends, excluding Romania and Yugoslavia both self-elected members of the 77.

This group is even more cautious and votes with the 77 as often as possible in exchange for being allowed an agenda item or a paragraph on detente and against colonialism. Having found that it doesn't pay, they seldom attack the Bank any more.

(d) China stands alone with Albania and attacks both super powers impartially. The rest of their speeches leaves everyone perplexed. Their general line seems to be that the condition of the LDC's is excellent because it is leading to revolutionary situations -- the poor against the rich. They are fast learners of the UN game and the size of their delegations is second to none.

(e) The last group is made up of the international institutions. See paragraphs 17 and 19 about this group.

7. Do not think that because there is a plaque saying "World Bank" in front of a chair at plenary or committee meetings, somebody always has to be behind it. You can waste a lot of time sitting there. Nobody is going to criticize you if a photograph appears in the press showing the World Bank post empty. Use your judgment. If the Prime Minister of X is addressing the conference, try to be present. For one thing, most of the other important people will be there and you can catch them for private discussions then or later. Try to be visible when anything that might lead to mention of the Bank is involved. Otherwise you would be occupying your time much better in informal consultations in the corridors. You can read the texts of speeches and the summary records in your room at night, after the reception (see para. 12).

8. Pay little attention to the official agenda. Find out what the gut issues are and who is backing the various main positions. This involves establishing good contacts with the factions -- (the 77, Group B, the Eastern Bloc) and the Secretariat which is sometimes weak but more often quite good (see paras. 14 and 15).

9. All UN conferences are dominated by a small group of activists. It is important to identify and establish contact with this group. Its make-up varies considerably from meeting to meeting. The key people may be the delegates from Kenya and the Netherlands on one occasion and from Canada and Pakistan on another, or from Brazil, Algeria and Romania. Nearly always the Yugoslav, Swedish and Indian delegations are good sources. Usually these people are pleased to be approached by the Bank, about which they generally know very little and, whatever their ideological stance (more often than not, UN delegates from LDC's are vaguely Marxist), they will listen to and sometimes even support Bank views.

10. Remember that the Bank <u>is</u> a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. If any delegate or representative of any agency says or implies that we do not take this relationship seriously, correct him privately or, rarely, publicly, whatever your personal view may be. The President of the Bank takes this relationship seriously and you are his representative.

11. If you do not tell IRD at least two weeks before the meeting (a month, for really big pow-wows) who the Bank's representative will be, you will not be on the provisional list of delegates and observers. As the provisional list is the only one delegations ever see -- the definitive list almost never comes out until the conference is over -- you may be overlooked and will not be invited to cocktail parties, which are referred to as receptions. This will make life easier for you, but it is bad for the Bank.

12. Cocktail parties are very important -- always assuming that the conference has any importance at all. You can find out a lot about what is really going on by judicious mixing at such affairs. Do not waste your time talking to people whose views you already know and perhaps agree with. If, by accident, you get invited to a Russian, Hungarian or Chinese party, go; but do not crash parties to which you are not invited. It is advisable to eat all that you decently can at cocktail parties, particularly in the expensive cities like Geneva, Caracas or Paris. If you rely for sustenance on eating normal meals in your hotel or "average" restaurants in those cities, your expense account for food will be so big that you will either not have the nerve to put down the truth or, if you do, you will get a rocket from the Controller.

13. Most delegations to UN meetings now include one or more women. She, or they, are usually the cleverest members of the delegations and are likely to know more about the delegations' positions than any other member. Sometimes that woman is the head of the delegation. In any case, spot these women in key delegations and cultivate them.

14. For large conferences there will be a press section in the Secretariat. Contact the head of this section before the conference starts. Let him know who you are, that you are there for X days, and how you can be reached. This will pay off, if only because you can get texts of speeches, draft resolutions, etc., that are important to you, from the press section, hours or even days before you will get them through the distribution machinery. A paper may be held up for days because it has not been translated into Arabic, Russian or Chinese, but the press office will have it in usable form.

15. There is always one key person in the Secretariat who will know what is going on, what is likely to happen, and, very importantly, when particular matters will come up in committee or in plenary. Establish good relations with that person, however pompous and officious he or she may be. If possible, do this before the conference starts (see para. 5). IRD can usually tell you who this person is, and can often tell you what his or her peculiarities and prejudices are, particularly whether he or she is pro- or anti-Bank.

16. In many conferences, and all large ones, there will be a pigeon hole somewhere marked World Bank, IBRD or BIRD, into which a mass of material will be put, including speeches, invitations to receptions, luncheons, etc. It is not always easy to discover where this is, but do so, and

check the box at least in the morning and at the end of the day. But do not assume that if a paper you want is not in the box it is not available (see para. 14).

17. There will usually be observers present from the other major specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, Unesco, WHO) and from UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and GATT. Often there will be an observer from OECD and from EEC. The IMF is rather selective about conferences. It can send an observer only with (usually tacit) approval of its Board.

18. If there is a Fund representative present, he or she should be your main collaborator. You can arrange quite a lot of division of labor -- e.g., you cover Committee 1 and the Fund covers Committee 2. We should have no hesitation about letting the Fund representative, if necessary, speak in Committee or Working Party for the "Bretton Woods Institutions" on obvious points, and vice-versa. There is no other agency to which we would extend this confidence. You should also establish good contacts with the representatives of the other major agencies. Sometimes they are good and helpful, sometimes neither. You can help them, with information and insights, and they can help you. Generally representatives of OECD, WHO, UNICEF, and GATT are very competent. For the rest, you will have to judge on the spot.

19. While wearing our best UN hat, being as cordial as possible to our fellow specialized agencies and taking para. 18 above as read, avoid at all costs being drawn into any scheme on the part of the agencies to gang up and lobby for or against particular resolutions, parts of resolutions or amendments. In spite of the fact that they almost never get anything out of it except a black eye and occasionally a reprimand from the chair or from a delegation, some of the agencies will try from time to time to get their pet ideas or even just their preferred phraseology in the conference documents and they would dearly love to pull the Bank in. In fairness to the individuals concerned, the other agencies, unlike the Bank (see para. 2), can be forced into doing things they do not want to do, or prevented from doing things they do want to do, by UN resolutions. That is just too bad as far as the Bank is concerned. In most cases, however, the issue in question is not really important even to the agency or agencies whose representatives get upset. It is just that the individuals concerned, being bureaucrats, feel they are not doing their job properly if they do not defend their agencies' "mandate" on every occasion when they think its purity is likely to be tarnished, or its scope endangered.

20. If the Bank itself has a real problem about a proposal, say a paragraph in a draft resolution, prepare your own informal version. Delegates will be grateful if you show them "how the Bank would put it." Do not try it out on too many people -- you might find yourself in the eye of a storm -- but speak to two or three delegates with good connections in and outside their groups and let them make the running. As indicated earlier, if your version fails, the Bank will still survive.

21. In your report, try to give the political flavor of the meetings in addition to a factual review of any substantive decisions. These meetings are political affairs and the Bank is interested in the interplay and

the political stand of the main delegations, which may have implications far beyond the resolutions passed in the meeting you may happen to be attending.

22. Never forget the World Bank's essential mission, which is to help the developing and particularly the poor countries to improve their productivity and their ability to stand on their own feet. We have no other purpose.

23. Relax

FORM NO. 75
(9–78)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE:

NAME	ROOM NO.
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Could I have it back	
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	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		**URGENT**

REMARKS:
on conference preparations

Shah
26/Dec/82

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

① KK Lalaji
② Regina

REFERENCE: SO 328

4 February 1982

Dear Dr. Kang,

This letter is to personally inform you of the decision, taken by the Economic and Social Council at its final session in 1981, to convene in 1984 an international conference on population. For your information, I enclose a copy of the Report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with the Population Questions. As you can readily observe, this follows closely along the lines of the recommendation made by the Population Commission at its twenty first session.

At this time, no decision has yet been taken about the precise date or place of the Conference. It should also be noted that the next (twenty second) session of the Population Commission will be held in the summer or autumn of 1983. This will be necessary in order for the Commission to fulfill its role as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference.

You may also note that Mr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is designated as the Secretary-General of the Conference. The Director of the Population Division will serve as the Deputy to the Secretary-General and the Division will be responsible for the substantive preparation of the Conference.

Within the Population Division, work on the substantive preparation for the Conference has already begun. There is much to be done between now and 1984 in order to have a useful and successful conference; we in the Division and in the United Nations as a whole will make every possible effort to achieve that goal.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Tabah
Director
Population Division

Dr. I. H. Kang
Planning and Programming Officer
Population Projects Department
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/36/3/Add.8 (Part III)*
27 November 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-sixth session

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CHAPTER VIII

POPULATION QUESTIONS

* The present document is a mimeographed version of the final part of chapter VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1981. The full report will be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1).

1. The Economic and Social Council continued its consideration of population questions at the 43rd and 45th plenary meetings of the resumed second regular session of 1981, on 2 and 25 November, under agenda item 13.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on financing a world population conference in 1984 from extrabudgetary resources and on preparatory and organizational arrangements for a conference (E/1981/114);

(b) Revised statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution on the convening of a world population conference in 1984 (E/1981/40/Rev.1);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the text of the draft resolution entitled "Convening of a World Population Conference in 1984" and the proposed amendment thereto (E/1981/L.42).

3. At the 43rd plenary meeting, on 2 November, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made introductory statements (see E/1981/SR.43).

ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

Convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984

4. At the same meeting, after a statement by the representative of India, the Council deferred consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Convening of a World Population Conference in 1984" and the proposed amendment thereto (see E/1981/L.42) until a subsequent meeting, so that informal consultations on the subject might be held.

5. At the 45th plenary meeting, on 25 November, Mr. Uddhav Deo Bhatt (Nepal), Vice-President of the Council, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984" (E/1981/L.59), submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

6. The Council also had before it a statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of that draft resolution (E/1981/L.60).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Office of Financial Services made a statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Brazil (who also orally amended the draft resolution by inserting the words "in all" between the words "45 experts" and the

/...

words "excluding expertise from" in operative para. 10), the United States of America, the German Democratic Republic, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Jordan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Belgium, Australia, China and Bangladesh, as well as by the observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization (see E/1981/SR.45).

9. At the same meeting, after statements by the representative of Australia and the President of the Council, the Council adopted the draft resolution (E/1981/L.59), as orally amended, on the understanding that the programme budget implications thereof would be reviewed by the Council at its first regular session of 1982 in the light of the report to be submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on the status of extrabudgetary financing. For the final text, see the annex below, Council resolution 1981/87.

10. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council decided to request the preparatory body for the Conference to make the necessary detailed recommendations to the Council concerning participation in the Conference, taking into account the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the established United Nations practice regarding participation in conferences convened by the United Nations. For the final text, see the annex below, Council decision 1981/205.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/36/3/Add.8 (Part III)/Corr.1
11 December 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-sixth session

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CHAPTER VIII

POPULATION QUESTIONS

Corrigendum

Page 3, paragraph 9, sixth and seventh lines

After on the status of extrabudgetary financing add and that the Secretary-General would begin the preparatory work for the Conference.

81-36166

ANNEX

Resolution and decision adopted by the Economic and Social Council under agenda item 13 a/

Resolution 1981/87. Convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference,

Recalling also Council resolution 1979/32 of 9 May 1979 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-first session, b/ in which it recommended the convening of a new population conference,

Urging States participating in the Conference to involve high-level policy-makers and experts in population and related fields,

Noting with appreciation the policies and programmes adopted by many States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, c/

Concerned at the magnitude and urgency of the tasks still remaining for the more effective implementation of the World Population Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which the Assembly stated, inter alia, that the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action should be strengthened during the 1980s and that the international community should increase the level of population assistance in support thereof,

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a/ A compilation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council in 1981 will be issued as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement Nos. 1, 1A and 1B (E/1981/81 and Add.1 and 2).

b/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 3 (E/1981/13).

c/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

Having regard to General Assembly resolutions 35/5 of 20 October 1980 and 35/10 C of 3 November 1980,

1. Decides to convene in 1984 an international conference on population open to all States as full members and to the specialized agencies, under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind that it should be conducted with utmost economy in size, duration and other cost factors and the need to utilize extrabudgetary resources for its financing to the maximum extent possible;

2. Decides that the Conference shall be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation;

3. Decides further that the Conference shall work within the framework of the existing World Population Plan of Action, the principles and objectives of which continue to be fully valid;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the substantive contribution to the Conference of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate;

5. Decides to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other State, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference, and for this purpose decides that rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 1 (d) of the rules governing payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations shall be waived;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to serve as the Secretary-General of the Conference; and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to serve as the Deputy Secretary-General;

7. Recommends that the personnel to be utilized in the preparations for the Conference should be drawn mainly from the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which will be responsible for the co-ordination of the substantive aspects of the preparations, including the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure a significant contribution by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development to the Conference and to take full account of experience gained through technical co-operation activities in assisting in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;

9. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to seek financial support from external sources for the Conference and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Economic and Social Council;

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General to convene a maximum of four small expert groups, or to call upon individual experts in the preparatory work for the Conference, up to a maximum of 45 experts in all, excluding expertise from the secretariats of the regional commissions, taking fully into account the need to ensure a full range of scientific disciplines and the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

11. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council.

45th plenary meeting
25 November 1981

Decision 1981/205. Convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 November 1981, the Council decided to request the preparatory body for the International Conference on Population to make the necessary detailed recommendations to the Council concerning participation in the Conference, taking into account the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and the established United Nations practice regarding participation in conferences convened by the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDING, RAJADAMNERN AVENUE
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEX : 82392 ESCAP TH
82315 ESCAP TH
CABLE : ESCAP BANGKOK

TELEPHONE : 2829161-200
2829381-389

POP 90(5.3)

7 July 1980

Dear Colleague,

ESCAP Regional Survey of
Population Subject Interests

With a view to streamlining our selective distribution of publications and information materials, the Population Division is conducting a continuing ESCAP Regional Survey of Population Subject Interests which is sent to all new addressees added to the Division's mailing list and existing addresses which have not responded to the Survey.

.... We are pleased to enclose a copy of the key list of subject areas (part I) countries (part II, on the reverse side of the sheet), and answer sheets for those two parts together with a third sheet of questions on "project information" concerning the organization where you are working.

Part I is designed to obtain a listing of your preferences in subject matter, in priority order. Part II enables you to specify those countries about which you are primarily interested in receiving information. The information we collect from you on these two parts will be registered on computer tapes for quick retrieval and dissemination purposes. Part III is to obtain information on current major research undertaken by your organization, which will help us in updating our earlier surveys on research.

Please fill out all sides of the questionnaire form, using the master key list, and return the questionnaire to us as soon as possible. You may keep the master key list for future reference: as your interests change, you may wish to inform us of your new subject/country preferences by updating the information you have previously sent us. This will enable us to respond more effectively to your information needs.

We shall appreciate it very much if you, the recipient of this letter, would inform us of any address change.

We appreciate your support in this project, which is of special interest to ESCAP and to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and we look forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

B. Leoprapai

Boonlert Leoprapai
Chief
Population Division

THE ESCAP REGIONAL SURVEY OF POPULATION SUBJECT INTERESTS

PART I: SUBJECT AREAS OF INFORMATION

01 BASIC POPULATION DATA COLLECTION
- 0105 vital and civil registration statistics
- 0110 census statistics
- 0115 sample survey data
- 0120 demographic data processing

02 METHODOLOGY AND THEORY
- 0205 methodology of vital registration and census-taking
- 0210 methodology and techniques for analysis of demographic data
- 0215 sample survey methodology and techniques
- 0220 population and projection techniques
- 0225 population theory and generalizations

03 POPULATION GROWTH, STRUCTURE AND PROJECTION
- 0305 population size
- 0310 population growth, trends and levels
- 0315 population age and sex structure
- 0320 projection of total population
- 0325 projection of sub-populations (e.g. subnational, school population, aged population, children, youth and ethnic group populations, etc.)

04 FERTILITY
- 0405 fertility trends and levels
- 0410 differential fertility
- 0415 socio-psychological aspects of fertility behaviour
- 0420 cultural/anthropological aspects of fertility behaviour
- 0425 economic aspects of fertility behaviour
- 0430 value of children
- 0435 cost of children

05 MORTALITY
- 0505 mortality trends and levels
- 0510 mortality causes
- 0515 differential mortality
- 0520 life tables
- 0525 morbidity
- 0530 infant and maternal mortality

06 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS
- 0605 trends in the size and structure of families and households
- 0610 family-size attitudes
- 0615 life cycles of the family
- 0620 marriage and divorce
- 0625 age at marriage

07 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION
- 0705 population distribution, density and settlement
- 0710 causes and consequences of internal migration
- 0715 quantitative aspects of internal migration
- 0720 international migration and the 'brain drain'
- 0725 urbanization

08 DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF MANPOWER
- 0805 trends and levels of the labour force
- 0810 demographic and economic structure of the labour force
- 0815 employment, unemployment and underemployment
- 0820 projection of labour force
- 0825 migrant labour

09 ECONOMIC FACTORS
- 0905 savings and investment
- 0910 income level/distribution
- 0915 economic fluctuations

10 RESOURCES, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT
- 1005 natural resources
- 1010 human resources
- 1015 nutrition/food
- 1020 agriculture
- 1025 environment

11 SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS
- 1105 education
- 1110 housing
- 1115 religion and customs
- 1120 ethnic factors
- 1125 social structure, process and changes
- 1130 women and their status
- 1135 the aged and their status
- 1140 youth and their status
- 1145 children and their status

12 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
- 1205 development planning techniques and models
- 1210 population component of national development planning
- 1215 population component of subnational development planning
- 1220 population component of rural development planning

13 POPULATION POLICY/LAW ON
- 1305 fertility (e.g. birth control, eugenic, incentives and disincentives, etc.)
- 1310 mortality
- 1315 nuptiality
- 1320 migration
- 1325 spatial
- 1330 environmental

14 FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES
- 1405 government
- 1410 non-governmental
- 1415 clinical aspects
- 1420 economic aspects (cost-effective benefits)
- 1425 socio-psychological and anthropological aspects
- 1430 social welfare aspect (e.g. women, youth, housing, nutrition, etc.)
- 1435 political aspects
- 1440 administrative and management aspect
- 1445 integrated approach
- 1450 programme evaluation
- 1455 methodologies of family planning service statistics
- 1460 knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP)
- 1465 information, education and communication (IEC)

15 FAMILY PLANNING METHODS
- 1505 contraceptive methods and practice
- 1510 male sterilization
- 1515 female sterilization
- 1520 research and development of contraceptive methods

16 HUMAN REPRODUCTION
- 1605 fecundity
- 1610 sterility
- 1615 reproductive system
- 1620 hormones

17 INFORMATION ON TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND FACILITIES
- 1705 in demography
- 1710 in population and development
- 1715 for family planning personnel
- 1720 for population information personnel

18 INFORMATION ON TRAINING/TEACHING METHODS, CURRICULA, AND MATERIALS
- 1805 for formal demography/demographic analysis
- 1810 for family planning
- 1815 for documentation and population information
- 1820 on population, used in other disciplines

19 POPULATION CLEARING-HOUSE/DOCUMENTATION ACTIVITIES
- 1905 facilities
- 1910 methodology for the establishment and operation
- 1915 utilization of research findings

/PLEASE TURN OVER ⟶/

THE ESCAP REGIONAL SURVEY OF POPULATION INTERESTS

PART II: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Code list of ESCAP member and associate member countries

004	Afghanistan	360	Indonesia	410	Rep. of Korea
036	Australia	210	Iran	016	Samoa
050	Bangladesh	392	Japan	702	Singapore
064	Bhutan	418	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	090	Solomon Islands
096	Brunei	458	Malaysia	144	Sri Lanka
104	Burma	462	Maldives Rep.	764	Thailand
156	China	496	Mongolia	776	Tonga
184	Cook Islands	520	Nauru	849	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
116	Dem. Kampuchea	524	Nepal		
242	Fiji	300	Netherlands	798	Tuvalu
250	France	554	New Zealand	826	U.K.
296	Gilbert Islands	586	Pakistan	456	U.S.A.
344	Hong Kong	596	Papua New Guinea	810	U.S.S.R.
356	India	608	Philippines	866	Viet Nam

THE ESCAP REGIONAL SURVEY OF POPULATION SUBJ INTERESTS

To be returned to:	Date sent:
Clearing-house & Information Section ESCAP Division of Population and Social Affairs United Nations Building Rajadamnern Avenue Bangkok 2, Thailand	30 OCTOBER 1980

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART I:

1

Subject areas of information

By completing this page, which relates to part I of the questionnaire, you will identify for us your areas of subject interest in the field of population information. Subject interests have been grouped into broad subject areas (represented by 2-digit codes: for example, "01 BASIC POPULATION DATA COLLECTION", "02 METHODOLOGY AND THEORY", etc.) and refined subject areas (represented by 4-digit codes: for example, "0105 vital and civil registration statistics", "0205 methodology of vital registration and census-taking", etc.).

(a) Looking through the broad subject areas, please indicate up to three areas in which you are interested by entering in the boxes below the 2-digit number code for each of your selections, in order of greatest interest:

1st 0 4 2nd 1 3 3rd 1 4

(b) Looking through the refined subject areas, please indicate up to five areas in which you are interested by entering in the boxes below the 4-digit number code for each of your selections, in order of greatest interest:

1st 0 4 1 5 2nd 1 3 6 5 3rd 1 4 3 5 4th 1 4 4 6 5th 1 4 4 5

(c) If you are interested in any subject areas not specifically covered in the list, please note them below:

POPULATION & SECURITY

(May 1978)

THE ESCAP REGIONAL SURVEY OF POPULATION SUBJECT INTERESTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART II:

Country-specific information

By completing this page, which relates to part II of the questionnaire, you will identify for us those countries about which you are most interested in receiving population information. A list of countries which are members or associate members of ESCAP appears on the back of questionnaire part I, each with its own 3-digit number code.

(a) Looking through the list, please indicate up to five countries in which you are interested by entering in the boxes below the 3-digit number code for each selected country, in order of greatest interest:

1st [0 5 6] 2nd [3 5 6] 3rd [6 0 8] 4th [7 6 4] 5th [3 6 0]

If you wish to receive information on other countries not listed above, or other regions or areas of the world, please indicate them in the space below.

702 ..... 458 ..... 586 .....

(b) Or, if you prefer to receive information relating to your own country only, please enter your country code number in the boxes provided here. [ ][ ][ ]

(c) Please enter a check mark (✓) in the box below if you are interested in receiving information giving a regional overview of countries in Asia and the Pacific. [✓]

Please check the attached address label. If there are any changes, please make the necessary corrections in the spaces provided below:

Address label

POP013795

DR. K.K. KANAGARATNAM
SENIOR ADVISER
POPULATION HEALTH AND NUTRITION DEPT
WORLD BANK
1818 H STREET, N.W
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Name _____

Position _____

Organization _____

_____

No. Street or P.O. Box No. _____

_____

City, State or Province _____

Country _____

THIS IS DIFFICULT TO COMPLETE BECAUSE OUR FUNDS ARE UTILISED FOR COUNTRY RESEARCH. A COPY OF THE BANK'S RESEARCH PROGRAM IS BEING SENT SEPARATELY. ~~ATTACHED~~

THE ESCAP REGIONAL SURVEY OF POPULATION SUBJECT INTERESTS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART III:

Project information

If you or your organization is involved in research projects in the field of population family planning, please fill-in this form(s). We would appreciate it, if you would provide information according to the following outline on each major current research project continuing in or started in 1976 onwards. (Use additional sheets, as necessary.)

(a) Title of the project _____

_____

(b) Area of research _____

(c) Brief description of the project (its aims in particular) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(d) If publications are a part of this project, please give bibliographic particulars, i.e. author, title, publisher, date, number of page. _____

_____

_____

(e) Contact for detailed information: (PLEASE PRINT)

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Dr. K.

WORLD .K / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIOI

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Warren C. Baum, CPSVP

DATE: March 26, 1980

FROM: John R. Evans, PHNDR JRE

SUBJECT: Programs to be Financed by the New UN Science and Technology Fund

We have reviewed this proposal and in this memo set out some possible areas within the sectoral interest of this Department that merit consideration for support under the Fund. These are submitted as illustrative areas in which LDCs will benefit by additional research. However, there are some basic questions regarding what actual resources will become available as well as the mechanisms developed for allocation of the funds.

(1) Size of Fund

All indications seem to be that the Fund will be less than $50 million, probably $30-35 million at the first pledging. The expectation is that another pledging session will increase funds beyond the initial amount pledged. The size overall is not expected to be substantial. If these assumptions are correct, the total number of projects to be financed will probably be limited given the fact that there will be competition for country as well as global projects. If approval of projects is to be based on a limited number of selected high-priority and quality projects that can be funded so as to make an impact, then little will be left for many worthwhile proposals. On the other hand, if the funds are administered so that they are allocated in relatively small amounts to support large numbers of modest proposals and among a large number of countries and institutions to satisfy "political" pressures, the impact will be small. A third possibility of these funds serving as seed money for larger operations is possible but many organizations are skeptical of such start-up without reasonable assurance of continued funding. Either of the first two possibilities will mean the overall benefit may be small and limited; some prior determination of which sectors and proposals should receive high priority in the Bank making requests needs to be addressed before we take off and develop proposals.

(2) The Role of the UN System's Specialized Agencies

Another administrative question is the role of the specialized agencies of the UN system and how their needs and role may affect this Department more than others in the Bank. The sectors under the jurisdiction of this Department fall primarily within the "mandate" of WHO. I believe that for the Bank to receive support for a project agreement, the support of WHO will be necessary. This is the UNDP style and may well be adopted by the Fund. This will mean defining the research proposal, negotiating WHO support and demonstrating the Bank's comparative advantage in being the executing agent rather than letting WHO do it. Given UN politics and overall shortage of research funds, do we see this as a viable possibility?

Possible funding areas of concern to PHN's three sectors would deal with delivery and evaluation of services, improved methods of fertility control, improved methods for addressing problems of nutrition, assistance and improved controls for parasitic and infectious disease. These are explained more fully below:

(i) Delivery and Evaluation of Services

(a) Adoption of mechanisms and structure to deliver low-cost basic health care to urban and rural poverty groups;

(b) Development of manpower for health services research including such areas as health administration, epidemiology, program planning and evaluation systems;

(c) Development of uniform statistical and evaluation systems for health service utilization.

(ii) Fertility Control

Better, simpler and safer methods of fertility control adopted for use in rural and poor environments and living conditions.

(iii) Improved Nutrition Intervention Techniques

Applied nutrition research to enable better provision of nutrition interventions and methods to undertake their assessment.

(iv) Improved Control of Parasitic and Infectious Diseases

Several tropical and infectious diseases lack effective drugs/vaccines and environmental control techniques and further research and development in these areas is needed.

(v) Improved Vaccines

Heat stability and reduced symptomatic reaction to vaccines require research on existing vaccines to improve predictable potency and patient acceptance.

cc: Mr. Riley, IRD
Mr. Weiss, PAS
Dr. Kanagaratnam, PHN
Mr. Berg, PHN
Mrs. Fonaroff, PHN
KK/JRE/jim

March/80

KK

done 3-18-80

Would you recommend this and chat with Berg and A. Fonaroff. (We might discuss at 3/12/80)

It is possible that we should include suggestions for financing for the new fund relating

i fertility control

ii nutrition attitudinal assessments

iii TDR, D.D.C. etc

iv Health Services Research

FORM NO. 75
(9–78)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE March 7
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. John Evans	
thru	
~~Mr. Harold Messenger~~	N 321
Hum 3/10	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		**URGENT**

REMARKS:

Re. need for local drug ind. in LDCs, please see program C. in attached memo.

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Per Eklund	C402	74473

Dr. Evans

Cc: Dr. K.
AB
AF

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John Blaxall (AEPDR)
through Mr. Richard K. Johnson (Chief, AEPED)

DATE: March 7, 1980

FROM: Per Eklund (AEPED) Per Eklund

SUBJECT: Suggested Programs to be Financed by the New Interim UN Science and Technology Fund

The science and technology capability in the LDCs needs to be improved. The role of the World Bank and other UN agencies in designing science and technology policy can and should be expanded. The UN Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna last year and the now inaugurated UN Science and Technology Fund reflect the increasing attention to this subject. Suggestions for projects which may be financed out of the resources of the new Fund were requested in a memo from Mr. Warren C. Baum to Regional Vice Presidents dated February 5, 1980. Below, please find proposals for projects or studies to be financed by the new Fund. Studies are suggested for:

(A) a program to support the national capability for planning and programming agricultural research, extension and training;

(B) a program to support the capital goods industry with technology upgrading and in-plant training;

(C) a program for the local production of essential drugs, technology upgrading and training in production and health service delivery;

(D) a program for the local production of low-cost science equipment; and

(E) a program for the use of local materials in simple structures.

A. Program to Support the National Capability for Planning and Programming Agricultural Research, Extension and Training

1. R&D activities are costly. But with a properly formulated and executed national R&D policy, gains outweigh costs. On the other hand, when there are deficiencies in the design, content, implementation and extension of R&D activities, then the costs to the national economy become magnified. Discussions with colleagues in various departments in the Bank suggest that research priorities often are not based on sufficient preparatory work, that a "critical mass" in research is not always built up, that unnecessary duplication of research occurs (e.g. the same crop under the same conditions is studied in two different research institutes in the same country) and that the links between researchers and extension agents are weak or tenous. These problems surely are not new or even unique to the LDCs, but they illustrate the need for an improved planning and programming of research. More recent and disconcerting are the indications about the size of overall manpower scarcities, both of scientific personnel and the middle level technical staff required for public sector extension and diffusion activities.

2. An exercise in 1977, sponsored by Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) showed that some 20-25,000 scientists at M.Sc. level or above would be required to reach a critical mass in research activities for priority crops in the LDCs. Actual supply would meet only 50% of this need. A priori, there is no reason to believe that in the EAP region, the same relative scarcity of senior scientists would or does not prevail. Agricultural manpower studies in Indonesia and Malaysia (and Nepal) reportedly indicate pronounced scarcities also of the middle level manpower required for an effective extension and diffusion to farmers of technical assistance and inputs. Moreover, there is evidence to indicate that the recurrent cost implications of national development and extension programs are not sufficiently pursued. Thus, there is an apparent need of an improved planning and programming capability for both research, and the extension of know-how from research stations.

3. The summation of requirements, manpower by skill levels, and of public recurrent funds, indicates the scarcity price of inputs. With this information, when manpower/skill and funding constraints emerge, the public investment programs need to be reassessed. Should the role of the public sector be modified or limited? Is the administration of delivery services overly centralized, or "topheavy," and therefore too staff-intensive and ineffective? Are alternative appropriate and less management-intensive crop husbandry practices and technologies available? In which crop sectors, and to what extent is public provision of modernization inputs essential? Are there alternative diffusion channels and media? Would a greater involvement of private sector groups, of development banks and cooperatives, in the delivery of services and inputs be more appropriate?

4. Within the Bank, the need now is perceived for examining more carefully whether the requirements for agricultural support services, in fact, can be met. The aggregate requirements of research, extension and

delivery programs in terms of manpower and public recurrent funds have to be derived. But few such exercises have been undertaken so far; hence, as of yet, there has been little feedback and effort in reassessing the feasibility of agricultural development programs and to suggest alternative approaches in view of emerging constraints. It appears that nor within the Bank is there a group and entity with a program and staff to advise our borrowers in the design of such a central planning capability. In brief, therefore, it would seem that a foremost concern of the new UN Fund should be to ensure that national capabilities be strengthened or established in the planning and programming of research and of its extension. Education and training programs of technicians and managers often are run by several government departments within or under the Ministry of Agriculture: programs too often are fragmented and duplicate each other. The proposed central capability, therefore, ideally should be in charge also of planning and coordination of all education and training programs for the agricultural sector.

5. In the first place, the staff required at the national level for the planning and programming of research and its diffusion should be identified. Such staff would include not just senior scientists, but also management specialists and economists, the latter categories need to take an active part in planning, programming, and budgeting. In the second place, education and training programs should be designed: training should be given inter alia in research planning, management and in the cost benefit analysis of R&D and diffusion programs.

6. The CGIAR sponsored Task Force in 1978 recommended that a new international service be set up to assist developing countries to increase their agricultural research capabilities. The proposed service now is being set up: it would not address the need identified here, namely the importance of creating capabilities for an overall planning both of research, diffusion and training.

B. Program to Support the Capital Goods Industry with Technology Upgrading and In-plant Training

7. The capital goods sector in general and the engineering industry in particular contribute probably more than other industry to raising the potential for upgrading indigenous technology, design capacity and labor skills and improving plant layout and organization. Because of the importance of a capital goods capability in industrialization, bottlenecks which impede the growth of this sector should be identified and removed. In this sector, firms often experience high turnover rates for its trained manpower and a loss of their investment in human capital: to minimize such losses, they provide only inadequate or partial training. On economic grounds, the case is strong for subsidizing and initiating in-plant training of labor for the machinery and engineering industry. In this subsector, typically there is a need of supporting firms also with technology upgrading in order to increase specialization and efficiency and improve product design. Larger firms tend to have the resources required for the hiring of domestic and foreign know-how, whereas the smaller firms do not.

8. But the difficulty is recognized in reaching small and medium industry with assistance programs to upgrade firm know-how and train the work force. Models and approaches therefore have to be found to deliver effective inplant training and technology services to such firms. These firms often serve as subcontractors to larger firms and the latter usually render some technical assistance to the subcontractors. This subcontracting approach to the delivery of assistance and services to smaller firms needs to be explored. The technical assistance of these larger contracting firms to subcontractors may be strengthened. With this approach, the "intermediaries," larger firms operating with subcontractors, would be assisted with fixed and/or mobile training equipment and learning aids; the technical staff of the larger firms would also be upgraded in special training sessions.

9. With regard to technology upgrading, government or perhaps better semiprivate technology centers probably would be needed to support smaller firms with finance for equipment and software services. For instance, standardized technical material and manuals rarely are available to machine operators in smaller firms and such learning material is vital. For such technology centers, functions need to be clearly defined, in the absence of which, the usefulness to industry of services provided easily is eroded. Industry often provides teachers to polytechnic schools and such schools are becoming more frequent. An alternative approach to ensuring that a close liaison develops between the centers and industry therefore would be to employ polytechnics for rendering technology services to smaller firms.

10. For effectiveness of the proposed program, it should be closely coordinated with, and follow from, a carefully worked out development strategy for the capital goods sector. Close involvement of industrialists in programming would also be required for success.

11. For joint technology upgrading and in-plant training schemes, the point of departure would be to motivate industry, contractors as well as sub-contractors. Once motivation and attitudes towards acquisition of technology, firm know-how and skills are favorable among the target groups, credit facilities, technology diffusion and skill training would be made available. It is recommended that studies be financed to identify in the Region the feasibility of promoting such technology and in-plant training projects.

C. Program for the Local Production of Essential Drugs, Technology Upgrading, and Training in Production and the Health Services

12. Large-scale commercial drug production is restricted to a small number of developing countries. Brazil, India and Mexico account for about 50% of the Third World's drug production. In the mid-1970's, forty-five LDCs had no drug manufacturing facilities whatsoever. Drug production in about 40 other countries was restricted to single packaging and formulation of imported drugs into tablets and capsules. The high cost of imported foreign brand drugs in many instances has led to a reduced supply to the majority of the population. When subsidiaries of foreign companies are established in the LDCs, it is alleged that they are not sufficiently interested in producing those drugs which are most needed by the bulk of the population; it is also inferred that foreign companies generally impose conditions on the transfer of technological know-how which restrict the growth of industry locally owned. For these reasons, many LDCs are intent on, or have taken measures, to ensure a supply of low cost basic drugs.

13. A number of international conferences have been held on the subject of obtaining cheap drugs and developing a local drug industry in the LDCs. Gradually, an informal UN strategy has evolved. Two elements of this strategy are:

(a) The WHO has drawn up a list of some 190 essential drugs: these drugs are considered to be of "utmost importance, and are basic, indispensable, and necessary for the health needs of the population".

(b) Developing a local drug industry, closely suited to the socio-economic conditions of each country, using where possible small-scale appropriate technologies and traditional herbs.

14. UNIDO, reportedly is prepared to assist in the transfer of drug production technology and in the production of drugs from locally available medicinal herbs and animal byproducts. WHO would assist with advice also on quality control procedures. But so far there has been little if any progress in establishing a local drug industry in the LDCs.

15. It is proposed that a priority area for the new UN Fund should be to finance studies of the feasibility of improving and or establishing a local capacity for the production of low cost essential drugs. For viability of such an industry, a local and permanent R&D capability also must be created. The local capability for supporting R&D in this field, for instance in medical schools and laboratories, therefore, would have to be assessed. Conversely, the training requirements both in research, production and in joint delivery of drugs and health services would have to be identified. It seems fruitful to explore also the potential gains from country specialization in drug production and research through regional cooperation. For the proposed program, the end objective of which is to finance the setting up of local capabilities in drug production, it seems the Bank, with support from other agencies, would have a comparative advantage in becoming the executive agent. Within the Bank, there is immediate access to experts in industrial

feasibility studies, in the delivery of health and nutrition services, and in education and training. Assistance to the LDCs in setting up local capabilities in the production of basic drugs would represent an important complement to the Bank's present basic needs approach.

D. Program for the Local Production of Low Cost Science Equipment

16. A wide knowledge base in the natural sciences and mathematics is regarded as a prerequisite for modernization and technological advance. But there is evidence that achievements in science and mathematics in secondary general education in the Region leave much to be desired. For instance, a recent quantitative assessment of the achievements of lower secondary graduates in Indonesia showed scores in science and mathematics to be particularly low. It is apparent that few secondary schools have adequate laboratories and science equipment. Now, there should be no illusion that simply the provision of more appropriate science equipment would ensure raised learning achievements. Achievements clearly are a composite function of several coordinated measures and inputs, of curriculum, teacher training and motivation, textbooks, physical facilities, nonschool factors, as well as of science equipment. But in most countries, other prerequisites gradually are being met. There is then reason to examine in more depth, the scope for ensuring a cheaper and more appropriate supply of science equipment to the secondary school systems.

17. Imported science equipment is expensive. Even when appropriate for the local environment, in terms of educational design and other characteristics, its high cost tends to limit a wider supply to both public and most private schools. For this reason, it is proposed here that in the Region, feasibility studies be undertaken to ascertain the benefits and costs of local production of science equipment for the secondary level.

18. Such studies are facilitated since standard equipment lists are available from the Bank and UNESCO; these lists in conjunction with enrollment projections indicate the total demand by type of equipment. The cost benefit analysis is further facilitated since current world market prices for standard equipment is available from UNICEF (UNIPAK). In general, the preferred import substitution strategy would be to start local assembly with imported parts. In the second place, in line with raised efficiency of operations, component production would begin; ultimately when the market size is not a limiting factor, for most types of equipment a fully integrated local production should be feasible.

19. At the country level, smaller recognized electrical and mechanical engineering firms could be supported through a local development bank to begin assembly and production of science equipment. Prototypes could be developed for instance in a central workshop under the direct guidance of the Ministry of Education. This approach is now being pursued in Indonesia, and there is reason to follow and support this program. Presently, it is unclear how the quality control and financial requirements of participating firms will be met.

20. The Bank would have an apparent advantage in undertaking and administering such proposed feasibility studies in terms of its expertise in the financing of both small-scale industries and science education.

E. Program for the Use of Local Materials in Simple Structures

21. Studies are proposed to improve the use of cheaper and more relevant building materials for primary school construction. The need of such a study in Papua New Guinea is set out in the attached memo. There is reason to believe that a similar study should be undertaken at least also for Indonesia. It is believed that structures would become cheaper and more appropriate to local conditions if the constructing standards set by the Center would allow for local conditions and material supply.

Attachment: Memo to Files from S. Sigurdsson re: Papua New Guinea - Use of Local Materials in Simple Structures

cc: PAS, att. Mr. Charles Weiss
: AEPED Division Staff

PEklund:je

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(E) Attachment

TO: Files

DATE: February 21, 1980

FROM: S. Sigurdsson

SUBJECT: Papua New Guinea - Use of Local Materials in Simple Structures

During the November/December 1979 preappraisal of the primary education project in Papua New Guinea, the question of primary school construction was very much on our minds. The responsibility for construction is generally that of the communities. How do the communities determine location, size of school, size of classrooms, type of facility, type of construction, mode of construction? Who pays for the schools? How is the construction technology determined? Is it a rational technology? Are better alternatives available?

These were some of the questions that we raised and we do have answers to some of the questions. What emerged reasonably clearly in respect of construction technology is that considerable research has taken place in terms of using local materials in Papua New Guinea. Construction methods in local materials are available and the Department of Local Government has a modest design branch in Port Moresby that prepares designs for simple structures using these materials. The Office of Village Development in the Prime Minister's office is doing some work on extending appropriate technology, but probably on a very modest scale. And there is the "LIK-LIK-BUK," a publication that teaches you how to do a number of self-help schemes with available local materials.

It seems to me that we have a reasonable basis for a worthwhile technical assistance project in respect of construction with local materials. I do not think that research is the main constraint--it is probably extension of technology and promoting social acceptance of local materials. Some research may be needed in the economics of using local materials (both at macro and micro levels),

We are tentatively proposing to finance a couple of man-years in extension of school construction technology under the proposed primary education project. But there is probably a much larger scope for assistance in this field.

SSigurdsson:dk

cc: Messrs. Eklund; Farner;Galenson (AEA); Burns (AEA)

Copied to sends (3-11-80)

FORM NO. 75
(9–78)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: Feb. 15, 1980

NAME	ROOM NO.
~~1. Dr. Kanagaratnam (o/r)~~	~~N-337~~
~~2.~~ Mrs. Fonaroff	N-544
~~3.~~ Mr. Berg (o/ r)	N-314
~~4.~~ Dr. Evans	N-340

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	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
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	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
X	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		**URGENT**

REMARKS:

Any reaction?

FROM: John Evans	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

Mr. Evans Dr. Evans

W. .LD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPO. .ION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

For info. + any reaction KK A.B. AF

TO: Regional Vice Presidents

DATE: February 5, 1980

FROM: Warren C. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff

SUBJECT: United Nations Science and Technology Fund

1. The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, in the Program of Action adopted by the Conference in Vienna on September 1, 1979, recommended the establishment of an Interim Fund by the UN General Assembly, to provide technical and capital assistance to developing countries to assist them in building up their capability in science and technology. The Interim Fund would be created pending establishment of long-term arrangements, for the interim period which would run from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1981. The Fund, which would be composed of voluntary contributions, would have a target of $250 million and would be administered by UNDP. To the extent that available funds are fully committed during the interim period, the target figure for the two-year period will be reviewed, with the aim of raising additional resources for the longer term.

2. Plans call for a pledging conference to be held in February 1980. It appears most unlikely that the funding target will be met--something like $150 million is a more realistic figure. However, it does appear that the UNDP will have, about the middle of CY80, a substantial sum to commit for projects in developing countries, with a rather short time in which to do so. There will be pressure from the developing countries, which wanted a much larger Fund, to have available resources fully committed by the end of 1981 at the latest, in the hope that this might induce additional and greater contributions from the industrialized countries over the long term. For this reason, we should begin to consider now what projects the Bank would wish to see financed by the Interim Fund, both projects for which it could expect to be Executing Agency and projects for which some other organization might more appropriately play that role.

3. UNDP has drafted a prospectus for the new Fund and guidelines for its administration for approval by the General Assembly. The prospectus contemplates that the assistance provided by the Fund would support a broad range of activities, that requests may come both from governments and directly from organizations of the UN system, and that projects may be regional, inter-regional and global, as well as national. It is also the intention that the agencies of the system, including the Bank, should be executing agencies for projects to be financed by the Interim Fund.

4. The Prospectus and Guidelines leave a good deal of room for interpretation as to the content of projects eligible for being financed by the new Fund. For the guidance of your staff, I am attaching to this memo a list of types of projects that I would expect to be acceptable for such funding. The final determination of the kind of projects to be eligible will be made once the Fund is created and staffed.

5. Since it is likely that UNDP will have only 21 months at the most to commit available resources, it is also UNDP's intention to accelerate its normal procedures and to function as a promoter in respect of the Interim Fund. It would be well for the Bank to put itself in the position of being able to submit proposals to UNDP promptly after the Interim Fund becomes operational. The proposals would be reviewed for content by the competent Regional and CPS Sectoral Departments, with the involvement of PAS and its Science and Technology Adviser as appropriate. The Technical Assistance Division of the International Relations Department will be performing the same function vis-à-vis the Interim Fund as it performs in respect of UNDP's normal operations.

6. It would be useful if you could prepare at an early stage a brief preliminary description--a page or so--of any projects in your Region which you might contemplate proposing and forward a copy of it to PAS for the attention of Mr. Weiss. A copy should also go to the IRD Technical Assistance Division, Attention: Mr. Vincent Riley.

Attachment

Cleared with and cc: Mr. S.S. Husain
Mrs. S. Boskey

cc: CPS Directors
Messrs. Loewen (IRD)
Richardson (CDD)
Riley (IRD)
Waide (VPD)

CWeiss:chb

Suggested Types of Projects for UNDP Science and Technology Fund

A. Projects supporting development of local technological capability at the national level:

- Laboratories and technological institutions
- Local capability for pre-investment and engineering and for absorption of technology
- Extension and technical assistance services
- Technology policy and technology assessment groups
- Higher-level training and manpower development
- Curricula and equipment for primary, secondary and post-secondary education, including distance learning and special programming for remote areas
- Community development groups adapting simple technology to the needs of villages and slums
- "Public awareness of science" through museums, media, etc.
- Cross-sectoral infrastructure (standards, information, etc.--but with client-oriented management)
- Incentives to development of technological capability at the exterprise level
- Efforts to build neglected disciplines and link them to development problems (agrometeorology, seismology, geology, oceanography)
- Basic research

B. Projects promoting innovation and technological development:

- Incentives to innovation at the enterprise level
- Development of sectoral technology strategies
- Development of socially useful products for commercial manufacture which are unlikely to be otherwise addressed by the productive sector (weaning foods, low-cost vehicles for off-road transport of farm produce, simple agricultural tools and implements, etc.)
- Integrated international programs to address the technological aspects of shared problems (e.g., renewable energy, commodities, tropical diseases)
- International research on scientific and technological problems of broad importance to LDCs (e.g., research leading to improved technology for integrated pest control, forest management, and prediction of monsoons; research on new species of plants and animals of potential economic importance, ecologically oriented approaches to agriculture, recycling of urban solid waste)

C. Research on technology and development:

- Threats and opportunities for LDCs created by global technological advance (e.g., microelectronics, genetic engineering, satellites)
- Impact of introduction of technology
- Policies for national technological development
- Policy studies on techno-economic aspects of shared global problems (unemployment, poverty, over-population, deforestation)
- Assessments of technological innovations of possible application to LDCs (urban waste recycling, alternatives to water-borne sewerage)
- Policy studies on social aspects of shared global problems occasioned by technological advance (drug abuse, unemployment)

outpacing of migration

Urban poor

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. I. H. Kang

DATE: July 9, 1979

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam

SUBJECT: (1) Discussion with OECD/DC on the progress of two joint studies, July 13-14, 1979, Paris; (2) Discussion with WHO staff on the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) Integrated Population Projects, July 17, 1979, Geneva; (3) Participation in the U.N.-organized Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA), July 18-19, 1979, Geneva - Terms of Reference

1. You will proceed to Paris on July 12 to discuss with Miss Margaret Wolfson of OECD/DC, the progress of the two joint studies entitled "Comparative Review of Donor Agencies' Criteria and Modalities for Population Assistance" and "Case Study to Examine the Implementation of Population Assistance - The Recipient Country Experience".

2. You will then proceed to Geneva on July 16 to meet Dr. Petro-Barvazian and other WHO staff to discuss their views on the JOICFP's integrated population projects in general and also our joint study with JOICFP to ascertain feasibility of replicating the integrated project to wider areas in Malaysia.

3. On behalf of the Bank, you will attend the U.N.-organized Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of the WPPA on July 18 and 19. You will pay particular attention to the agenda item on "Outline of Report and Respective Contributions to be made by the Organizations of the U.N. Systems".

4. On your return, you will prepare a short report to Mr. William Clark on the U.N.-organized Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of the WPPA and a brief back-to-office report on the other meetings.

cc: Mr. C. Boucher - IRD
Mr. H. W. Messenger - POP
Ms. A. Hammond - POP

IHKang:cmk

DRK/IHC

Kang/B

June 14, 1979

Dear Mr. Tabah:

I refer to Mr. Cordovez' Notification OSSECS/N/17 of June 7, 1979 concerning the Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action to be held in Geneva on July 18 and 19.

I am pleased to inform you that the World Bank will be represented at this meeting by Mr. Il Hi Kang of the Population Projects Department. It would be appreciated if any further communication relating to this meeting could be sent directly to Mr. Kang, at this address.

Sincerely yours,

Callie B. Boucher
Deputy Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Leon Tabah
Director
Population Division
Room DC-618
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. Kang

Files with incoming Note

:mmcd

FORM NO. 75
(9-78)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: June 11, 1979
NAME	ROOM NO.
~~Dr. Kanagaratnam~~	N 337
Mr. T. King	K 4406

Kang
Pl advise
I think this is
in with other
meeting on
your plate
K

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

OK
Kang

REMARKS: Re: UN Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of World Population Plan of Action, Geneva, July 18-19

Could you please advise if this is of interest and someone would be available to attend? Thanks.

cc: bi pls.

FROM: Maureen McDonald for Callie Boucher	ROOM NO.: E 812	EXTENSION: 7 3641

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

October 27, 1977

With reference to Mr. William Clark's memorandum to all Vice Presidents of April 26, 1977, this is to remind staff attending international meetings that a brief summary (no more than one page) of the meeting should be sent to Mr. William Clark promptly after return, for transmission to Mr. McNamara, who has requested such a report.

The brief note should include reference to the place and the duration of the meeting and, if more than one staff member attended, a statement of the reason for the multiple Bank representation.

International Relations Department

(For information call Ext. 3641)

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: OSSECS/N/17

NOTIFICATION

Interagency Consultations on Monitoring, Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action
Geneva, 18 and 19 July 1979

1. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) decided, at its first regular session, 1979 (ACC/1979/R.17) that an interagency meeting should be convened for the following purposes: (a) to hold consultations on the exercise relating to the monitoring of population trends and policies called for under Economic and Social Council decision 87 (LVIII) and resolution 2053 (LXII), and (b) to hold consultations on the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

2. The meeting will take place on 18 and 19 July 1979 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

3. The provisional agenda for the meeting is as follows:

(i) Adoption of the agenda

(ii) Preparations for the third biennial monitoring of population trends and policies: outline of report and respective contributions to be made by the organisations of the United Nations system

(iii) Follow up of discussions under item 3 at the second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, on the report of the Secretary-General on research on the inter-relationships between population, resources, environment and development (E/1979/75)

(iv) The meeting may also wish to consider progress made in the work of the Task Force on Population and Development and the Task Force on Population, Resources, Environment and Development.

4. All communications concerning representation at the meeting should be sent to Mr. Leon Tabah, Director, Population Division, room DC-618, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Diego Cordovez
7 June 1979

FILE

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 314 (39)

17 May 1979

Dear Dr. Kang,

As you are aware, we need to start soon work on the third round of monitoring of population trends and policies. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions has already agreed that we should hold an inter-agency meeting to discuss the plans for the third round of monitoring and to coordinate our efforts in this regard. Due to the urgency of this matter, I would like to propose that we hold this meeting in Geneva in July, either before or after the summer session of ECOSOC which I will attend.

Since it may be more convenient for the members to meet as early in the summer as possible, I would like to propose that we meet on Monday and Tuesday, July 2-3. Alternatively, we can meet on Wednesday and Thursday, July 18-19, if a sufficient number of the members prefer this latter date. I would appreciate receiving an early reply from you.

Sincerely yours,

Léon Tabah
Director
Population Division

TELEPHONED 5/23/79 TO L.T. OFFICE
7/2-3 PREFERABLE.

Dr. I. H. Kang
Planning and Programming Officer
Population Projects Department
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. I. H. Kang - POP

DATE: January 9, 1979

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam - POPDR

SUBJECT: Twentieth Session of the Population Commission - January 29 to February 9, 1979 - United Nations Headquarters, New York - Terms of Reference

1. You will attend the above-mentioned meeting as an observer unless the agenda and discussions require otherwise, for the opening sessions and the concluding sessions -- approximately four to six days in all. As Mr. K. C. Zachariah, Development Economics Department, might participate in the meeting during the concluding sessions, you should liaise with him in areas of common interest that may come up in the meeting.

2. Since the meeting will discuss major aspects of the U.N. Population Division's work program including the World Population Plan of Action Review (WPPA), you should pay particular attention to these work programs and to the WPPA discussions to see whether its work program interfaces with the Bank's to make appropriate observation and to ascertain their possible implications.

3. Upon your return, you should prepare a short memo to Mr. William Clark on the meeting. In addition, you should prepare a back-to-office report.

cc: Messrs. C. Boucher - IRD
K. C. Zachariah - DED
H. W. Messenger - POP
Ms. A. Hammond - POP

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 311(4) GEN

11 December 1978

Dear Dr. Kang,

I wish to acknowledge and thank you very much for sending us the brochures on the course on population and development being offered by the World Bank and the reports on the PIDER I and II projects. These materials are very useful to us and we appreciate your co-operation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I will be retiring from the Organization as of the end of this year and will be returning to Chile early in 1979. My address there will be: Av. El Golf 99, Depto. 21, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

In view of the circumstances, I have asked Mr. Bertram Hutchinson, who is our Technical Adviser on Training, who works in collaboration with Mr. Gustavo Perez-Ramirez, Chief of the Operations Section of this Branch, to follow up on the matter of the Course on Population and Development with the Director, Mr. Srinivasan.

I also wish to avail myself of this opportunity to wish you much happiness and a very successful 1979.

Yours sincerely,

Octavio Cabello
Associate Director in Charge of the
Population Programmes and Projects Branch
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Dr. I.H. Kang
Population Projects Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Jan 29-Feb 9

December 6, 1978

Dear Mr. Cordovez:

I am writing in reference to the forthcoming meeting of the Population Commission to be held at United Nations Headquarters from January 29 to February 9, 1979. I have been asked to inform you that the World Bank will be represented at this meeting by Mr. Il Hi Kang, Population Projects Department, and by Mr. K.C. Zachariah, Population and Human Resources Division, Development Economics Department.

Sincerely yours,

Callie B. Boucher
Deputy Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Diego Cordovez
Assistant Secretary-General
for Secretariat Services
for Economic and Social Matters
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. Kang
Mr. Zachariah
Mr. Grenfell

:mmcd

The Wor Bank

Kang will attend

Jan 29-Feb 9

① Kang

② Bi w/response

We discuss this with me. I think we should be there, at least for part of the session. I suggest you attend if your schedule allows.

We do appreciate

IRD.

K

20 Nov 78

FORM NO. 75
(1-76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: November 16, 1978
NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	D 928
Mr. T. King	K 4406
Received in PNR	
NOV 16 1978	
Date	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS: Re: UN Population Commission,
New York, January 29 - February 9

1. Attached, the information note on this meeting.

2. Could you please let me know if you plan to be represented at this meeting and, in the affirmative, who would go? Thanks.

informed 11/28 that Kang will attend the meeting

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Maureen McDonald / for Callie Boucher	E 812	7 3641

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

October 27, 1977

With reference to Mr. William Clark's memorandum to all Vice Presidents of April 26, 1977, this is to remind staff attending international meetings that a brief summary (no more than one page) of the meeting should be sent to Mr. William Clark promptly after return, for transmission to Mr. McNamara, who has requested such a report.

The brief note should include reference to the place and the duration of the meeting and, if more than one staff member attended, a statement of the reason for the multiple Bank representation.

International Relations Department

(For information call Ext. 3641)

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 312/2 (20th)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that, in accordance with the calendar of conferences and meetings approved by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, 1977, the Population Commission will hold its twentieth session at United Nations Headquarters from 29 January to 9 February 1979. The session will be convened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 29 January 1979.

The annotated provisional agenda for the session will be issued as document E/CN.9/335.

The Secretary-General would be grateful if the Permanent Representative would inform him by 15 December 1978, if possible, of the names of the members of the delegation of his Government who will attend the session. The Secretariat will write to the representative who has been nominated by his Government concerning his travel to New York. An information
..... note on travel entitlements is attached.

9 November 1978

FORM NO. 75
(1-76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: December 18, 1978
NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	D 928
Mr. T. King	K 4406
Mr. Merriam	D 826
Mr. Weiss	D 1000

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS: INFORMED MR. BOUCHER'S OFFICE 12/28/78 THAT WE WILL NOT ATTEND ANY POP RELATED MTG.

To note dates of meetings of possible interest to you and to advise if you wish to be represented at the meetings so that we can inform UN accordingly.

TASK FORCE IN "POPULATION & DEVELOPMENT" - MODEL BUILDING TASK FORCE AND FARUQUEE IS INVOLVED IN. NO NEED FOR US TO BE REPRESENTED.

Kang o/r
pl discuss

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Maureen McDonald for Callie Boucher	E 812	3641

STRO148-12 SAOUMA/A''ADOU-MAHTAR MBOW/MAHLER/MC''AMARA/DELAROSIERE /LAMBERT/MILI/SRIVASTAVA/BOGSCH/EKLUND/SAMJELSON/QUIJANO-CABALLERO/ABDEL RAHMANKHANE/VOGEL/HARTLING/MECLHIINEY/SOBHI

WISH TO INFORM YOU AS FOLLOWS REGARDING FUTURE INTERAGENCY MEETINGS AAA FOLLOWING CONSULTATIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS THIRD SESSION WORKING PARTY PROGRAMME PLANNING, BUDGETING AND EVALUATION IS TO BE HELD IN GENEVA FROM FIVE TO NINE FEBRUARY 1979. BBB UNATIONS REQUESTS POSTPONEMENT MEETING TASK FORCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED FOR END DECEMBER SINCE PREPARATORY WORK NOT SUFFICIENTLY ADVANCED. MEETING OF TASK FORCE NOW PROPOSED FOR TWENTYSIX TO THIRTY MARCH 1979 IN GENEVA. GRATEFUL CONFIRMATION YOUR AGREEMENT TO THESE DATES. CCC PROPOSE THAT WORKING GROUP ON DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS ALREADY SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY SHOULD MEET IN NEW YORK FROM TWELVE TO FOURTEEN FEBRUARY. DDD WITH REGARD TO INTERAGENCY CONSULTATIONS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN NEWYORK AT TIME OF THIRD SESSION PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR CONFERENCE (TWENTYTWO JANUARY TO TWO FEBRUARY) WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT UNATIONS WISHES TO POSTPONE CONSIDERATION OF TWO MAIN ITEMS (SECRETARY GENERALÆS REPORT ON NETWORK FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND JOINT PLANNING EXERCISE IN FIELD OF LOW COST BUILDING TECHNOLOGY) SINCE NEITHER WILL BE READY FOR DISCUSSION BY THAT TIME. HOWEVER INTERAGENCY CONSULTATIONS LIKELY TO BE NEEDED AT THAT TIME FOR QUESTIONS RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE, AND FOR FINALIZATION OF ACC COMMENTS ON ACAST REPORT ON POLICY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITHIN UNATIONS SYSTEM. EEE MEETING OF JUNIC PROPOSED FOR FIVE TO TEN FEBRUARY IN NEWYORK. FORMAL INVITATION AND AGENDA WILL BE SENT NEXT WEEK. NEW SUBJECT INTEND SUBMITTING FINAL VERSION ACC SUMMARY RECORDS FOR REPRODUCTION TWENTYTWO DECEMBER.SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY CORRECTIONS TO THESE RECORDS GRATEFUL IF MY OFFICE COULD BE INFORMED BY THAT DATE (DIEGO CORDOVEZ)

COL STRO148-12 1979 1979

December 1, 1978

Mr. Octavio Cabello
Associate Director in charge of the
Population Programmes and Projects Office
Department of Technical Co-operation
for Development
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Octavio,

Thank you very much for your letter of October 30, in which you kindly enclosed copies of your brochures on the Moscow and Bucharest courses on "Population and Development Planning".

We are forwarding a copy of your letter and the brochures to our colleagues in the Economic Development Institute. As you may already know, the Course Director for the EDI's course on "Population and Development" is Mr. Varadachari Srinivasan. You may wish to contact him directly on your experience and other mutual interests concerning the EDI and your courses. As you requested, we are enclosing the EDI's course materials -- course announcement, tentative outline, course objectives, schedule of topics and course calendar. Should you need additional information, please get in touch with Mr. Srinivasan, or with me.

As to your request concerning the Bank's reports, we are enclosing a copy of our report on "Appraisal of a Rural Development Project" -- PIDER I and II. Now that we know your interest in "the role of population activities in integrated rural development projects", we will pay particular attention to such materials and will send you, if and when these materials are made available to us.

We enjoyed discussing with you our mutual interests and activities.

Sincerely yours,

I. H. Kang
Population Projects Department

Encls. (Report No. 660a-ME & No. 1480a-ME)

cc: Mr. V. Srinivasan - EDI (w/incoming correspondence)

IHKang:cmk

FORM NO. 75
(1–76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE:

NAME	ROOM NO.
Kang	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS:

Pl deal &
also a draft reply

JL
14 Nov 78

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

Course Annoce.
Content

Sched topics
Calendar
Crit

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 311(4) GEN

30 October 1978

Dear K.K.,

This is to thank you and your colleagues in your Division for your kind attention during my recent visit to your office. It was very useful for our work to reestablish our contact and to exchange views, in particular with respect to the World Bank's approach to the role of population activities in integrated rural development projects. While I did get some literature on the subject, I would greatly appreciate if any specific World Bank materials on this matter could be made available to us.

In the course of the discussion, mention was made, in particular, to a report on the "Appraisal of a Rural Development Project: PIDER II", issued by the World Bank on 18 March 1977. I would be grateful if your office could make available to us a copy of this and similar reports.

It was very interesting for me to learn that the Bank is offering a training course on population and development under the direction of Professor V. Srinivasan. I would again appreciate if a brochure on the course could be sent to us for information. As you are aware, the United Nations is offering courses under the same title in two of our interregional programmes, the one in Moscow and the one in Bucharest. Similar courses will be offered next year in the other training centres sponsored by the UN. In this connection, we are very much interested in learning about similar facilities being offered to developing countries. We would, of course, be willing and interested in exchanging experiences with the Bank on this matter. I am enclosing copies of the brochures on the Moscow and Bucharest courses for your information.

With best regards, and thanking you again for your co-operation, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Octavio Cabello
Associate Director in charge of the
Population Programmes and Projects Office
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

FORM NO. 75
(1–76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: October 3, 1978

NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	D-928

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS:

1. ~~Hrs Pathum~~ 10/4
2. ~~Kang~~ / his file

To note.

11 OCT 78

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Shirley Boskey	E-823	72173

WED-OCT. 11-
10 30

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Vice Presidents and Department Directors Listed Below DATE: October 3, 1978

FROM: Shirley Boskey, Director, IRD SB

SUBJECT: Bank/UN Relationships

This note will bring to your attention some decisions taken and directives given by Mr. McNamara which, although of most immediate concern to the Policy Planning and Program Review and the International Relations Departments, have implications for your departments as well.

Mr. McNamara asked Messrs. Chenery, Clark, Stern and Haq and me to meet with him recently to consider what arrangements would be appropriate and feasible to assure support for the ACC Task Force on Long Term Development Objectives. The Task Force was set up following a suggestion which Mr. McNamara made to the Administrative Committee on Coordination (composed of executive heads of U.N. agencies and programs, with the U.N. Secretary General as chairman). It meets under the chairmanship of Jean Ripert, Under Secretary General for International Economic and Social Affairs. The session with Mr. McNamara was sparked by Mr. Ripert's expression of disappointment at the access.....or rather lack of access... which he and his staff had had to the data underlying the World Development Report, 1978. However, Mr. Ripert's comments happened to coincide with Mr. McNamara's growing concern, expressed to me, that the Bank has not been sufficiently influencing economic policy thinking at the United Nations and that the directions of U.N. thinking are not sufficiently known within the Bank. Thus the discussion, although at the outset centered upon certain proposals which Mr. Haq and I had made respecting possible arrangements for servicing the Task Force, ranged beyond that issue.

Mr. McNamara wants the Bank to try to help shape the ideas which will be ingredients in the formulation of the international development strategy for the next years. The functions of the U.N. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which Mr. Ripert heads, include preparation of global economic and social surveys and projections to assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, analysis of development issues, bringing to the attention of governments emerging economic and social issues of international concern, and preparing documentation for the General Assembly and ECOSOC in the economic and social fields, all of this in collaboration with other organizations of the U.N. system. In addition to being chairman of the ACC Task Force, Mr. Ripert is chairman of the Committee for Development Planning, a group of experts who serve in their individual capacities, whose functions include evaluating activities of U.N. organs and agencies related to economic planning and projections and analyzing major world trends in programming and planning. It was agreed by Mr. McNamara that Mr. Haq should have principal responsibility for coordinating the Bank's contribution to the work of Ripert and

...../2.

his staff, the Task Force and the CDP. In the discharge of this responsibility, he will attend selected Task Force and CDP meetings. Mr. Chernick, who has been attending CDP meetings regularly, will now also attend meetings of the Task Force and thus serve as liaison between the two.

When, in either forum, specific issues of development strategy are to be explored, Mr. Haq will so inform the appropriate Bank official and request his participation in the meeting: e.g., Mr. Yudelman for issues of food policy, Mr. Streeten for basic needs. Obviously, adequate advance notice of these occasions will be essential. Arrangements to that end will be made with Mr. Ripert. The purpose in contemplating representation at the level of Department Director (and perhaps sometimes at the Vice Presidential level) is to facilitate the sharing of Bank thinking, since these individuals will feel freer than would junior staff to speak more openly about policies under consideration.

Studies prepared within the Bank, including staff studies not distributed to the Board, dealing with matters of interest or concern for Mr. Ripert and his staff will be made available to them as background information to advance thinking on development issues, subject to whatever caveats concerning use or prohibitions respecting quotation may be considered appropriate. That will be the general rule. If a particular study is considered to be of a sensitive nature, Mr. Haq will ask specific clearance from Mr. McNamara before making it available.

From time to time, as the work program of the Task Force develops, participating agencies are asked to prepare papers for discussion. A request addressed to the Bank may call for a contribution by a department other than PPR undertaken specifically in response to the request. In that event, it will be necessary to consider, with the department or departments concerned, whether the request can be accomodated within that department's work program. While it would not be feasible to assure the U.N. that such requests will receive absolute priority within the Bank, it was the sense of the meeting that they should be viewed sympathetically, certainly not to be dismissed out of hand, and that every effort should be made to comply with them.

Mr. McNamara then turned the discussion to the U.N. family more generally. He said that he felt inadequately informed about the thinking and planning of those sectoral agencies and programs which operate in fields of Bank competence. It is his impression that the Bank's forward planning does not take sufficient account of their projections and programming nor, conversely, is Bank planning being communicated, or made known early enough, to other agencies. While accepting that this may not be uniformly the case and that in some fields and at some levels the exchanges and reciprocal influences are in fact occuring, he said that he would like to be kept better informed about the extent to which and the means by which this is being accomplished.

...../3.

Mr. McNamara said that he wished to reconvene the participants in the meeting in about 90 days, for a report on the steps being taken to address these concerns and an appraisal of results.

TO: Mr. McNamara
Mr. Stern
Mr. Chenery
Mr. Baum
Mr. Clark
Mr. Karosmanoglu
Mr. Weiner
CPS Directors (AGR; EDC: IDF: IPD: POP: TMP: TRP: URB)
DPS Directors (PPR; EPD; DED; DRC)
Mr. Kapur
Mr. Grenfell
Mr. Burney

SBoskey/eb

FORM NO. 75
(1-76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: October 23, 1978
NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	D 928
Mr. T. King	K 4406
King / B	
Re see. we do not participate	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON 24 Oct 78
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS: Re: ECE Working Party on Framework for Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics, Geneva, December 11-15, 1978

1. Attached, the invitation.

2. Would this be of any interest? If not, we will decline.

Informed, no interest! B. 10/25

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Maureen McDonald for Mahmud Burney	E 812	7 3641

TO WHOM IT M CONCERN

Oct er 27, 1977

With reference to Mr. William Clark's memorandum to all Vice Presidents of April 26, 1977, this is to remind staff attending international meetings that a brief summary (no more than one page) of the meeting should be sent to Mr. William Clark promptly after return, for transmission to Mr. McNamara, who has requested such a report.

The brief note should include reference to the place and the duration of the meeting and, if more than one staff member attended, a statement of the reason for the multiple Bank representation.

International Relations Department

(For information call Ext. 3641)

NATIONS UNIES
COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE
POUR L'EUROPE

ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЕ НАЦИИ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE

Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex: 28 96 96
Téléphone: 34 60 11 31 02 11

RÉF. No:
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

10 October 1978

Dear Sir,

I refer to the decision taken at the twenty-sixth plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians held in June 1978 (ECE/CES/12, Annex I, project no. 12.4.5.3) to convene a meeting of the Working Party on a Framework for the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics. Accordingly, I invite the participation of yourself or your representative(s) in the meeting, which will be held in the Palais des Nations, Geneva from 11 to 15 December 1978.

The annotated provisional agenda (CES/WP.34/25) is being distributed.

I should be grateful if you would let me know in advance the name(s) of the representative(s) who will attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

JANEZ STANOVNIK
Executive Secretary
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Mr. R.S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD)
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433
United States of America

file

Received in PNP

Date AUG 18 1978

August 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Ripert:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter to Mr. McNamara of June 28, 1978, but several of our staff members most directly concerned with research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development have been away.

The Bank is indeed very interested in this whole area of research and would like to join the proposed consultations to explore the possibility of mutual cooperation and collaboration within the United Nations system. Mr. Ricardo Moran of the Population and Human Resources Division, Development Economics Department, will be our representative.

Sincerely yours,

Mahmud Burney
Deputy Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General
for International Economic
and Social Affairs
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. T. King
Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Moran

Files with incoming letter

TKing:mmcd

Received in FID
JUL 24 1978
Date

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 151/2(15)

13 July 1978

Dear Mr. Siboe,

The United Nations will hold an Interregional Technical Meeting on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning in Manila from 2-11 October 1978. The meeting is being organized by the Social Development Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, with the co-operation and support of the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The main purpose of the meeting will be to draft policy and programme options which might assist governmental and non-governmental organizations to effectively integrate family planning activities with other social welfare concerns in rural development programmes. Most of the discussions will take place in three concurrent working groups which will address the following topics:

A. Social welfare strategies, methods, and programmes incorporated in family planning in rural areas.

B. Development of methods, materials, and programmes for training and education of field workers.

C. Collection, classification, and exchange of information on social welfare approaches to family planning.

The enclosed aide-mémoire offers additional information about the organization of the meeting and nature of the three topic areas.

It is our pleasure to invite you to attend this meeting as a participant in Group A. Your travel and subsistence expenses will be covered by funds allocated for the meeting and we will arrange to have an air ticket sent to you in due course.

Mr. G.J. Siboe, Assistant Commissioner
for Social Welfare Services
Ministry of Housing and Social Services
Nairobi, Kenya

cc. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director, Population Projects Division
The World Bank
1818 H. Street
Washington, D.C. 20433

Please cable us immediately (ABATE, DC-902, UNATIONS, NEW YORK) whether you will be able to attend the meeting. If you will participate, please also complete and return the enclosed personal history form and the short information form for the participants list. The forms should be addressed to:

United Nations
Social Development Branch
Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs
New York, New York 10017

Attention: Ms. Gloria Abate
DC-902

A set of background reading materials will be mailed in mid-August to all participants. Please advise Ms. Abate if these materials should be sent to an address which is different from the one we are now using.

We hope that you will accept this invitation and we look forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Zala L. Nkanza
Officer-in-Charge
Centre for Social Development
and Humanitarian Affairs

file

I agree that days should be left to T. Kings' disp.

RC

Lina/Ann/bi file

Pls. note that T. Kings' Div. will participate -

Bi
Aug 17/78

FORM NO. 75
(1–76)

THE WORLD BA

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: Aug. 16/78
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Cuca	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		**URGENT**

REMARKS:

To review & comment to Dr. KK, please –

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

The World Bank

beg. Sept. (at lunch)

done 8/15

B

Tell McNamara that we would want to announce someone but I want to have it until early Sept. when HWM & others are back. PL reply holding

gh response

dr 14 Aug 78.

Dr KK

T. King has given name (moran) — → Burney suggests giving name + Pop will have one — (feels ltr. should go now). Bi 8/16

FORM NO. 75
(1-76)

THE WORLD BAN

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: July 18, 1978
NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	D 928
Mr. T. King	K 4406
Dr. K (or) The subject is "multidisciplinary research" - I think we should clear any	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS:

response to Timothy. HB 7/18

Do you have any thoughts for a possible responseto the attached letter from the UN?

Received in PNP
Date JUL 18 1978

FROM: Maureen McDonald for Mahmud Burney	ROOM NO.: E 812	EXTENSION: 7 3641

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

Recd in Prop July 18/78

REFERENCE: SO 314(34-3)

28 June 1978

Dear Sir,

As you may know, the General Assembly in resolution 3345(XXIX) requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to provide facilities for co-ordinating multidisciplinary research on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. The Population Division of the Department has been carrying out a project in this area and a progress report will be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming second regular session. Furthermore, the study of the interrelationships of population, resources, environment and development has been considered as one of the projects to be undertaken in the context of the work of the ACC Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives.

Since the subject encompasses aspects of direct concern to many bodies within the United Nations system, I am proposing that there might be preliminary consultations among them to explore the possibility of mutual co-operation and collaboration in this work. Preliminary discussions in this regard have already been held with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Mr. M.K. Tolba. Within the Department, Mr. Léon Tabah, Director of the Population Division, will be responsible for co-ordinating this work.

Should you wish to participate in this work, I would request you to nominate a representative for the proposed consultations. Upon receiving the nominations, a meeting of the representatives will be convened.

I look forward to receiving the name of your representative as early as possible and to your co-operation in this important area of work.

Yours sincerely,

J. Ripert

Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General for
International Economic and
Social Affairs

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington DC 20433

May 10, 1978

Mr. A. A. El-Sherbini
Chief
ECWA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division
Economic Commission for Western Asia
United Nations Building
P.O. Box 4656
Beirut, Lebanon

Dear Mr. El-Sherbini:

Mr. McNamara has referred your letter of March 20th to us for reply. I would like to thank you for your interest in the population problems and for making your comments.

It appears from your letter that what you have read is the resume of Mr. McNamara's M.I.T. speech; we are enclosing a copy of the full text of the speech in English and one copy in Arabic. Should you need additional copies in English or in Arabic, let us know and we will be pleased to send them to you.

Your observations on some of the causes for large families are not only pertinent but fortunately increasingly being recognized. It is, however, in the formulation and implementation of policies and measures to alleviate the problems that time is needed; also needed is the political commitment to take hard decisions. In fact, some governments have adopted social policies and measures that create disincentives for larger families. We expect with better awareness that more governments will review their population problems, and formulate and implement programs as well as policies that lead to small families.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

Enclosures(2)

IHKang/KKanagaratnam:cmk

Received in PNP
Date MAR 31 1978

Mr. Kanagaratnam

الأمم المتحدة
اللجنة الاقتصادية لغربي آسيا

UNITED NATIONS | NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA | COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'ASIE OCCIDENTALE

File No. ECO 730/1
Ser. No. AAS/af

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING
P. O. Box 4656
BEIRUT – LEBANON

Telephones 271422 - 274037 - 277362 / 275118 - 277361 - 275854
Cable Address : UNATIONS BEIRUT (ECWA)

Kang
Some draft reply pl

17

20 March 1978

Dear Mr. McNamara,

I read with great interest the resumé of your speech delivered at the MIT entitled "Population growth needs," and which was published in the June 1977 issue of Finance & Development.

ORIGINAL TEXT.

I am sure there is overall agreement concerning the two broad categories of government interventions indicated in your speech. In essence, much of the failure to check the population explosion in developing countries can be traced to the overstress on contraceptive and related techniques, but without an equal emphasis on creating effective demand for the use of these instruments of family planning and control. This is why your speech has given special attention to government interventions designed to encourage couples to desire smaller families. But this is essentially a long-term proposition involving structural changes in the socio-economic environment that tends to promote fertility.

On the other hand, I believe that demand for contraceptives can be created in the short run by a strategy which discourages couples from having large families. It is noted that many developing countries nowadays have socio-economic systems which are not only permissive to procreation, but may be also conducive to larger families. Subsidized food and ration cards, free education, and health schemes are examples of these systems. A declared policy of full costing of these services for all additional children beyond the replacement family of two could go a long way in discouraging larger families and creating effective demand for contraceptives.

GNAIRELLI TOO INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS. IMPLICATIONS OF POLICIES "BEYOND 2"

FORMULATION SUCH GIVES.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. A. El Sherbini

A. A. El-Sherbini
Chief
ECWA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Streeet, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

May 9, 1978

Mr. Evner Ergun
Acting Assistant Director
Social Development Branch
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Ergun:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 3 in which you asked our assistance in the selection of experts for your "Interregional Technical Meeting on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning" to be held in Manila in October 1978.

We have consulted our colleagues, who are involved in different regions, to recommend suitable and qualified candidates on the basis of your requirements described in your letter. We recommend the following persons for your serious consideration:

Mr. G. J. Siboe, Assistant Commissioner for Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Housing and Social Services, Nairobi, Kenya

Miss Lina Bellosillo, Assistant Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Department of Social Services and Development, Manila, Philippines

Mrs. Khun Kanitta Jareunpoon, Social Development Program, Self-Help Land Settlement Division, Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of the Interior, Bangkok, Thailand

Mrs. Aziza Hussein, President, Cairo Family Planning Association, (and presently also President of IPPF), Cairo, Egypt

We hope you will have a successful meeting in October. We shall be grateful if you would send us the proceedings of your meeting when available, as we are interested in the subject very much.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

IHKang:cmk

FORM NO. 75
(7–73)

WORLD BANK GRC

ROUTING SLIP	DATE 2nd May 78
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Kang	
	OK

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS

I recommend the following two persons from Egypt:

(1) Mrs Aziza Hussein, President Cairo Family Planning Association, and presently also president IPPF

(2) Professor Saad Gadalla, Director Social Research Center, the American University in Cairo.

Perhaps Ishrat could recommend some one from Bangladesh

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
Hoifan		

FORM NO. 75
(1–76)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP	DATE:

NAME	ROOM NO.
~~HS~~ CAN YOU RECOMMEND ANYONE?	
IHK	
Pl discuss	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS:

agenda for
Japan Lip

FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Kang

See comments marked up on copy

Jr

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Il Hi Kang

DATE: 3 May 1978

FROM: Dave Radel DR

SUBJECT: Possible Nominees for the Interregional Technical Meeting on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning, Manila, October 1978

1. The following are possible participants from the three countries about which I'm currently best informed. In general, however, I'm not in a position to begin to provide all of the information about these individuals that is requested in the Recommendation Forms attached to the incoming letter. I would, however, be prepared to discuss these people and their programs on the 'phone should the people in the Social Development Branch wish to 'phone me.

2. Kenya:

a. Mr. G. J. Siboe, Assistant Commissioner for Social Welfare Services, Ministry of Housing and Social Services; this ministry has been gradually adding fp components to various programs, particularly its work in nutrition education (through what are called Family Life Training Centres), which are under a Mrs. M. N. Thuo, and its group extension education program for women, under Ms. Ester Keli; Mrs. Thuo and Ms. Keli are also possibilities, but Mr. Siboe has the overview of both activities (plus others) and is extremely articulate.

b. Mr. Eric Krystall, former head of the FAO Programmes for Better Family Living Project in Kenya and now advisor (and sole staff member temporarily) for the newly established Rural Services Coordination and Training Unit, Ministry of Finance and Planning; Mr. Krystall has had extensive experience in the integration of fp and population into the training programs and work activities of a number of different kinds of social development field workers.

c. Mrs. Angela Gethi, Executive Director, Family Planning Asociation of Kenya; a social worker who formerly was involved in the development (with the assistance of Dr. Ed Pratt) of a family planning component for the social welfare officers trained at the Kenya Institute of Administration.

d. Mrs. N. B. Kingori, Head, Family Life Education Project, National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCK); this project works with other NCCK social welfare projects to introduce a family life education/family planning component; some very innovative things are being done by this group.

e. Mrs. Jane Kiano, National Chairperson, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (the largest organization for women's development in Kenya); although already doing some things to add fp dimension to its work, most of what they might do in this regard is still in the planning stage; they have applied for a grant to Pathfinder Fund; Mrs. Kiano is a very dynamic person and would at the same time profit greatly from the Philippines meeting.

MORE

3. Philippines:

a. Miss Lina Bellosillo, Assistant Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Department of Social Services and Development; this Bureau undertakes Family Planning Information and Counselling Services, which is described in the attached document; they work in cooperation with the Department of Health and in some of the Rural Health Units constructed with the Bank loan, there is space designated for the use of DSSD social workers.

b. Ms. Amexlia Felizmeña, Director, Bureau of Youth Welfare, Dept. of Social Services and Development; this Bureau has UNFPA funding for a project entitled Population Awareness and Sex Education for Out-of-School Youth, which is also briefly described in the attached paper; this group has some rather effective visuals (slides, I believe) describing their program.

4. Thailand:

a. Khun (Ms.) Kanitta Jareunpoon, Social Development Program, Self-Help Land Settlement Division, Dept. of Public Welfare, Ministry of the Interior; Khun Kanitta has a M.A. in family planning and community development from Delhi and use to work with the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand; although the population coverage of the Division she ~~workexx~~ works for is relatively small, she seems rather knowledgeable and could probably describe other relevant activities in the Ministry of Interior or atleast in the Dept. of Public Welfare.

b. Khun (Miss) Duanpen Sankhariksha, head, and Khun (Ms.) Bupha Pinij, Home Economics Section, Dept. of Community Development, Ministry of Interior; although not in an area that would seem to be typically included as part of "social welfare," home economics related fp education in Thailand, although still largely on a pilot basis, is pertinent to the Manila meeting; it ~~workexx~~ is largely carried out through women's groups and endeavors to link family size concepts to a number of health and welfare matters at the family level.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 151/2(15)

3 April 1978

Kang

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

The Social Development Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is planning in October 1978 an Interregional Technical Meeting on the Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning. The Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific in Manila, Philippines has been mentioned as a possible site for the Meeting. Details of the Meeting are given in the enclosed draft aide-mémoire.

The work of the Meeting will be carried out in small groups which will discuss concurrently the following topics: (a) development strategies, methods and programmes integrating family planning and social welfare in rural areas; (b) training of field workers in social welfare aspects of family planning; (c) collection, classification and exchange of information on social welfare approaches to family planning.

It is hoped that the discussions will lead to the formulation of policies and programme options which could serve a useful purpose to governments and to non-governmental organizations in their efforts to incorporate integrated social welfare and family planning programmes into rural development plans.

With this objective in mind, we would like to request your assistance in the selection of experts who have both the knowledge and the experiences in at least one of the three discussion areas identified above. In suggesting the names of the experts, you may wish to keep in mind the following criteria:

(i) A person who is presently engaged in research, planning or implementation of rural development programmes (under governmental or non-governmental auspices) wherein family planning activities are integrated with social welfare services. Such an individual is expected to bring to the discussions first-hand knowledge of the problems and issues relating to one of the topics identified above.

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director
Population Projects Department
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Hm. I don't think there is such a person yet - but Indonesia called panels a few in a cycle of years. Hongkong is now experimenting with the concept. 9/5/

(ii) A person who is currently serving as an official or in an advisory capacity in a government ministry or department responsible for social welfare, family planning or rural development programmes. Such a person should bring to the discussions an understanding of how governments adopt policies and programmes on social welfare and family planning in rural development so as to ensure that the policy and programme options, which might be developed at the Meeting, would be useful to governments.

(iii) All participants must be fluent in spoken English.

The travel and per diem costs of approximately 15 participants will be met by the funds allocated to the Project on the social welfare aspects of family planning. In addition, 15 experts representing United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations will be invited at the expense of their own organizations.

Since the list of the experts for the Meeting must be compiled by 15 May 1978, we would appreciate receiving from you the names, addresses and any background information on the possible experts at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Evner Ergun
Acting Assistant Director
Social Development Branch

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

DRAFT AIDE-MEMOIRE

24 March 1978

Interregional Technical Meeting
on Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning
(Strategies for Integration of Family Welfare in Rural Development)

2 - 13 October 1978

at the
Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific (SWDCAP)
Manila, Philippines

1. Introduction

The initial phase of the project on the social welfare aspects of family planning began in March 1971 when the United Nations took up the subject of Social Welfare and Family Planning at an interregional meeting of experts. Participants from several countries in each region, representatives of United Nations specialized agencies, and international non-governmental organizations concluded that social welfare considerations figure prominently in the formulation of family planning policies and programmes as part of an integrated development effort. Noting the lack of information on the involvement of social welfare in family planning programmes, the participants recommended the preparation of country studies.

In 1974 the findings of a ten-country study were discussed at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare and Family Planning where the participants recommended that indigenous social welfare personnel take part in family planning activities, particularly in rural and slum settings. Implementation of this recommendation suggested an examination of the socio-economic constraints and potential resources in the rural sector, in relation to which appropriate social welfare strategies could be defined. Again, the importance of integrated development approaches to motivate rural populations for family planning was stressed.

The current phase of the project entails the development of policy and programme options (guidelines) for policy-makers, programme planners, and trainers in both governmental and non-governmental organizations, with respect to ways in which social welfare, within a developmental framework, can strengthen and reinforce family planning motivation, information, and education programmes in rural areas (as mandated by General Assembly resolution 334 (XXIX), para 7). On-going project activities have been directed toward the following objectives:

/...

— Identification of the ways in which social welfare is involved in family planning in rural areas.

— Examination of rural field situations with a view to developing and field-testing social welfare strategies that could be incorporated into national family planning programmes and determination of wider applications of these strategies.

— Compilation and dissemination of training materials on social welfare strategies applied to family planning motivation, information, and education programmes.

— Determination of the feasibility of developing systems of information exchange on programmes and projects in rural areas which bring a social welfare approach to family planning activities.

— Preparation of a final report containing policy and programme options, analyses of national experiences, and an inventory of innovative approaches to family planning within the context of family and social welfare in social development.

II. Purpose

The Meeting will provide an opportunity for a selected group of experts to exchange experiences and ideas in the preparation of options which can be used by governmental and non-governmental agencies to develop supportive policies, special measures, and integrated programmes to be included in rural development plans to ensure family welfare and responsible parenthood.

III. Organization

The Meeting is being organized by the Social Development Branch with the co-operation of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

Plenary sessions will be used to review project activities, introduce assignments for working groups, establish expected accomplishments of the Meeting, exchange preliminary findings of the working groups, and to review the draft version of policy and programme options.

The participants will work concurrently in three groups on the following topics:

A. Social welfare development strategies, methods, and programmes incorporated in family planning in rural areas.

B. Development of methods, materials, and programmes for training and education of field workers.

/...

C. Collection, classification, and exchange of information on social welfare approaches to family planning.

Recorders will be designated in each group to prepare summaries of the deliberations and an overall rapporteur will submit a concise report of the proceedings which will be incorporated into the final report of the project.

IV. Tentative Programme

FIRST WEEK:

Monday, 2 October	Opening plenary session. Opening remarks, review of the project, and orientation to working group assignments.
Tuesday, 3 October - Friday, 6 October	Discussions in working groups.
Saturday, 7 October	Plenary session. Review of work and evaluation.

SECOND WEEK:

Sunday, 8 October	Free.
Monday, 9 October - Tuesday, 10 October	Discussions in working groups.
Wednesday, 11 October - Thursday, 12 October	Working groups finalize their reports and suggested options.
Friday, 13 October	Final plenary session. Approval of rapporteur's report, suggestions for project follow-up, closing remarks.

(Social activities to be announced)

V. Working Group Assignments

Three working groups will be formed to discuss the following topics with a view to highlighting social welfare concerns in family planning in rural areas:

Group A: Social welfare development strategies, methods, and programmes incorporated in family planning in rural areas.

1. Overview of social, cultural, political, economic, ethical and philosophical factors related to family welfare policies and programmes.

2. Examination of existing programmes which have taken a social welfare approach to family planning activities.

/...

3. Identification and analysis of the problems encountered when taking an integrated social welfare approach to family planning.

4. Drafting of policy and programming options for governments and non-governmental agencies to ensure social welfare in-puts for family planning activities in rural development programmes.

Group B: Development of methods, materials, and programmes for training and education of field workers.

1. Examination of various training schemes for preparing fieldworkers to work within a social welfare approach to family planning activities.

2. Identification and analysis of the problems encountered when training fieldworkers to function within an integrated development programme which takes a social welfare approach to family planning.

3. Review of the social welfare content in training materials for fieldworkers in integrated or specific family planning programmes.

4. Drafting of policy and programme options available to governments and non-governmental organizations in the training of fieldworkers for a social welfare approach to family planning.

Group C: Collection, classification, and exchange of information on social welfare approaches to family planning.

1. Overview of the current situation regarding exchange of information at the rural level on the social welfare aspects of family planning.

2. Examination of various theories and systems for collecting, classifying, and exchanging information and the possible application of such procedures to programmes of social welfare and family planning in rural areas.

3. Discussion of experiences in collection of data about programmes operating in rural areas and the methodology of exchanging such information between concerned organizations or governmental departments.

4. Identification and analysis of the problems or obstacles encountered in collecting and exchanging such information about social welfare aspects of family planning.

/...

5. Drafting of options for governments in establishing and operating systems of information collection, classification, and exchange involving integrated social welfare/ family planning programmes.

VI. Documentation

The following materials are being prepared for the Meeting:

- Background papers on cultural factors in population policies and programmes, ethical and moral issues in family planning programmes, training approaches in rural areas, social welfare content in family planning materials, and theory and methodology of establishing networks of information exchange.

- Reports of programme experiences illustrating the integration of social welfare and family planning acitivities within a social development context.

- Overviews or directories compiled in seven countries, containing comparative information about programmes utilizing a social welfare approach to family planning.

VII. Administrative and Financial Arrangements

The working language and all documentation will be in English.

Travel and subsistence expenses for approximately 10-15 participants will be covered by the project funds. (Air tickets will be mailed from New York or in some cases picked up locally on a pre-paid basis.) The remaining 15-20 participants, representing United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations will be responsible for their own expenses.

Participants must have valid passports and, where required, exit permits from the country of origin and appropriate visas. Participants must also satisfy all vaccination requirements for entry into the Philippines and stops enroute, supported by a valid health certificate.

An official letter of invitation will be sent to each participant from the Social Development Branch to help in securing permission to attend the Meeting.

Administrative personnel in local offices of United Nations agencies may be contacted for assistance in obtaining visas or verifying the official nature of the Meeting for those countries where there are restrictions in the exchange of currency.

All correspondence related to this Meeting should be addresses to:

United Nations
Centre for Social Development and
Humanitarian Affairs
Social Development Branch
New York, New York 10017

Telephones: (212) 754-8376
(212) 754-8417

Attention: Ms. Gloria Abate

Social Development Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

Project on Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning

Interregional Technical Meeting

Recommendation Form

NOTE: This information is to be used only by project staff to aid in the selection of experts who might be invited to participate in the Interregional Technical Meeting and the completion of this form does not commit the United Nations to the issuance of such an invitation.

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON BEING RECOMMENDED:

Name: _____

Title and Position: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____ Telephone: _____ Cable: _____

- Professional degrees or qualifications:

- Experience in social welfare and family planning, especially as related to rural development programmes:

- For which of the three working groups described in the draft aide-mémoire would the recommended individual be most qualified? A _____ B _____ C _____

  Comments:

- Would the person be available to participate in the Meeting during the entire period from 2 to 13 October 1978? Yes ____ No ____

- Is the candidate fluent in spoken English? Yes ____ No ____

- As available project funds will not cover travel costs and per diem for all of the experts who are to be invited would it be possible for your agency to pay the travel and/or per diem expenses of this candidate?

- Any further comments:

- Name, title, and organization of person completing this form:

Please return form not later than 15 May 1978 to: Miss Gloria Abate, Social Affairs Officer, Social Development Branch, Room DC-902, United Nations, New York, New York 10017

3 April 1978

Social Development Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

Project on Social Welfare Aspects of Family Planning

Interregional Technical Meeting

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3 April 1978

RESEARCH UTILIZATION ON MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMS

AGENCY PROFILE

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT (DSSD)

Agency Profile

(Focus on its family planning program)

by

The Project Staff, Research Utilization: Management Information Division
Population Center Foundation

Amelia Felizmeña, Dir., Bureau of Youth Welfare
Miss Lina Bellosillo, Asst. Dir., Bureau of Family & Child Welfare

Prepared for the Information and Research Utilization Workshop on Management Issues in Rural Outreach sponsored by the Population Center Foundation
December 1–3, 1977
Manila Peninsula

AGENCY PROFILE

(Focused on its Family Planning Program)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT (DSSD)

RATIONALE AND POLICY

The Department of Social Services and Development is primarily responsible for social welfare services designed to enhance the development of socially needy and economically disadvantaged individuals, families and groups in order for them to attain a more meaningful and satisfying way of life.

In carrying out this responsibility, the Department offers a package of services which include: (1) the self-employment assistance program, whereby non-interest-bearing and non-collateralized loans are granted to individuals or groups for income-producing ventures; (2) day care service for malnourished preschool children from submarginal families; (3) the integrated human resources development program, which helps needy and out-of-school youth become productive and responsible citizens; (4) a rehabilitation program for the disabled, which looks into the special needs of the physically disabled and socially disadvantaged group, including recovered drug dependents, released prisoners, mendicants, persons who have recovered from Hansen's disease, or mental illness and adult retardates; (5) an assistance program for victims of disasters, which provides relief, restorative, and rehabilitative services to victims of natural calamities and social disorganization; and (6) Family Planning Information and Counselling Services (FPICS), which informs, motivates, and refers couples in order to promote responsible parenthood and family planning as a way of life.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of FPICS are stated as follows:

1. To continue utilizing the integrated approach in meeting the needs of DSSD clientele, especially in motivating them to accept and adopt family planning as a way of life.

2. To institutionalize the strategies being used in facilitating acceptance and practice of family planning (e.g., premarital counselling, organization of satisfied acceptors clubs and male acceptors clubs in the social welfare program of the Department.)

FPICS

3. To support the national family planning program through a system of efficient and effective collaboration with other agencies involved in the provision of family planning services and in information, education and communication.

Specifically, the subagreement between DSSD and Popcom enjoins the following activities:

1. Continuing the integration of family planning information and counselling services into the Department's social welfare program and the motivational activities of its workers.

How many etc.?

2. Employing male family welfare auxiliaries among others, for promoting male contraceptives, as part of the Department's integrated social services.

now dead?

3. Maintaining and strengthening the 520 organized Family Planning Coordinating Councils (FPCCs).

4. Maintaining the interest of the 5,000 trained volunteer couple informants.

5. Maintaining the male acceptors clubs and the [illegible]d acceptors clubs.

6. Providing marriage counselling when needed.

7. Providing staff development for supervisors and social workers, welfare aides, and male family planning auxiliaries.

8. Providing basic training in family planning to the new social welfare workers of the Department.

Also, there is a special program of DSSD's Bureau of Youth Welfare, called Population Awareness and Sex Education, or PASE. Presently being pilot-tested in fourteen provinces, PASE fills the need for a program of information, education and motivation on family planning for the out-of-school youth. Its specific objectives are: (1) to help the youth develop interest in, and the capacity and aptitude for social awareness and self-reliance; (2) to foster programs and services in support of basic positive, social, moral and cultural values; and (3) to develop in the youth a sense of responsibility for the social well-being of the family and community.

Much overlap with 4 H clubs proposed as channel by BAEx?

OVERALL PROGRAM APPROACH

FPICS serves clients--individuals, couples, and groups--in need of information and counselling on family planning. They may be clients of the other Department programs, or walk-in-first-time clients.

To disseminate information easily, social workers direct IEC activities to organized groups such as acceptors clubs, Samahang Nayon, or any other community organization.

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DSSD workers originally organized the Family Planning Coordinating Council in order to bring together agencies implementing family planning programs, facilitate implementation on the local level, and provide a forum for ongoing dialogue among agencies. With the launching of the Commission on Population's Outreach Project, these functions were taken over by the full-time outreach worker (FTOW).

The social worker or welfare aide initiates the organization of such councils and sustains the members' interest to do field-work as a team. Officers are elected who provide group direction, backed up by the social workers.

PERSONNEL

Types/Tasks/ Functions

The FPICS is managed by the director of the DSSD's Bureau of Family and Child Welfare (BFCW). The project supervisor is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the FPICS project nationwide, as well as providing consultation to the regional staff. Twelve regional directors take charge of administrative and technical supervision in the different regions. Specialists train the different bureaus, help and monitor the programs in family welfare, rehabilitation, assistance and youth development.

Under the technical guidance of the regional specialists, 176 provincial or city social welfare officers supervise project implementation. Under the supervision of the latter, the 1,763 social workers and welfare aides, in turn implement the program. They are grouped into units, each composed of a social worker, a rehabilitation worker, a youth development worker and welfare aides.

How working?

In addition to the regular field staff, the FPICS taps volunteer couple informants who are recruited and trained to disseminate family planning information to their peers. They also organize and maintain male acceptors and satisfied users clubs as well as act as resource persons during meetings.

DSSD's field-workers are civil service eligibles like other government employees, graduates of social work, and preferably residents in their areas of operation. They receive the usual benefits given government workers, like transportation allowances.

Although monetary incentives are not offered to volunteers, the Department instead gives them annual citations to boost their morale.

Training

Continuous staff development for better supervision of social workers in family planning and marriage counselling is provided by social welfare specialists to all first-line supervisors. The training focuses on new techniques of supervising social workers on the job and new approaches in informing, motivating, and counselling prospective family planning clients.

For a multiplier effect, the first-line supervisors, in turn, conduct a regular staff development program among their subordinates. This training dwells on group dynamics, organization, and methods of handling special cases brought up by clients.

New social workers and welfare aides, as well as field-workers of the social welfare units of local governments, are briefed on social welfare programs and services where family planning is integrated.

Training is carried out by the training/publications services of DSSD, chiefly through its training centers in Manila, Baguio, Cebu and Davao.

Supervision/ Monitoring/ Evaluation

The flow of supervision and feedback passes through the unit leader, the District Social Welfare officer or City Social Welfare Officer to the regional director, the program supervisor, and finally the project director. The regional specialists help monitor activities in specific program areas.

FPICS uses the built-in evaluation scheme of the Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, through its Senior Social Welfare Analysts, in monitoring activities and performance at the field level. The following tools are particularly useful:

1. Annual audit. This checks whether the program is being properly interpreted and implemented in the field and whether program objectives are being met.

2. Quarterly report. All field-workers are expected to submit regular and special reports, consolidated at the regional level, through the planning-management information systems forms.

3. Evaluation of the quality of services. This is done by the regional specialists on family and child welfare as part of their consultative function, based on sampling culled from client records.

4. Evaluation of individual performance of social worker and welfare aides. This function is carried out by the provincial or city social welfare officers, i.e., first-line supervisors, as part of their supervisory functions.

5. Evaluation of overall achievement. Popcom's Planning Division, in cooperation with the BFCW, conducts a regular assessment to determine the extent of attainment of specific objectives outlined in the subagreement. The parameters used to assess project performance are: (1) the number of people informed, referred, and followed up; (2) the number and types of services rendered; and (3) the number and types of training courses offered in relation to the number of trainees.

results available?

MAJOR CONCERN AND PROSPECTS

Coordination at the local level is a major concern of DSSD. This is only logical, since the optimal delivery of services, particularly to the disadvantaged groups served by the Department, can come about only through coordinated action. Thus, it was the DSSD field-workers who earlier pioneered in the creation of Family Planning Councils.

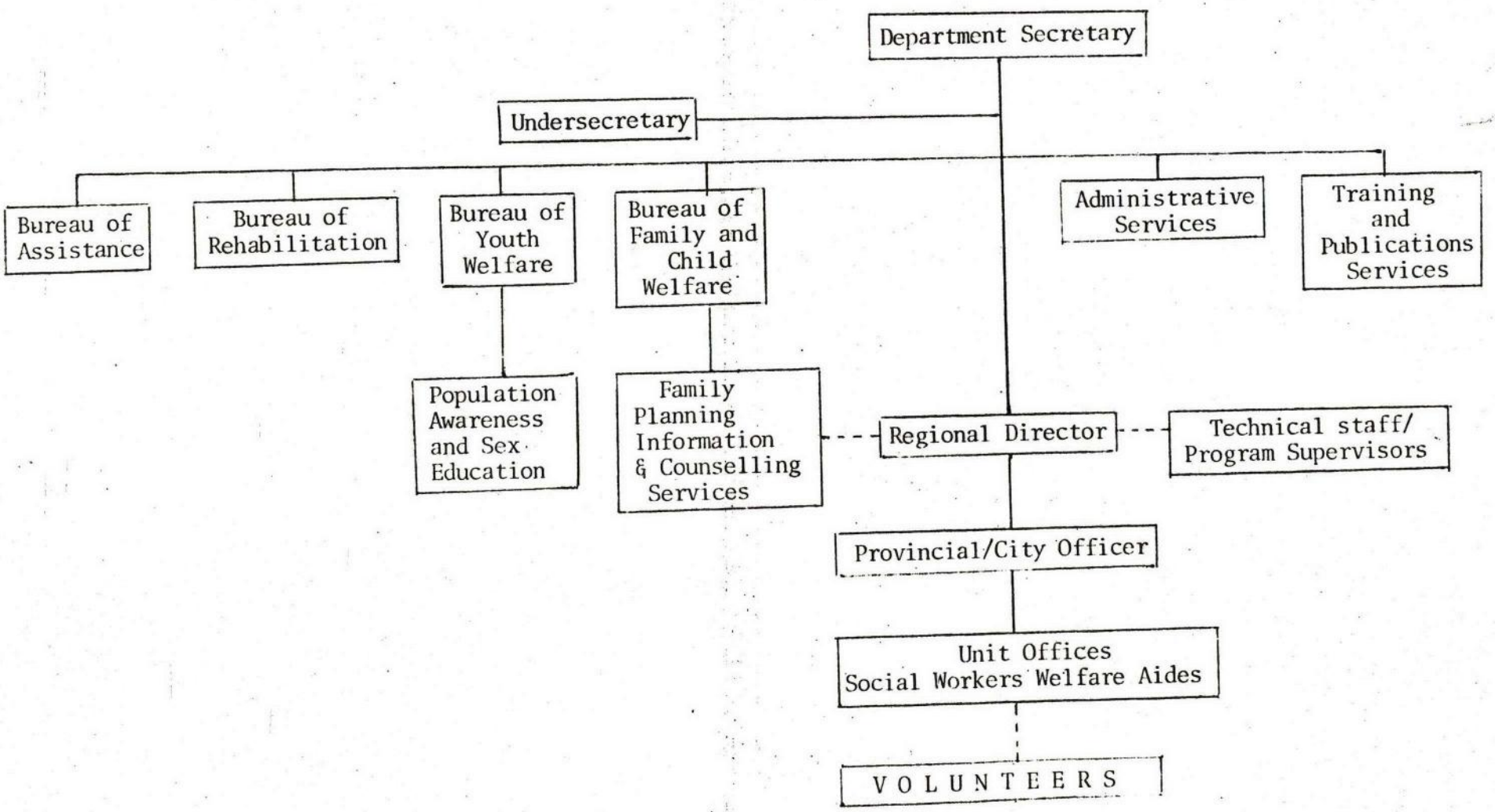
This need for good coordination has reappeared more recently in connection with the presidential decree requiring couples planning to marry to go through family planning counselling. In many cases, the DSSD counsellor provides the marriage counselling; the rural health unit (RHU) doctor provides instruction on methods; the local pastor takes care of moral instruction; and the local government's (DLGCD) worker advises on economic matters and civic responsibilities. The certification that the requirement for premarital instruction has been complied with is signed by either the DSSD worker, the RHU doctor, or the DLGCD worker. In a few places, however, the signature of all three is required. No system has yet been formalized and adopted to rationalize the involvement of so many councellors in such a relatively simple procedure.

How widespread in practice?

Shortage of manpower prevents the number of unit offices from being increased. Thus, each unit has to cover a very wide area, often including island towns and barrios. Visits to remote places are infrequent, and it is often impractical to practice a definite schedule of regular visits. More active involvement of local governments and closed collaboration among the different agency field-workers should help alleviate the problem posed by manpower shortage. This again underscores the need for coordination down to the lowest levels.

Organizational Chart

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT (DSSD)



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1. Asuncion, C. and Climoso, N. "Agency Report on Population Awareness and Sex Education Project." No date (Mimeographed).

2. "Department of Social Services and Development." Public Information Division Pamphlet, DSSD, September, 1976.

3. Extension of Amendment to the Sug-agreement between the Department of Social Welfare and the Commission on Population, June, 1976.

4. "Know Your Family and Child Welfare Programs." Bureau of Family and Child Welfare pamphlet, Department of Social Services and Development. No date.

5. "The DSSD in the Population Program." Training and Publication Service pamphlet. Department of Social Services and Development, October, 1976.

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See "X" especially
FIAB

SecM78-66

FROM: The Deputy Secretary

January 27, 1978

Report on the Thirty-Second Session of the

United Nations General Assembly

The Thirty-Second Session of the United Nations General Assembly was held in New York from September 20 to December 21, 1977. Attached for information is a report prepared by the Bank's representatives at the session.

A set of Resolutions adopted during this session has been placed in the Executive Directors' Library.

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
Senior Vice President, Operations
President's Council
Vice Presidents, IFC
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and IFC

Table of Contents

Report on the Thirty-second Session of the United Nations General Assembly (September 20 to December 21, 1977)

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly's thirty-second session, presided over by Yugoslavia's Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lazar Mojsov, was generally considered to have been less confrontational and more constructive than most of the recent sessions. While there was no shortage of issues on which strong feelings were expressed - the Middle East, southern Africa, Cyprus, North-South relations, disarmament and human rights - delegations seemed to be following last year's pattern of avoidance of the turbulence that had characterised the thirtieth session in 1975. Egyptian President Sadat's mission to Jerusalem, which took place just as the Assembly was about to take up the situation in the Middle East, provided the only real drama during the session. Elsewhere the three-month gathering laid the groundwork for another busy year of United Nations activity in 1978 which would include the holding of special sessions on disarmament and Namibia, the implementation of a series of agreed proposals to restructure the economic and social sectors of the UN, and the convening of a committee of the whole membership to assist in overseeing and monitoring the implementation of agreements reached on the establishment of the new international economic order.

2. Altogether the Assembly considered 131 agenda items (a record) and heard 142 speakers in the Plenary's General Debate (also a record) including 11 heads of state or government. It adopted 256 resolutions and approved over the opposition of six Eastern European socialist states (with the United States among six states abstaining) a budget for the next two years totalling $986 million. The Assembly also voted to restrict the use of first-class travel by senior United Nations officials. At the opening of the Assembly, Djibouti and Viet Nam were elected to UN membership, bringing total membership to 149.

3. Among the many actions taken in the economic field, the Assembly notably asked for the appointment by the Secretary-General, preferably early in 1978, of a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. DIEC The creation of the post is one of the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the UN whose report the Assembly adopted without a vote (see para. 40 below). The Assembly also decided to convene a special session in 1980 to assess progress made towards the establishment of a new international economic order. It will also act then on the adoption of a new development strategy for the 1980s. Meanwhile,

as mentioned in paragraph 1, a committee of the whole assembly membership is to assist in monitoring and overseeing the implementation of agreements reached on the new order. Also in the economic field the Assembly decided to set up Habitat - a Centre for Human Settlements - in Nairobi, and it made plans for future conferences on issues dealing with industrial development, technical co-operation among developing countries, the transfer of technology, and trade and development.

II. The General Debate in the Plenary

4. In the general debate in the plenary, which tends to set the tone for the rest of the Assembly's proceedings, four issues emerged as the prime preoccupations of the large majority of delegations: the unresolved problem in the Middle East, the racial issues in southern Africa, the economic imbalance between the developing and developed worlds, and the problems of nuclear proliferation and the escalating global expenditures on arms. Also prominent among the topics addressed by heads of state, foreign ministers and other participants were the Cyprus issue, human rights, the Panama Canal treaties, and the law of the sea.

5. Economic issues featured prominently in the speeches in the Assembly's opening debate. The short resumed session of the 31st Assembly had just failed to reach agreement on an assessment of the results of the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC). Participants from the developing countries in the 32nd Assembly's opening debate reiterated their deep disappointment at the outcome of the Paris negotiations. In the view of Brazil's Minister of State for External Relations, unfulfilled hopes and non-binding manifestations of good-will were not substitutes for effective action. The Foreign Minister of France, on the other hand, expressed a view shared by many industrialized countries that the results were "far from negative" and that it was only natural that differences should appear in the preliminary stages of so vast an undertaking. The "Group of 77" was united, however, in its insistence that all future negotiations on the establishment of the new international economic order should take place within the framework of the United Nations.

6. All participants, from rich and poor countries alike, were agreed that the negotiations should continue, but Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs felt that unless a spirit of reasonableness prevailed and unless demands and responses were tailored to present economic realities, "even in Canada, which is far from being the least generous of the developed countries,

pressures will develop to focus on our own considerable problems even to the exclusion of the international consequences." The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands felt that a new approach was required for the selection of concrete issues to be negotiated and such negotiations should take the common interests of rich and poor as the essential point of departure. Picking up the common interest theme, the Foreign Minister of India suggested that it would be economically sound to facilitate a significant flow of financial and technological capabilities from the developed to the developing world; an increase in the purchasing power of 3,000 million people inhabiting the developing countries could well provide an answer to the problems of unemployment and economic dislocation in the affluent world. Many speakers from the developing countries urged a greater show of political will on the side of the industrialized countries if the negotiations were to succeed. The Foreign Minister of Jamaica added that with a few notable exceptions, leaders and opinion-makers in the developed countries were doing their people a grave disservice by failing to educate them to the need for a change in relations between rich and poor nations. At the same time fellow members of the Group of 77 stressed their growing awareness of the advantages to them of collective self-reliance. "The inescapable truth," said Mrs. Marcos, special envoy of the Philippines President, "is that the developing countries themselves have to work out their own salvation. What the industrialized countries do or fail to do may help or hinder, but in the end the solution to our problems lies mainly in our own hands."

7. Specific economic issues most frequently raised in the general debate were trade relations, official development assistance and debt. The Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago was one of many developing country participants who felt "a deep concern over the renewed trend towards protectionism in the developed countries." The Foreign Minister of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, said that while the Community must try to protect its internal equilibrium, it did not want to withdraw within itself. The Community rejected protectionism as a defence and therefore it would continue to contribute substantially to the multilateral trade negotiations within the GATT. The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany was another who warned against "the growing trend towards protectionism" and the Foreign Minister of Australia said that his government also shared the concern on this point that had been expressed at the London summit of the major economic partners. Japan, said its Foreign Minister, would give maximum possible consideration to the needs of the developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations. Many speakers emphasized the crucial importance of a positive outcome to the negotiations on the Integrated Programme for Commodities and on the Common Fund which would open in Geneva shortly after the end of the Assembly's general debate. Reactions to the eventual failure of these negotiations is described later in this report (paragraph 34).

8. The flow of official development assistance to the developing countries was described by the President of Gabon as "inadequate and paltry" compared to the gigantic programs deployed through the Marshall Plan. The Foreign Minister of Jamaica called for a watch to be kept on the movement of resources on non-concessional as well as concessional terms, taking into account the massive annual growth in the flow of resources from the poor to the rich countries. It was also time to take up again the various proposals for making the transfer of resources automatic and to negotiate firm commitments in respect of these transfers. Unless Jamaica could be convinced, he said, that existing UN machinery would be immediately utilized for this new approach to resource transfers, his delegations would propose the early establishment of a "commission on the transfer of resources" in which developed and developing countries could negotiate in earnest. The Foreign Minister of Tanzania said that to suggest that the solution to world economic problems should be more charity, euphemistically called aid, was simply to sidetrack the central issue. The developed countries were mainly interested in discussing how "aid" could be given to the world's underprivileged while the developing countries were interested in fundamental structural changes that would eliminate the root causes which led to the condition of being underprivileged.

9. Amongst the donors, Sweden's Foreign Minister said that the UN's 0.7% of GNP official aid target must be achieved before the close of the decade. The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed that "it must now be our first priority to increase official assistance," and the Foreign Minister of Japan said that his government was proposing a doubling of its official development assistance over the next five years. Australia's Foreign Minister said that the quality of aid, particularly its relevance to the needs and priorities of the recipient countries themselves, was at least as important as quantity. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait said his country was keenly alive to its role as a donor of aid and as an active participant in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries. But the Foreign Minister of Barbados described the record of the OPEC countries as a whole as "a cause for concern" and "parsimonious." Not only was their concessional aid highly concentrated on a handful of countries, mainly Arab and Islamic, but huge portions of their oil surpluses were siphoned off by developed countries at no benefit whatsoever to developing countries.

10. The developing countries' debt burden was a matter of concern to many speakers, especially to those from oil importing developing countries whose problems, said the Foreign Minister of India, were so serious that they could look forward to nothing but mounting debts for survival. The Foreign Minister of Barbados said that the developing world's increasing debt resulting from the energy shortage and the consequent large service payments was symptomatic of the fact that something was wrong with the international trading system and with the entire structure of the world economy. If there was to be any serious

dent in the problem of world borrowing, assistance would have to be granted on concessionary terms, free from difficult conditions. Many developing country participants applauded Canada's selective debt cancellations, and the Foreign Minister of Sweden (whose government would later in the session announce similar action) said that means must urgently be found to ease the burden, particularly the public debts of the least developed countries. The President of Gabon, pleading specially for Africa, noted that Africa was repaying the industrialized countries in the form of public debt service payments nearly 75% of the sums received in aid. While there were no calls for a global cancellation or service payment moratorium, many agreed with the Foreign Minister of Uruguay that the situation called for "drastic action."

11. The problem of global inflation and its impact on development was referred to by many of the developing country speakers. In particular, the Foreign Minister of Colombia recalled the proposal made by the President of Colombia at a recent Andean Pact meeting of heads of state to convene a world conference on inflation.

12. The role of the international financial institutions in the transfer of resources was commented on by a number of speakers. There were harsh words from the Foreign Minister of Jamaica who said that the developing countries which took a really serious view of their obligation to divert resources to meet the needs of their underprivileged found "little sympathy or understanding among developed countries and certain international institutions." If they devote domestic resources primarily to meeting these needs and have to seek temporary foreign exchange assistance from the international monetary agencies, "these agencies ignore or discount the social objectives, apply rigid and anachronistic yardsticks to the credit application, stigmatize the governments as having frittered their resources away and provide limited amounts of credit only on condition that the vital social programs are cut back. All this is done in the name of sound financial practice." The Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago complained that the volume of credit available through the IMF was not only inadequate but was offered on terms which did not necessarily assist development objectives. The Prime Minister of Grenada said that the international lending agencies required a fundamental reorganization in their evaluation of a country's qualifications for borrowing and should modify their approach in appraising their members' needs. Monetary reform was occasionally mentioned in very general terms as a desirable goal, and the Foreign Minister of Jamaica proposed that the Assembly establish an "ad hoc commission on international monetary reform" which would call for reports on the measures under consideration in the IMF, assess the progress made in their implementation, and promote and guide the whole process of reform.

13. Although trade, aid and debt were the principal economic topics raised in the general debate, attention was also focussed by many speakers on four other related issues: energy, the transfer of technology, the impact of arms expenditures on development, and the impasse in the law of the sea negotiations. With respect to energy the Foreign Minister of Australia was one of several speakers urging immediate and co-ordinated action to promote conservation and the development of conventional and alternative non-conventional energy sources. An expansion in the use of nuclear power would be essential, and Australia would co-operate with other nations to supply uranium, subject to the strictest safeguard conditions. The Netherlands Foreign Minister agreed with the need for urgent action but warned against a headlong rush into the development of nuclear energy, given the dangerous and undesirable effects of an uncontrolled nuclear technology race. Several speakers from both developed and developing countries welcomed Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's proposal for the establishment of an energy institute within the United Nations system to assist countries, especially those in the Third World, in the formulation and application of new energy policies. One OPEC member, Libya, agreed that the proposal was worthy of consideration but stressed at the same time that the energy question should not be treated independently from other questions pertaining to primary materials, development and finance. Later in the session Australia introduced a resolution in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee calling, inter alia, for the convening in early 1978 of a special session of the UN's Committee on Natural Resources to consider energy matters, recognizing that its deliberations should have no part in determining or making recommendations to governments on energy production programs or prices. There was, however, insufficient support in the Committee at that stage to achieve a consensus, and Australia withdrew its proposal.

14. Speakers from many developing countries deplored the difficulties their countries faced in gaining adequate and affordable access to the advanced technologies of the industrialized nations. Kuwait's Foreign Minister said the developing countries were heavily dependent on a few large transnational corporations which imposed harsh conditions on the transfer of technology. Romania's Foreign Minister said that the new international economic order implied wide and unhindered access to such technologies, and India's Foreign Minister stressed that its non-availability was only accentuating the disparities between the rich and the poor. The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed that the transfer of technology to developing countries should be promoted. Technology should be accessible to all without discrimination, and this applied equally to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

15. Looking towards the 1978 Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, the Foreign Minister of Ireland suggested that in some ways the Assembly was not well suited to disarmament negotiations, but world-wide

support for such a session could be explained by the recognition of the need to curb the "staggering waste" of the arms race and to redeploy for the good of mankind the resources thus released. The President of the United States reminded the Assembly that "last year the nations of the world spent more than sixty times as much equipping each soldier as we did educating each child." The Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic said that the sum of $1.4 million now being spent every two minutes on military purposes would suffice to immunize about 700,000 children against various infectious diseases. Norway's Foreign Minister deplored the fact that the $350 billion in annual military expenditures was twenty times greater than a whole year's development aid from the industrialized countries. Such a diversion of material and human resources was, said Finland's Foreign Minister, "a conscious choice against development." A number of speakers from developing countries, notably the Foreign Ministers of India, Kuwait and Sri Lanka, expressed similar concern, and there was wide support for the Nordic countries' proposal, made earlier in the year, that the special session on disarmament initiate a study of the possibilities and modalities of transferring resources released by disarmament to economic and social development.

16. The impasse in the Law of the Sea Conference, due to reconvene on 28 March 1978, was of concern to many participants who referred in particular to the major disagreement over the exploitation of the international sea-bed area in which the industrialized countries did not consider that their interests were being sufficiently accommodated. The Foreign Minister of Ireland doubted that the forthcoming session would be the last one before the signing of a convention, but Kenya's Foreign Minister said that his country, like many other developing countries, was not in a position to continue these negotiations indefinitely. Tanzania's Foreign Minister regretted that those who already had on land more than they deserved were now "waging the most desperate fight to get everything possible out of the oceans in complete disregard of the rights and interests of the have-nots." If the developed countries were sincere in their sympathy for improving the lot of the masses in the poor countries, they would seize the opportunity to place international sea-bed resources at the disposal of a world authority to manage and distribute the benefits primarily to assist the developing countries. Venezuela's Foreign Minister said that agreement could still be reached through the negotiation of a compromise between the unitary and parallel systems of exploitation.

17. One development issue, a basic human needs strategy, was notable for the paucity of comment on it in the plenary's general debate. The Netherlands Foreign Minister cited the meeting of basic human needs in developing countries as an essential new element for incorporation in a new development strategy.

Sweden's Foreign Minister said her government would press for vigorous United Nations initiatives to bring about concrete measures to satisfy basic needs as regards food, housing, employment, education and health. Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister called for the implementation of the basic human needs strategy as endorsed by the ILO's World Employment Conference, and the Prime Minister of Grenada spoke of the providing for the basic human needs of humanity as a question of human rights. That was virtually all that was said on the subject during the three-week general debate, but it was to become the subject of a discussion in the Assembly's Second Committee later on (see paragraph 31 below).

18. By the time the general debate in the plenary was concluded, the Assembly's Second Committee was already at work. Its proceedings had begun with a series of general statements which reflected and expanded on the economic issues taken up in the Assembly's plenary debate. It then turned to the specific items on its agenda, a number of which were of interest to the World Bank and are briefly described below.

III. The New International Economic Order

19. Progress towards the establishment of the new international economic order (NIEO) and preparations for a new international development strategy were discussed both in the course of the Second Committee's general debate and in the context of a number of resolutions introduced on these issues. A series of informal consultations resulted in the adoption by consensus of a resolution (32/174) which affirms that all negotiations of a global nature relating to the establishment of the NIEO should take place within the framework of the United Nations system. Under the further terms of the resolution a special session of the General Assembly will be convened in 1980 to assess the progress made in the various fora of the UN towards the establishment of the new order and, on the basis of the assessment, to adopt a new development strategy for the 1980s. The resolution also calls for the establishment of a Committee of the Whole Assembly to meet as required intersessionally to oversee and monitor the implementation of decisions and agreements reached on the NIEO, to provide impetus for resolving difficulties in negotiations, and to serve where appropriate as a forum for facilitating and expediting agreement on the resolution of outstanding issues. An earlier draft of the resolution, introduced by the Group of 77, had caused concern among industrialized countries since it appeared to suggest that the Committee of the Whole might, in certain instances, intervene in negotiations in progress in specialized bodies or even assume the negotiating role itself on unresolved issues. The compromise wording in the final text removed this difficulty and permitted the resolution's adoption by consensus, although the Eastern European bloc expressed serious doubts as to the need for such elaborate new arrangements.

20. Jamaica, on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that the 77 saw the priority areas for consideration by the Committee of the Whole as being: commodities and the Common Fund; the Multilateral Trade Negotiations; compensatory financing facilities; an increased transfer of resources to the developing countries; international monetary reform to provide a better distribution of international liquidity and a fuller part in decision-making for the developing countries; resolution of the debt problems; strengthening the industrial capacity of developing countries; a code of conduct on the transfer of technology; food problems; the problems of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected countries; and the improvement of transport and communications, especially in Africa. The 77 also requested that the Committee meet early in 1978. At the subsequent organizational session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) it was decided to convene the first meeting on February 13 - 17, 1978.

21. The Second Committee attempted but failed to reach a consensus on a resolution on preparations for a new international development strategy. The industrialized countries had had considerable difficulties with a draft resolution introduced by the Group of 77 which they felt lacked adequate balance in its listing of issues that the new strategy should address. The draft resolution calls on the ECOSOC to designate its Committee on Review and Appraisal to serve as the intergovernmental machinery for the preparations and negotiations of a new strategy but requests that substantive negotiations on the strategy begin only in early 1979. The Second Committee, having failed to reach a consensus on the resolution, decided to transmit the draft to the 1978 General Assembly, taking into account the views expressed orally and in writing at the current session.

IV. Transfer of Resources

22. Of the resolutions dealing with the transfer of resources, the principal was resolution 32/181, introduced by the Philippines, and adopted by 131 votes to none, with 10 abstentions. The resolution urges the developed countries to increase substantially their official development assistance (ODA) in accordance with the commitments made at CIEC and pursuant to the call of the General Assembly's Seventh Special Session to reach the 0.7% of GNP target by the end of the decade. It reiterates a number of suggestions made at CIEC, namely, to increase ODA budgets annually by a specific percentage on a multi-year basis; to set aside at least 1% of their annual GNP increase expected to accrue to be used to augment ODA flows; to include aid volume targets in their economic planning; and to undertake long-range planning of aid budgets. The resolution also requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to study the question

of real resource transfers and to report to the next General Assembly. A number of delegations from the developed countries explained their positions with regard to the 0.7% target, and the Eastern European bloc rejected the notion that socialist countries were on the same level with capitalist countries with regard to responsibility for the backwardness of the developing countries.

23. A group of developing countries headed by Sri Lanka introduced a resolution entitled Finance for Development (32/177) which requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of high-level experts, a report with recommendations on the guarantee powers of existing financial institutions and their possible enlargement, and on the feasibility and desirability of establishing a multilateral insurance and reinsurance agency. Studies already undertaken in the UN system on these matters would be taken into account. The resolution was adopted by 121 votes to none, with 16 abstentions. A number of delegations abstaining felt that the study would unnecessarily duplicate activities being carried on elsewhere.

24. Sri Lanka also introduced a resolution (32/176) entitled Multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources. It calls for a group of high-level experts to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report, with recommendations, which would provide an estimate of the financial requirements over the next 10 - 15 years for the exploration and location of natural resources in those developing countries which indicate an interest. The report would also assess the availability of multilateral mechanisms for the provision of adequate finance for the exploration of natural resources, with special reference to the availability of soft loans with an element of subsidy for developing countries. It would also examine the availability of mechanisms for the transfer of technology for resource exploration and exploitation. The resolution was adopted by 130 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. A number of delegations which endorsed the basic objectives of the resolution nonetheless felt that it seemed to reflect an effort to pursue multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources through new and different channels without due regard for the role and mandate of the UN's Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. The provision of concessional financing for resource exploration was also questioned.

25. The effects of the world inflationary problem on the development process were the subject of a resolution (32/175) introduced by Colombia on behalf of a group of mostly Latin American states, and adopted by 125 votes to none, with 14 abstentions. The resolution requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish a high-level governmental group of experts to prepare a study of the present inflationary phenomenon and its negative influence on all economies,

especially those of developing countries. The group will also formulate recommendations on possible measures to combat the international inflationary process and reduce the economic and social effects of inflation. The next General Assembly will, on the basis of the report, consider what action to take, including the possibility of holding a world conference on the subject. Delegates from developing countries attached great importance to the resolution's recognition of the need for studies to focus on the transmission of inflation. Others took the view that the study, which should take into account the work of the IMF and the World Bank, should proceed from the view that inflation was not only imported but also domestically generated. Some doubted that the problem properly fell within the mandate of UNCTAD and saw rather the IMF and the Bank as the competent bodies.

26. The developing countries' debt was the subject of resolution 32/187, introduced by the Group of 77 and adopted by 106 votes to one, with 31 abstentions. The resolution considers that substantial debt-relief measures in favor of developing countries are essential and calls on the special ministerial session of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board scheduled for March 1978 to reach satisfactory decisions on generalized relief on official debt in the context of the call for a substantial increase in net official development assistance. It also calls on the Board to reach decisions on the reorientation of the debt renegotiation system to give it a developmental orientation, and on the problems created by the inadequate access of the majority of developing countries to capital markets. The resolution welcomes the steps taken by certain developed countries to cancel some of the official debt owed to them and recommends that additional financial resources should be committed by multilateral development finance institutions to the developing countries experiencing debt-servicing difficulties.

27. A number of delegates from the developed countries felt that the resolution tended to prejudge the discussions in the Trade and Development Board, and some also expressed their commitment to a case-by-case approach to debt relief. A few developing countries also felt that the adoption of generalized debt relief schemes or automatic mechanisms was inadvisable. Canada and Sweden, the two governments which had recently announced the conversion into grants of all their outstanding official development assistance loans to the least developed countries (and in Sweden's case to the most seriously affected as well), both felt that the resolution could be counter-productive in its prejudgment of the forthcoming discussions in UNCTAD.

V. Special Assistance Measures

28. Many of the resolutions dealt with this year in the Second Committee concerned special assistance to particular countries or groups of countries.

Among the resolutions dealing with specific countries, resolution 32/3 appealed to the governments of all member states and to all international economic, financial and social institutions to assist in the reconstruction of Viet Nam and recommended Viet Nam's inclusion in the list of most seriously affected countries. Similar resolutions called for increased development assistance for Djibouti, Tonga, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Seychelles, Comoros and Cape Verde, the last two mentioned being placed on the list of least developed countries. Resolution 32/186 calls for an intensification of assistance to the territories of Antigua, Dominica, St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Resolution 32/55 calls for further assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia. Two resolutions deal with the situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region: resolution 32/159 urges the implementation both of emergency measures in the face of the new drought and of the medium- and long-term recovery and rehabilitation program in the drought-stricken region; resolution 32/170 calls on the Governing Council of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to consider measures for implementing projects and programs to combat desertification in the region. There was some controversy over resolution 32/171 which calls on the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the relevant UN organizations and the Palestine Liberation Organization, to prepare for the next Assembly a report on the social and economic impact of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The resolution was adopted by 107 votes to 4 against, with 28 abstentions.

29. A series of resolutions addressed the problems of the least developed, land-locked and island countries. Resolution 32/190 invites the developed countries and international institutions to increase the flow of financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries and in particular invites UNDP and the World Bank to provide increased resources. Resolution 32/169 recommends speedy implementation of the recommendations of the UN Conference on Desertification with respect to financial and technical assistance to the least developed. Resolution 32/113 urges generous voluntary contributions to the UN Special Fund, for Land-locked Developing Countries. So far $108,000 has been pledged to the Fund which is insufficient to make it operational. Resolution 32/191 urges, inter alia, that members of the international community provide land-locked developing countries with technical and financial assistance in grant or concessional loan form for the development of their transport and transit infrastructure and facilities. Resolution 32/185 calls for an international action program to deal with the special problems of developing island countries.

VI. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

30. The Second Committee considered the reports of the 23rd and 24th sessions of the UNDP's Governing Council. In an oral report on the Programme's activities, the Administrator stated that UNDP had recovered sufficiently from its past resource difficulties and would soon be able to overcome the problems caused by that situation in program implementation. New project approvals and delivery were being accelerated, and technical co-operation activities at the field level would soon amount to $1,000 million a year. By the end of the Second Programming Cycle in 1981, almost $1,000 million a year in voluntary contributions would be required to maintain UNDP technical co-operation endeavors. Although an increase of approximately 10% in voluntary contributions to the Programme was assured for 1978, that remained considerably short of the goal, endorsed by the General Assembly, of a 14% annual increase through 1981.

31. The Administrator reported that UNDP was responding not just to the traditional types of request for support from developing countries, but also to requests for projects aimed at satisfying the basic needs of people, such as nutrition and shelter, and providing other essential services. In the discussion that followed, many delegations addressed themselves to the question of whether the UN system should accord more importance to correcting the imbalances and inequities afflicting the world economy or give greater attention to meeting basic human needs. Many agreed with the Administrator that these approaches were complementary, not mutually exclusive. They agreed also that the concept of basic needs could not be reduced to the minimum physical needs that had to be satisfied in order to keep a human being passive while he was being used to create wealth which he would not share. Nonetheless a number of recipient countries were concerned that the emphasis on the basic needs strategy might mean the diversion of development efforts away from the overall objective of promoting economic growth. They needed to be reassured that the basic needs concept was not a welfare program or an appeal to charitable instincts but involved providing essential services in order to increase the capacity of the poorer sectors in society to meet their own basic needs.

32. The Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 32/114 which, inter alia, urges a higher level of voluntary contributions to UNDP, invites the Administrator to strengthen the Programme's financial position and improve its management, and invites UNDP and the executing agencies to increase the use of experts from developing countries.

VII. UNCTAD

33. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD reported to the Second Committee on the status of the various activities proceeding under UNCTAD's auspices. Resumption of the deadlocked negotiations on the Integrated Programme for Commodities

and the Common Fund was imminent and the Secretary-General felt that a number of favorable developments in the intervening months had improved the prospects for achieving agreement. Progress was being made in the drafting of a code of conduct for the transfer of technology, and work was proceeding in collaboration with UNIDO on a new approach to trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures aimed at transforming the capacity of the developing countries to supply world markets.

34. Five weeks later the Secretary-General of UNCTAD returned to the Second Committee to report on the break-down of the Geneva negotiations on the Integrated Programme and the Common Fund. The Second Committee failed in an effort to reach a consensus on a resolution on the suspended negotiations. A number of developed countries felt that the resolution's reference to commitments made at CIEC on the question of a Common Fund should make it clear that these were commitments undertaken by all participants and that all the participants were responsible for the successful outcome of the negotiations. The resolution (32/193) calls on the countries which have not yet done so to take the necessary political decisions on the basic elements of the Common Fund which would enable a resumption of the negotiations and asks UNCTAD's Secretary-General to consult with the parties about a possible resumption in early 1978. The resolution was adopted by 127 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

35. In other action, the Assembly adopted without a vote a resolution (32/192) entitled Reverse Transfer of Technology which calls on states and organizations concerned to formulate policies aimed at mitigating the adverse consequences associated with the "brain drain" from developing countries and requests the UN Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNCTAD and the ILO to produce a study on the problem for the next General Assembly. The Assembly also took note of the reports of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board and decided by resolution (32/189) to convene the fifth session of UNCTAD in Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979.

VIII. Food Problems

36. Measures to increase food production and reserves were the subject of discussion in the Second Committee. In one action the Committee recommended that the General Assembly adopt and urge implementation of the 22-point Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutrition adopted by the World Food Council in June 1977 in Manila (the Manila Communique). The Programme sets a number of goals including: provision of an estimated $8.3 billion each year in assistance to developing countries to achieve a 4% sustained rate of growth in food production; an international emergency reserve of 500,000 tons of grain to be set up by the end of 1977; countries with accumulated grain stocks to convert the stocks into nationally-held reserves; and

donor nations to meet a target of 10 million tons of cereals as food aid in 1977-78. By adoption of resolution 32/52, the Assembly adopted the Programme of Action in the Manila Communique and called upon governments and UN organizations to assist in its urgent implementation.

37. The Assembly also adopted without vote resolution 32/53 calling on those states eligible for original membership in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which had not yet done so, to become parties to the IFAD agreement so as to enable the Fund to become fully operational by the end of 1977. By November 30, 1977 the required number of ratifications had been received. The Assembly also adopted (by resolution 32/107) the relationship agreement between IFAD and the United Nations establishing the Fund as a specialized agency. The IFAD Board and Council met in December to initiate business.

38. A record target of $950 million was set for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1979-1980. The resolution (32/112) recognizes the value of multilateral food aid and the necessity for continuing such action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs. The pledging conference is to be held early in 1978.

IX. Industrial Development

39. The Second Committee discussed the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and adopted several resolutions relating to its activities, including recommendations for a substantial increase in the number of industrial development field advisers, for an annual funding level of $50 million for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (just over $7 million was pledged by 67 countries in October), and for a sizeable allocation from the Fund to the least developed countries. A conference on the establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency will be held in New York in late February.

X. Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System

40. On the penultimate day of its thirty-second session, the Assembly endorsed, without a vote, the conclusions and recommendations of the ad hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System which ended two years of work by adopting its report on December 14. The recommendations call for changes in the organization and working methods of the Economic and Social Council, and measures to improve coordination of UN operational activities for development, enhance the effectiveness of planning and programming within the system and improve Secretariat support services.

41. Under one of the main recommendations the General Assembly would invite the Secretary-General "to appoint, in full consultation with member states, a Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, at a high level which he determines as commensurate with the functions" outlined in the resolution. Acting under the authority of the Secretary-General he would "effectively assist him in carrying out his responsibilities as chief administrative officer under the United Nations Charter in the economic and social fields." The question of the level of the post had been at issue until the Second Committee agreed to recommend in its report that the new Director-General's remuneration would be "intermediate between that of an Under-Secretary-General and that of the Secretary-General. The proposal that the post be at a higher level than Under-Secretary-General had been advanced by the Group of 77.

42. The Director-General, under the direction of the Secretary-General, would be in charge of:

- Ensuring the provision of effective leadership to the various components of the UN system in the field of development and international economic co-operation and in exercising overall co-ordination within the system to ensure a multi-disciplinary approach to development:

- Ensuring, within the UN Organization, the coherence, co-ordination and efficient management of all activities in the economic and social fields, financed by the regular budget or by extrabudgetary resources.

43. The Director-General will be appointed by the Secretary-General for a period of up to four years, and the latter is invited to make the appointment as soon as possible, preferably during the first quarter of 1978. It is safe to assume that the appointee will be the national of a developing country.

44. A related report on the administrative and financial implications of the Restructuring Committee's proposals contains an outline of the Secretary-General's plans for carrying out recommendations involving the Secretariat. Four new organizational units will be established, reflecting the functional clustering envisaged by the Committee. The new units will be:

- The Department of Economic Cooperation and Development (DECADE) whose spheres of competence would go beyond those of the present Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ESA). It would be concerned with research, programming and planning, including "think-tank" analysis, and identification of economic and social issues of international concern. Its initial core would be the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and it would be headed by an Under-Secretary-General (presumed to be Mr. Jean Ripert who took up his duties as Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs under the old structure in succession to Mr. Gabriel van Laethem on 25 January 1978) and two Assistant-Secretaries-General.

- A Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, headed by an Under-Secretary-General and one Assistant-Secretary-General, whose functions would include substantive support for technical co-operation activities in economic and social sectors not covered by other UN organs, programmes and specialized agencies, including provision of technical expertise in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country programmes and specific projects.

- An Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters, headed by an Assistant-Secretary-General, whose function would be to provide technical secretariat services for the ECOSOC, General Assembly, ACC and other bodies. The staff will be an amalgamation of the current ECOSOC Secretariat and a portion of the Office of Interagency Affairs and Co-ordination.

- The Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

45. Under other proposals, the ECOSOC would take over the functions of its subsidiary bodies, and hold shorter but more frequent subject-oriented sessions, possibly with an expansion of its current 54-state membership. Another major proposal is to establish a single governing body responsible for the management and control, at the inter-governmental level, of UN operational activities for development, replacing the existing governing bodies, but excluding those of the UN Environment Programme, UNICEF and the World Food Programme. The Committee also proposed that restructuring of operational activities of the system should include gradual integration measures in respect of existing UN programmes and funds for development financed by extra-budgetary resources. There would be a single annual UN Pledging Conference for all UN operational activities for development with provision for earmarking by governments of contributions for specific programmes.

XI. Decolonization

46. The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly sent to the Assembly a resolution (32/36) on the implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. An operative paragraph regretted that the World Bank and the IMF had not yet taken the necessary measures towards the implementation of the Declaration, i.e., the provision of full and material support to the liberation movements of southern Africa. The resolution further deplores the fact that the Bank and Fund "continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority regime of South Africa." The original resolution, introduced by Poland, had caused difficulties for a number of countries on account of its treatment of the Bank and Fund. The Assembly adopted the resolution by 139 votes to none, with four abstentions. Following the similar Fourth Committee vote, more than 20 delegations had expressed reservations and, in some cases, "strong objections" to those parts of the resolution that called on the Bank and Fund to do what they were barred from doing by their constitutions, and, in the case of the Bank, to the implication that the Bank still had an active relationship with South Africa. The USSR vigorously attacked the Bank and the Fund, suggesting that both institutions were being "persuaded to help the racists by New York interests."

XII. International Decades, Years and Conferences

47. Acting on a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly proclaimed in resolution 32/160 a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during 1978-1988 with a view to supporting the preparation and implementation of a global strategy for the development of that sector and to mobilizing the requisite technical and financial resources. The UN Conference on Science and Technology in 1979, will be held in Vienna. Resolution 32/183 sets 30 August to 12 September as the date for the UN Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries with Buenos Aires as the site. Resolution 32/188 records the General Assembly's decision to convene a UN conference to negotiate and to take all decisions necessary for the adoption of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology, under UNCTAD's auspices, to be held from October 16 to November 10, 1978.

XIII. Miscellaneous

48. Resolution 32/180 emphasises that economic co-operation among developing countries, based on the concept of individual and collective self-reliance, has been identified by them as a major strategy to promote their development and urges international support for such co-operation. Resolution 32/182 calls on the UNDP and its executing agencies, and the regional economic commissions, to assist the developing countries in identifying, designing and executing projects that promote technical co-operation among developing countries.

49. Two resolutions proposed by the socialist states of Eastern Europe deal with long-term trends in economic development and the role of the public sector in development. Resolution 32/57 reaffirms the need to take regional and long-term economic and social prospects into account in preparing for and formulating a new international development strategy. Resolution 32/179 recommends that the role of the public sector be similarly taken into account.

50. Institutional arrangements for international co-operation in the field of human settlements were finally agreed after many months of negotiation. Resolution 32/162 reflects the decision to transform the intergovernmental Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a 58-member Commission on Human Settlements. The Commission will be serviced by a small secretariat to be located in Nairobi for the purpose of maintaining links with UNEP. The secretariat will be known as Habitat, Centre for Human Settlements, and will also act as the focal point for human settlements action and the co-ordination of activities within the UN system.

XIV. Conclusion

51. The thirty-second session of the General Assembly concluded its work on December 21, 1977. Assembly President Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia, who will preside over the Special Session on Disarmament later this year, spoke of a welcome trend towards adopting decisions by consensus and avoiding division and polarization. Ambassador Andrew Young, speaking for the host country, the United States, at the closing meeting, saw indications of an "emerging consensus" on how to work together on world issues. It can be said that the Assembly's practical achievements were modest, but it should at the same time be acknowledged that in the area of international economic cooperation and development the dialogue between the developed and developing countries is becoming more of a co-operative search for mutual interests than in the past. If this can be maintained, the prospects for avoiding fruitless confrontation when the new development strategy is drawn up will be much brighter.

International Relations Department
January 24, 1978

DRK

Mr. Dinesh Bahl, IPA

October 21, 1977

I. H. Kang, POP

International Year of the Child

1. Regarding your memo of October 10, we are returning herewith a marked-up copy of your draft outline of the "International Year of the Child" to indicate those items that we feel should be included in your proposed Atlas.

2. As I discussed with you over the phone, we have information for only a few items for a dozen or so countries where we have ongoing projects or interest. Therefore, we are unable to assist you in compiling information for the Atlas. For this purpose, we suggest you consult yearbooks published by specialized agencies such as the UN, WHO, FAO, Unesco, UNICEF, etc. As you know, these yearbooks contain most of the information requested by you to compile the Atlas.

Attachment

IHKang:cmk

ORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP ATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: See distribution below

DATE: October 10, 1977

FROM: Dinesh Bahl DB

SUBJECT: International Year of the Child

As you know, 1979 has been designated by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child (IYC). To commemorate the occasion we propose to try and produce a publication similar to the World Bank Atlas but focused specifically on children. It has been suggested that the publication could present in statistical and graphical form data along the lines of the attached -- to the extent that such data can be found.

The purpose of this memo is to request each of you to let me know how much of this data might be available from our own records or could be obtained from other agencies. I would be grateful if you could give me at least a preliminary indication by Friday, October 21 about how much of this information we could expect to be able to find within the Bank and outside.

Many thanks.

Attachment - Returned to Mr. Bahl.

2468

Distribution:

Messrs. Kandiah Kanagaratnam
James A. Lee
Sang Eun Lee
Robert A. McPheeters, Jr.
Mats G. Hultin
Alan Berg

Kang

Pl deal

① INE WILL BE ABLE TO REVIEW & COMMENT BUT NOT IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY THEM.
② SHOULD RELY ON SOURCE MATERIALS SUCH AS WHO YEAR BOOK OR UNESCO, UN YEAR BOOK

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17 OCT 77

UN YEARBOOK
WHO YEARBOOK
UNESCO YEARBOOK
FAO "
UNICEF ✓

September 28, 1977

Mr. Ferdinand J. C. M. Rath
Director
Centre Demographique Onu-Roumanie (CEDOR)
39, Bd. Ana Ipatescu
B. P. 550
Bucharest 1
Romania

Dear Ferdinand,

Thank you very much for your letter of September 9, 1977. I was glad to hear that you had a chance to meet with Nydia Maraviglia in Mexico during the IUSSP meeting and that you had an opportunity to learn about the work of our Department and new ways of promoting population activities.

I agree with your assessment that French speaking Africa is for a great deal Terra incognita and, compared to English speaking Africa, receives far less attention than the population sector. I also agree with your proposed course of action to remedy this situation; namely, continue to try to create an awareness of the population problem among the elites and future opinion leaders of the French speaking developing world. In this connection, I enjoyed your statement given to your Governing Board in February of 1977.

As you requested, we are sending, airmail and under separate cover, the grey appraisal reports of our projects -- Kenya, Jamaica II, Indonesia II and Dominican Republic. I hope you will be able to use them for the purpose you mention in your letter and will play some role in increasing awareness of population problems among French speaking participants at your Center. As you know, these reports are restricted, and we would be grateful if you would use them accordingly.

Sending you my warm personal regards to you and your family,

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

IHKang/cmk/lwm

CENTRE DEMOGRAPHIQUE ONU-ROUMANIE (CEDOR)

39, Bd. Ana Ipătescu
B. P. 550, BUCAREST 1

TELEPHONE: 50.35.80 50.38.26 50.38.43 CABLE: CEDOR

REFERENCE: 577/REL.

9 September 1977

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Population Projects
Department
World Bank
c/o IBRD Office, Room 2245
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

(1) Mr M - to see
(2) Kang - to deal w draft reply pl
dr
19 Sept 77

K. K.

Dear Dr. ~~Kanagaratnam~~,

It has been a long time since we had our last contact. Therefore it was a special pleasure to meet Nydia Maraviglia in Mexico during the IUSSP meeting. It was interesting to hear about the work of the Department and of new ways in promoting population activities.

Over time I have become more convinced that French speaking Africa (except Tunisia) is for a great deal Terra incognita and, compared to English speaking Africa, receives far less attention than the latter. I think that the situation is not unlike the one we found in the early 60's in Latin America where nobody would hear of family planning or even population studies while you in Asia were already developing many activities.

While this situation persists, we can only continue in trying to create an awareness of the population problem among the elites and future opinion leaders of the French speaking developing world. I expressed my views at the meeting of our Governing Board last February and I am enclosing a copy for your information.

During my encounter with Nydia I mentioned that in discussions with African students about what could be done, some World Bank population projects could serve as examples. I would therefore highly appreciate if you could send us a couple of grey cover editions of those projects, which you consider could be applicable in the West African context.

./.

These could serve as material in discussion groups which we organise regularly. I am sure that this would be an enlightening experience for the participants in our seminars and courses.

I hope you and your family are all well.Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ferdinand

Ferdinand J.C.M. Rath
Director

KENYA. ONE IN AFRICA
JAMAICA II
INS II
DOMINICA REP I

June 30, 1977

Dr. Ferdinand J. Rath
Directeur
Centre Demographique ONU-Roumanie
B.P. 550
Bucharest-1
Roumania

Dear Ferdinand:

We continue to receive, from time to time, publications from your center. While they are not always for areas and data that directly concern us, they are useful additions to our library and remind us of you.

Thank you very much for including us on your mailing list to date. We would like to continue receiving your publications, and have filled out the enclosed form as you requested.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

Encl.

KKanagaratnam/AHammond:sag

NTRE DEMOGRAPHIQUE ONU-RO .NIE

Kindly return the hereunder slip, indicating whether or not you wish us to continue to send you "Bibliographie Sélective Population et Développement". In the absence of a reply from you prior to 15 July 1977, we shall understand that you wish the service to be discontinued, and delete your name from our lists.

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[X] I WISH TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE "BIBLIOGRAPHIE SELECTIVE POPULATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT".

[ ] I DO NOT WISH TO RECEIVE "BIBLIOGRAPHIE SELECTIVE POPULATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT" ANY LONGER.

Name : Population Projects Department (D928)

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

Date : 14 June 1977

RETURN TO : M. le Directeur
Centre Démographique ONU-ROUMANIE
B.P. 550
BUCAREST 1 - ROUMANIE

FORM NO. 75
(1-76)

THE WORLD BAN

BD

ROUTING SLIP	DATE: June 21, 1977
NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Chatenay	E-823
ECOSOC	
	file

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	CLEARANCE	X	PER OUR CONVERSATION
	COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
	FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
	INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
	INITIAL		SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND FILE		URGENT

REMARKS:

Bank Speech to ECOSOC, Geneva, July 11

Attached are two copies of a suggested redraft of the section on population, for your consideration.

FROM: K.Kanagaratnam	ROOM NO.: D-928	EXTENSION: 5431

DRAFT: GBBaldwin/jim
June 21, 1977

Population

In the seven years in which it has been lending for population, the Bank has committed a total of about $159 million for 14 population projects in 12 countries, representing about 55% of the total project costs. While over half the Bank's financial support has been devoted to infrastructure needed to expand service-delivery networks, it would be a mistake to conclude that this is the primary interest of Bank population projects. The Bank's primary interest is in helping borrowers build up comprehensive national family planning programs, with appropriate attention to organization and management, staffing and training, information-education-communication activities, the monitoring and evaluation of program activities, and similar "software" activities that are necessary to make effective use of a system's physical assets, or "hardware." Many Bank-assisted population projects include financing for such "software" activities, and their proportion in total project financing has lately been rising.

In 1976, the Bank appointed an External Advisory Panel to review its performance and to suggest what it might do to increase the effectiveness of its work in this field. Against the background of evidence that fertility may have started to decline generally in the developing countries, the Advisory Panel recommended that the Bank should continue its pattern of project lending but should address greater efforts to the demand side of the fertility equation. That is, it should pay attention to factors that influence family-size decisions at the family level as a complement to its role in helping governments expand their delivery systems and service and information programs. The Panel also urged the Bank to do more to make governments -- and the Bank's own staff -- more aware of the social and economic costs of high fertility.

The Panel also recommended that the Bank make more of the comparative advantage offered by its general development activities, using these as a vehicle to spread its concern about population growth. Consistent with these recommendations, population components are being included in a number of urban, rural development and education projects; health components of projects will normally be expected to make provision for offering family planning services. Economic analyses are to include better coverage of population matters. An internal research program is to be drawn up. I have already mentioned the address of the President of the Bank, which dealt with possible measures which governments could take to accelerate the world-wide reduction in fertility which experts believe may have started, so that a net reproduction rate of 1.0 -- a necessary condition for eventually ending population growth -- might be reached about 20 years earlier than is projected in their absence. In this, as in other fields, the Bank is working closely with other agencies, national and multilateral, which are active in the sector.

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June 21, 1977

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GBB on p 11-13

Could you try your hand at reflecting better what Chatenay is trying to say.

Especially the "hardware" bit is overdone. ~~By in two~~

fR

20 June 77.

By C.O.B phone

Such enterprises offer many advantages to developing countries. They usually generate more jobs per unit than larger concerns. There is evidence that they have a greater indirect employment effect. They create more unskilled jobs, which can be filled by the urban and the non-farm rural poor. They foster entrepreneurship, offer opportunities for training and improvement of technical skills, and generate savings. And their significant contribution to rural development is that they can provide an answer to the major problem of the rural economy: under-employment in the slack agricultural season. IFC, in the year just ended, made its first investments intended to contribute directly to the financing of small enterprises, in Kenya and Korea.

Only about $100 million of Bank financing during the five years 1972 to 1976 was explicitly directed to small enterprise development. The Bank expects to give greatly increased emphasis to assistance to these enterprises, channelling its support through intermediaries in recipient countries. These intermediaries will not be confined to traditional development finance companies, but may include commercial banks, investment companies, cooperatives, workers banks or savings and loan institutions. Future Bank operations will be characterized by flexibility and careful preparatory work, and future projects will be carefully monitored, to enable later operations to benefit from their experience. The Bank's approach must be one of practical experimentation for some time to come.

Population

In the ~~six~~ seven years in which it has been lending for population, the Bank has committed a total of about $~~125~~ 135 million for ~~12~~ 13 population projects

159 14

"A" - p.12

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"A"

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Evaluation

I have mentioned the Bank's concern to monitor the consequences of its projects in the small-scale enterprise sector. This concern with project results permeates all Bank operations. The Bank has had an operations evaluation system since 1970, to generate independent reports to the Bank's members and to its management on operational results in terms of contributions to development, and to identify ways to improve policies and procedures in the light of experience. It has steadily been strengthening this and other mechanisms for self-evaluation and for reviewing and absorbing the lessons of operational experience. There will in future be yearly reviews of current operational policy and practice in particular sectors, in the light of experience with completed projects in that sector. These reviews will complement a regular semi-annual examination of current operational experience conducted by the Bank's operating staff. But however valuable the evaluation function for the Bank, it would be incomplete if the borrowing countries did not themselves play a role. Projects which the Bank finances are projects of the borrower. More and more, monitoring and evaluation functions are being built into projects themselves. More and more countries are introducing monitoring and evaluation systems applicable to their own sectoral or national investment plans, and the Bank is prepared to assist them to do so.

Dr. Kanagaratnam:

Since the speech will not be delivered until July 11, I am including in my calculation Indonesia II. The first sentence in the Population section should therefore read as follows:

"In the seven years in which it has been lending for population, the Bank has committed a total of about $159 million for 14 population projects in 13 countries, representing about 57% of the total project costs."

Lina

B

Keep & use the revised draft we send

Chakravarty

IBS File

L

~~Ann~~ B

Lena

Check figures a

p 11.

Make 3 extra copies

1 for GBB

1 for me

1 for Lena

+ keep original where

fz 6/20

Lina

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: See list below

DATE: June 17, 1977

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay

SUBJECT: Bank Speech to ECOSOC, Geneva, July 11

1. Attached, the draft of the speech which Mrs. Boskey will deliver. It is probably too long by a fifth. Could you check - or have checked - pages 1-2 and let me know whether you have comments or suggestions for change. You will see there is nothing really new in the text.

2. I would appreciate your answer and, if possible, clearance by June 24.

To: Mr. S. J. Burki
Mr. D. L. Gordon
Mr. R. A. Hornstein
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam ✓
Mr. S. Kapur (OED)
Mr. J. Merriam
Mr. F. Vibert

Encl.

LPChatenay/ef

DRAFT
June 13, 1977

STATEMENT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OF THE UNITED NATIONS

July 11, 1977

I am privileged and pleased to represent the World Bank at this 63rd Session of the Economic and Social Council and to address the Council, on behalf of the President of the Bank, during this general debate on the world economic and social situation.

At the summer session of the Council in the Ivory Coast last year, the statement of the Bank's representative focussed on Bank operations in Africa. On this occasion, I shall report to the Council on some broader aspects of the Bank's operations, with some indication of what may lie ahead.

As the institutions of the Bank Group, including the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, are financial organizations, it seems appropriate to refer first to the flow of resources.

Resource Flows

The flow of resources has always been a particular concern of the Bank, and the President of the Bank has frequently addressed this issue. He has pointed out that the external assistance needed by the poorest nations over the past few years to achieve reasonable rates of growth, and to move toward meeting the basic human needs of their populations, has been within the ability of the wealthy world to supply. And it would have been supplied had all of those nations, not merely a few, met the 0.7 of GNP target set in 1970 for official development assistance. The middle-income developing countries -- those with per capita income of

about $200 (in 1975 dollars) -- currently receive over half the total of official development assistance. On a per capita basis, the distribution of concessional finance is about 60% higher in the middle-income countries than in the poorest nations. If existing official development assistance were at least distributed equally on a per capita basis between these two groups of countries, it would mean an additional $1.5 billion a year for the poorest countries. The loss to the middle-income countries of such an adjustment could be offset by broader trade concessions and greater access to non-governmental sources of capital.

IDA is one of the principal instruments for channeling concessionary resources to the poorest countries. During the past few years it has been the Bank policy to increase the share of these countries in the allocation of IDA funds. They have for several years been receiving over 90% of all IDA commitments.

In March of this year, after 18 months of complex and difficult negotiations, governments of 26 countries approved the Fifth Replenishment of IDA. Subject to legislative approval, IDA will be provided with commitment authority totalling $7.6 billion for the three-year period beginning July 1, 1977. Three of the 26 governments participating in the Replenishment are contributing to IDA for the first time: the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. A special contribution was made by Kuwait.

This was the largest negotiation of its kind ever undertaken to establish the largest assistance fund in the world. The level of the Fifth Replenishment represents a substantial increase in real as well as in absolute terms over the level of the Fourth Replenishment, a significant

increase in highly concessional flows at a time of economic difficulty for many countries. It reflects the determination of donor countries, both traditional and new, to give priority to the problems of the poorest nations. We shall be reporting formally to this Session of the Council on the completion of the negotiations, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3387.

It was expected, as has proved to be the case, that resources available to IDA under the Fourth Replenishment would be fully committed by June 30, 1977, well before Fifth Replenishment participants could complete the necessary legislative action. Most of the contributors, therefore, collectively undertook to make advance contributions to provide IDA with commitment authority during the current fiscal year. These "bridging" arrangements will not become effective until contributions aggregate $1.2 billion. By the end of June, IDA had received notification of a total of $_____.

The recent Conference on International Economic Cooperation also added potentially to resources available to IDA. Some members of the Group of 8 announced their intention to channel through IDA all or part of their shares in the $1 billion "Special Action" program for the least developed countries which the Conference adopted. These include the entire $385 million pledged by the European Economic Commission, and a portion of the contributions of Australia and Canada.

[The resources available to IFC are also to be enlarged. The IFC Board of Governors has just authorized a $480 million increase in members' subscriptions.]

I turn now to the Bank itself. The Bank's Articles place a limit on its outstanding loans: they may not exceed the sum of its subscribed capital and reserves. In anticipation of reaching the legal limit before long, action looking toward a capital increase was initiated in 1976. The Bank's Board of Governors has now approved a selective increase of $8.3 billion in the Bank's subscribed capital, which will permit Bank lending at about the $5.8 million level per annum for the indefinite future. Governments have indicated in various fora, such as the recent meeting of the heads of seven industrialized countries and the EEC in London, and in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, that a further increase in the resources of the Bank would be desirable, to permit its lending to rise in real terms. Discussions on this matter among the Bank's Executive Directors have begun, and the Directors have agreed that their negotiations should be concluded by the end of the fiscal year 1978. Meantime, they also agreed that the Bank's management might assume for planning purposes a level of lending of $6.1 billion for fiscal year 1978 and of $6.8 billion for 1979, subject to their review at the start of each of those years.

The Bank has successfully completed its world-wide borrowing program for the 1977 fiscal year, during which it sold obligations totalling the equivalent of $4.1 billion. This was the highest principal amount of World Bank bonds to be sold in any one fiscal year. The proceeds will be used in the general operations of the Bank.

But even at the levels noted above, Bank and IDA resources represent a fraction only of the financing required to meet development needs adequately. That is why the Bank has assiduously, and with considerable

success, sought to bring investment from other sources together with its funds. National aid agencies, international and regional financial institutions, export credit agencies, and some private sources of financing have joined the Bank in supporting development projects.

This co-financing is advantageous for all parties. It adds to the external financing for a given project. It may bring the borrowing country into contact with new sources of funds and thereby reduces its dependence on any single source. The co-financiers may benefit from the Bank's experience and expertise in identifying, appraising and supervising development projects, and their special knowledge is made available to the Bank. And finally, co-financing enables the Bank to stretch its resources over a greater number of projects and into more sectors than would otherwise be possible.

Co-financing has thus become an important technique for increasing the flow of capital to the developing countries. To take Africa as an example, project co-financing in Eastern Africa doubled from fiscal year 1976 to fiscal year 1977, adding more than 50% to the total value of Bank and IDA lending. Last year, $300 million of co-financing was committed for 20 projects. The largest single source was the European Development Fund/European Investment Bank, which provided about $100 million of Lomé Convention resources, mainly in the form of grants. Other co-financiers included not only traditional sources but some relative newcomers. About the same amount of co-financing funds was committed in Western Africa, for about half as many projects. The $308 million provided was about twice the amount of Bank and IDA resources for those projects.

In the fiscal year just ended, the Islamic Development Bank became a co-financier with the World Bank for the first time. The Government of Canada agreed to make available funds amounting initially to Canadian $35 million for joint financing of mutually agreed projects, the funds to be administered by the Bank and to be lent on the same highly concessional terms as apply to IDA credits.

In recent years, export credits have provided an important source of co-financing, under arrangements in which the borrower deals directly with the export credit agencies to obtain the best possible price and terms. The Bank offers technical assistance to inexperienced borrowers who wish to explore this type of financing. It has already proved successful in some of the larger countries of Latin America. The Bank believes it could be replicated elsewhere.

Since 1975, the Bank has also pursued a program to stimulate private participation in its operations. The banking community has expressed interest in this type of co-financing and it seems likely to grow.

The Bank is ready to assist potential co-lenders in any reasonable way -- through consultations, exchange of information, efforts to identify projects of mutual interest, joint appraisals, administrative services, etc. Co-financing can be expected, in the years ahead, to remain a significant source of funds for Bank-financed projects. Participants in CIEC recognized the important role of co-financing in providing additional private capital for developing countries and urged its expanded use.

******

Let me now turn to some of the purposes to which the Bank and IDA which are, above all, development institutions, are devoting the resources with which they have been entrusted.

Just a decade ago the Bank adopted its first five-year plan, providing for a considerable expansion and diversification of activities, enabling the Bank to consider more thoroughly the place of particular projects in the development process and to expand its assistance to the poorest and least developed member countries. During the plan period, Bank lending more than doubled, compared with the previous five fiscal years, rising from $6.3 billion to $12.7 billion. At the same time, steps were taken to improve the quality of Bank operations, in the sense of relating the lending program more immediately to borrowers' development objectives. Experience has demonstrated that the kind of infrastructure projects which had traditionally accounted for the bulk of the Bank's financing benefitted much of the population in the borrowing countries only slowly or indirectly, sometimes not at all. By 1973, the Bank had become acutely aware that many millions of persons were neither contributing significantly to economic growth nor sharing equitably in its benefits. Following a critical self examination, the Bank decided to place far greater emphasis on policies and projects which would begin to attack the problems of absolute poverty in the developing countries among its membership by increasing the productivity of the poorest 40% of the population of those countries.

This changed emphasis is reflected in the sectoral composition of the Bank's lending. The share of agriculture and rural development in total lending has greatly increased: it is now almost one-third, just below power and transportation, which are down from their former one-half share. Now concerned to spread the benefits of projects more widely, the Bank is trying to identify target groups of intended beneficiaries and to

improve directly their productivity and raise their level of income. It has not abandoned projects in the traditional sectors, but they are being reoriented: large infrastructure projects frequently include rural feeder roads for electricity or water supply for poor urban communities; financing for industrial development now takes the form of support for small-scale enterprises. Increasingly sub-components from other sectors are incorporated in Bank projects. These are sometimes experimental and modest in size, so that new techniques may be employed and the benefits of a multi-sectoral approach may be tested. Much more attention is being paid to the social aspects of economic growth, including population, employment, income distribution, health, housing, nutrition and impact on the environment. Within the last few years, the Bank made its first loans for a nutrition project (in Brazil), for an industrial research project (in Spain) and for an urban anti-pollution project (in Yugoslavia).

And, I might add, more attention is being paid to the integration of women in development. In a recent address on the population problem, the President of the Bank stressed the importance of enhancing the status of women socially, economically and politically. While his remarks were made in the context of the problem of reducing fertility, they were directed to a broader horizon. He declared that women represent a seriously undervalued potential in the development process, and pointed out that to relegate them exclusively to narrow traditional roles denies society at large of the benefits of that potential, as well as compounding the problem of fertility reduction. The Bank has appointed an Adviser on Women in Development whose responsibility it is to keep under review the

Bank's operational work, particularly project design and implementation, to make sure, at the least, that there is no adverse impact on women and, more positively, that full use is made of their potential in the development process, that their productivity is increased, and that they are assured an equitable share of benefits generated.

Against this background of a reorientation of Bank lending, the Executive Directors of the Bank recently considered a number of policy issues which have implications for the direction of Bank lending. They included a review of progress and experience in rural development, operations in the population sector, and employment creation through the development of small-scale enterprises.

Rural Development

In late 1973, the President of the Bank said that Bank lending to agriculture would, during the fiscal years 1974-78, be more than 40% greater in real terms than during the previous five-year period. Agriculture's share in total Bank and IDA lending, 15% in 1972, reached almost twice that proportion in 1976. In that year, the Bank and IDA committed $1.6 billion to help finance 58 projects in the agricultural sector, 38 of which were focussed on the rural poor. During the fiscal year just ended, another 75 such projects were financed, about three-quarters of the lending being for rural development. It is very tentatively estimated that in the period 1975-77 some 51 million persons will stand to benefit directly from Bank-financed projects in the sector.

A rural development project as conceived by the Bank has four key elements. It reaches and raises the incomes of large numbers of low-income producers. It is financially viable. It is relatively low-cost

so that it can readily be extended to additional areas as more resources become available. And it is comprehensive in scope, to include components from several other sectors such as health, education, electricity, water supply and nutrition. From our limited experience with these comprehensive projects, we have reached two conclusions. First, it is possible to design such projects. Second, to design them and, more important, to implement them, is anything but easy. Moreover, no rural development project can be successfully undertaken unless there is a national commitment to make rural areas productive. There is still much to be learned and more to be tried, but the Bank is satisfied that a promising start has been made. The Bank continues to be an active participant in the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and is represented on three of the six inter-agency country missions reviewing coordination in rural development at the country level.

Small-Scale Enterprise

Given the still rapid rate of population growth, development of the agricultural sector must be complemented by industrialization and urban development. The Bank's experience in the urban sector is even more limited than with rural development. It did not begin to assess the nature and extent of urban poverty systematically until a little over a year ago. Its examination of the small-scale enterprise sub-sector has made plain the importance to both rural and urban development of the creation of employment which is made possible through support of small-scale enterprises.

Such enterprises offer many advantages to developing countries. They usually generate more jobs per unit than larger concerns. There is evidence that they have a greater indirect employment effect. They create more unskilled jobs, which can be filled by the urban and the non-farm rural poor. They foster entrepreneurship, offer opportunities for training and improvement of technical skills, and generate savings. And their significant contribution to rural development is that they can provide an answer to the major problem of the rural economy: under-employment in the slack agricultural season. IFC, in the year just ended, made its first investments intended to contribute directly to the financing of small enterprises, in Kenya and Korea.

Only about $100 million of Bank financing during the five years 1972 to 1976 was explicitly directed to small enterprise development. The Bank expects to give greatly increased emphasis to assistance to these enterprises, channelling its support through intermediaries in recipient countries. These intermediaries will not be confined to traditional development finance companies, but may include commercial banks, investment companies, cooperatives, workers banks or savings and loan institutions. Future Bank operations will be characterized by flexibility and careful preparatory work, and future projects will be carefully monitored, to enable later operations to benefit from their experience. The Bank's approach must be one of practical experimentation for some time to come.

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in ~~12~~ 13 countries, representing about ~~43%~~ 57% of the total project costs. Bank support has principally taken the form of financing of infrastructure, or 'hardware".

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of 1.0 might be reached about 20 years earlier than is projected in their absence. In this, as in other fields, the Bank will work with other agencies, national and multilateral, which are active in the sector.

Evaluation

I have mentioned the Bank's concern to monitor the consequences of its projects in the small-scale enterprise sector. This concern with project results permeates all Bank operations. The Bank has had an operations evaluation system since 1970, to generate independent reports to the Bank's members and to its management on operational results in terms of contributions to development, and to identify ways to improve policies and procedures in the light of experience. It has steadily been strengthening this and other mechanisms for self-evaluation and for reviewing and absorbing the lessons of operational experience. There will in future be yearly reviews of current operational policy and practice in particular sectors, in the light of experience with completed projects in that sector. These reviews will complement a regular semi-annual examination of current operational experience conducted by the Bank's operating staff. But however valuable the evaluation function for the Bank, it would be incomplete if the borrowing countries did not themselves play a role. Projects which the Bank finances are projects of the borrower. More and more, monitoring and evaluation functions are being built into projects themselves. More and more countries are introducing monitoring and evaluation systems applicable to their own sectoral or national investment plans, and the Bank is prepared to assist them to do so.

Conclusion

The Bank has just completed a year in which it committed [over $7] billion for [228] projects in developing countries. Its affiliate, IFC added [over $275] million in equity and loan funds for [36] projects in partnership with the private sector. The Bank saw its membership rise to 129 countries. It borrowed over $4 billion in world capital markets. Initial steps were taken to increase the capital of both the Bank and IFC, and to provide IDA with a sizeable real increase in resources for the next three years.

The Executive Directors of the Bank will shortly be giving thoughtful consideration to the role of the Bank in the next several years. Whatever the conclusion, the World Bank will continue to work in the closest possible trust and confidence with its member countries. That continuous and informal dialogue is the key to the effectiveness of the assistance, financial and non-financial, which the Bank can provide. The Bank accepts many roads to development. Its own approach to development strategy, over-all and within sectors, will continue to change as it adjusts and adapts to lessons learned from its dialogue with governments, from its operational experience and from its research work. And this flexibility, responsiveness and openness to innovation will continue to be reflected in the policy advice offered to its members and in its selection of projects appropriate to their priority needs.

June 24

cc: DrKK
GBB
hma

WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: See list below

DATE: June 17, 1977

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay

SUBJECT: Bank Speech to ECOSOC, Geneva, July 11

1. Attached, the draft of the speech which Mrs. Boskey will deliver. It is probably too long by a fifth. Could you check - or have checked - pages 12 and let me know whether you have comments or suggestions for change. You will see there is nothing really new in the text.

2. I would appreciate your answer and, if possible, clearance by June 24.

To: Mr. S. J. Burki
Mr. D. L. Gordon
Mr. R. A. Hornstein
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam ✓
Mr. S. Kapur (OED)
Mr. J. Merriam
Mr. F. Vibert

Encl.

LPChatenay/ef

DRAFT
June 13, 1977

STATEMENT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OF THE UNITED NATIONS

July 11, 1977

I am privileged and pleased to represent the World Bank at this 63rd Session of the Economic and Social Council and to address the Council, on behalf of the President of the Bank, during this general debate on the world economic and social situation.

At the summer session of the Council in the Ivory Coast last year, the statement of the Bank's representative focussed on Bank operations in Africa. On this occasion, I shall report to the Council on some broader aspects of the Bank's operations, with some indication of what may lie ahead.

As the institutions of the Bank Group, including the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, are financial organizations, it seems appropriate to refer first to the flow of resources.

Resource Flows

The flow of resources has always been a particular concern of the Bank, and the President of the Bank has frequently addressed this issue. He has pointed out that the external assistance needed by the poorest nations over the past few years to achieve reasonable rates of growth, and to move toward meeting the basic human needs of their populations, has been within the ability of the wealthy world to supply. And it would have been supplied had all of those nations, not merely a few, met the 0.7 of GNP target set in 1970 for official development assistance. The middle-income developing countries -- those with per capita income of

about $200 (in 1975 dollars) -- currently receive over half the total of official development assistance. On a per capita basis, the distribution of concessional finance is about 60% higher in the middle-income countries than in the poorest nations. If existing official development assistance were at least distributed equally on a per capita basis between these two groups of countries, it would mean an additional $1.5 billion a year for the poorest countries. The loss to the middle-income countries of such an adjustment could be offset by broader trade concessions and greater access to non-governmental sources of capital.

IDA is one of the principal instruments for channeling concessionary resources to the poorest countries. During the past few years it has been the Bank policy to increase the share of these countries in the allocation of IDA funds. They have for several years been receiving over 90% of all IDA commitments.

In March of this year, after 18 months of complex and difficult negotiations, governments of 26 countries approved the Fifth Replenishment of IDA. Subject to legislative approval, IDA will be provided with commitment authority totalling $7.6 billion for the three-year period beginning July 1, 1977. Three of the 26 governments participating in the Replenishment are contributing to IDA for the first time: the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. A special contribution was made by Kuwait.

This was the largest negotiation of its kind ever undertaken to establish the largest assistance fund in the world. The level of the Fifth Replenishment represents a substantial increase in real as well as in absolute terms over the level of the Fourth Replenishment, a significant

increase in highly concessional flows at a time of economic difficulty for many countries. It reflects the determination of donor countries, both traditional and new, to give priority to the problems of the poorest nations. We shall be reporting formally to this Session of the Council on the completion of the negotiations, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3387.

It was expected, as has proved to be the case, that resources available to IDA under the Fourth Replenishment would be fully committed by June 30, 1977, well before Fifth Replenishment participants could complete the necessary legislative action. Most of the contributors, therefore, collectively undertook to make advance contributions to provide IDA with commitment authority during the current fiscal year. These "bridging" arrangements will not become effective until contributions aggregate $1.2 billion. By the end of June, IDA had received notification of a total of $_____.

The recent Conference on International Economic Cooperation also added potentially to resources available to IDA. Some members of the Group of 8 announced their intention to channel through IDA all or part of their shares in the $1 billion "Special Action" program for the least developed countries which the Conference adopted. These include the entire $385 million pledged by the European Economic Commission, and a portion of the contributions of Australia and Canada.

[The resources available to IFC are also to be enlarged. The IFC Board of Governors has just authorized a $480 million increase in members' subscriptions.]

I turn now to the Bank itself. The Bank's Articles place a limit on its outstanding loans: they may not exceed the sum of its subscribed capital and reserves. In anticipation of reaching the legal limit before long, action looking toward a capital increase was initiated in 1976. The Bank's Board of Governors has now approved a selective increase of $8.3 billion in the Bank's subscribed capital, which will permit Bank lending at about the $5.8 million level per annum for the indefinite future. Governments have indicated in various fora, such as the recent meeting of the heads of seven industrialized countries and the EEC in London, and in the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, that a further increase in the resources of the Bank would be desirable, to permit its lending to rise in real terms. Discussions on this matter among the Bank's Executive Directors have begun, and the Directors have agreed that their negotiations should be concluded by the end of the fiscal year 1978. Meantime, they also agreed that the Bank's management might assume for planning purposes a level of lending of $6.1 billion for fiscal year 1978 and of $6.8 billion for 1979, subject to their review at the start of each of those years.

The Bank has successfully completed its world-wide borrowing program for the 1977 fiscal year, during which it sold obligations totalling the equivalent of $4.1 billion. This was the highest principal amount of World Bank bonds to be sold in any one fiscal year. The proceeds will be used in the general operations of the Bank.

But even at the levels noted above, Bank and IDA resources represent a fraction only of the financing required to meet development needs adequately. That is why the Bank has assiduously, and with considerable

success, sought to bring investment from other sources together with its funds. National aid agencies, international and regional financial institutions, export credit agencies, and some private sources of financing have joined the Bank in supporting development projects.

This co-financing is advantageous for all parties. It adds to the external financing for a given project. It may bring the borrowing country into contact with new sources of funds and thereby reduces its dependence on any single source. The co-financiers may benefit from the Bank's experience and expertise in identifying, appraising and supervising development projects, and their special knowledge is made available to the Bank. And finally, co-financing enables the Bank to stretch its resources over a greater number of projects and into more sectors than would otherwise be possible.

Co-financing has thus become an important technique for increasing the flow of capital to the developing countries. To take Africa as an example, project co-financing in Eastern Africa doubled from fiscal year 1976 to fiscal year 1977, adding more than 50% to the total value of Bank and IDA lending. Last year, $300 million of co-financing was committed for 20 projects. The largest single source was the European Development Fund/European Investment Bank, which provided about $100 million of Lomé Convention resources, mainly in the form of grants. Other co-financiers included not only traditional sources but some relative newcomers. About the same amount of co-financing funds was committed in Western Africa, for about half as many projects. The $308 million provided was about twice the amount of Bank and IDA resources for those projects.

In the fiscal year just ended, the Islamic Development Bank became a co-financier with the World Bank for the first time. The Government of Canada agreed to make available funds amounting initially to Canadian $35 million for joint financing of mutually agreed projects, the funds to be administered by the Bank and to be lent on the same highly concessional terms as apply to IDA credits.

In recent years, export credits have provided an important source of co-financing, under arrangements in which the borrower deals directly with the export credit agencies to obtain the best possible price and terms. The Bank offers technical assistance to inexperienced borrowers who wish to explore this type of financing. It has already proved successful in some of the larger countries of Latin America. The Bank believes it could be replicated elsewhere.

Since 1975, the Bank has also pursued a program to stimulate private participation in its operations. The banking community has expressed interest in this type of co-financing and it seems likely to grow.

The Bank is ready to assist potential co-lenders in any reasonable way -- through consultations, exchange of information, efforts to identify projects of mutual interest, joint appraisals, administrative services, etc. Co-financing can be expected, in the years ahead, to remain a significant source of funds for Bank-financed projects. Participants in CIEC recognized the important role of co-financing in providing additional private capital for developing countries and urged its expanded use.

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Let me now turn to some of the purposes to which the Bank and IDA which are, above all, development institutions, are devoting the resources with which they have been entrusted.

Just a decade ago the Bank adopted its first five-year plan, providing for a considerable expansion and diversification of activities, enabling the Bank to consider more thoroughly the place of particular projects in the development process and to expand its assistance to the poorest and least developed member countries. During the plan period, Bank lending more than doubled, compared with the previous five fiscal years, rising from $6.3 billion to $12.7 billion. At the same time, steps were taken to improve the quality of Bank operations, in the sense of relating the lending program more immediately to borrowers' development objectives. Experience has demonstrated that the kind of infrastructure projects which had traditionally accounted for the bulk of the Bank's financing benefitted much of the population in the borrowing countries only slowly or indirectly, sometimes not at all. By 1973, the Bank had become acutely aware that many millions of persons were neither contributing significantly to economic growth nor sharing equitably in its benefits. Following a critical self examination, the Bank decided to place far greater emphasis on policies and projects which would begin to attack the problems of absolute poverty in the developing countries among its membership by increasing the productivity of the poorest 40% of the population of those countries.

This changed emphasis is reflected in the sectoral composition of the Bank's lending. The share of agriculture and rural development in total lending has greatly increased: it is now almost one-third, just below power and transportation, which are down from their former one-half share. Now concerned to spread the benefits of projects more widely, the Bank is trying to identify target groups of intended beneficiaries and to

improve directly their productivity and raise their level of income. It has not abandoned projects in the traditional sectors, but they are being reoriented: large infrastructure projects frequently include rural feeder roads for electricity or water supply for poor urban communities; financing for industrial development now takes the form of support for small-scale enterprises. Increasingly sub-components from other sectors are incorporated in Bank projects. These are sometimes experimental and modest in size, so that new techniques may be employed and the benefits of a multi-sectoral approach may be tested. Much more attention is being paid to the social aspects of economic growth, including population, employment, income distribution, health, housing, nutrition and impact on the environment. Within the last few years, the Bank made its first loans for a nutrition project (in Brazil), for an industrial research project (in Spain) and for an urban anti-pollution project (in Yugoslavia).

And, I might add, more attention is being paid to the integration of women in development. In a recent address on the population problem, the President of the Bank stressed the importance of enhancing the status of women socially, economically and politically. While his remarks were made in the context of the problem of reducing fertility, they were directed to a broader horizon. He declared that women represent a seriously undervalued potential in the development process, and pointed out that to relegate them exclusively to narrow traditional roles denies society at large of the benefits of that potential, as well as compounding the problem of fertility reduction. The Bank has appointed an Adviser on Women in Development whose responsibility it is to keep under review the

Bank's operational work, particularly project design and implementation, to make sure, at the least, that there is no adverse impact on women and, more positively, that full use is made of their potential in the development process, that their productivity is increased, and that they are assured an equitable share of benefits generated.

Against this background of a reorientation of Bank lending, the Executive Directors of the Bank recently considered a number of policy issues which have implications for the direction of Bank lending. They included a review of progress and experience in rural development, operations in the population sector, and employment creation through the development of small-scale enterprises.

Rural Development

In late 1973, the President of the Bank said that Bank lending to agriculture would, during the fiscal years 1974-78, be more than 40% greater in real terms than during the previous five-year period. Agriculture's share in total Bank and IDA lending, 15% in 1972, reached almost twice that proportion in 1976. In that year, the Bank and IDA committed $1.6 billion to help finance 58 projects in the agricultural sector, 38 of which were focussed on the rural poor. During the fiscal year just ended, another 75 such projects were financed, about three-quarters of the lending being for rural development. It is very tentatively estimated that in the period 1975-77 some 51 million persons will stand to benefit directly from Bank-financed projects in the sector.

A rural development project as conceived by the Bank has four key elements. It reaches and raises the incomes of large numbers of low-income producers. It is financially viable. It is relatively low-cost

so that it can readily be extended to additional areas as more resources become available. And it is comprehensive in scope, to include components from several other sectors such as health, education, electricity, water supply and nutrition. From our limited experience with these comprehensive projects, we have reached two conclusions. First, it is possible to design such projects. Second, to design them and, more important, to implement them, is anything but easy. Moreover, no rural development project can be successfully undertaken unless there is a national commitment to make rural areas productive. There is still much to be learned and more to be tried, but the Bank is satisfied that a promising start has been made. The Bank continues to be an active participant in the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and is represented on three of the six inter-agency country missions reviewing coordination in rural development at the country level.

Small-Scale Enterprise

Given the still rapid rate of population growth, development of the agricultural sector must be complemented by industrialization and urban development. The Bank's experience in the urban sector is even more limited than with rural development. It did not begin to assess the nature and extent of urban poverty systematically until a little over a year ago. Its examination of the small-scale enterprise sub-sector has made plain the importance to both rural and urban development of the creation of employment which is made possible through support of small-scale enterprises.

Such enterprises offer many advantages to developing countries. They usually generate more jobs per unit than larger concerns. There is evidence that they have a greater indirect employment effect. They create more unskilled jobs, which can be filled by the urban and the non-farm rural poor. They foster entrepreneurship, offer opportunities for training and improvement of technical skills, and generate savings. And their significant contribution to rural development is that they can provide an answer to the major problem of the rural economy: under-employment in the slack agricultural season. IFC, in the year just ended, made its first investments intended to contribute directly to the financing of small enterprises, in Kenya and Korea.

Only about $100 million of Bank financing during the five years 1972 to 1976 was explicitly directed to small enterprise development. The Bank expects to give greatly increased emphasis to assistance to these enterprises, channelling its support through intermediaries in recipient countries. These intermediaries will not be confined to traditional development finance companies, but may include commercial banks, investment companies, cooperatives, workers banks or savings and loan institutions. Future Bank operations will be characterized by flexibility and careful preparatory work, and future projects will be carefully monitored, to enable later operations to benefit from their experience. The Bank's approach must be one of practical experimentation for some time to come.

Population

In the six years in which it has been lending for population, the Bank has committed a total of about $125 million for 12 population projects

in 12 countries, representing about 45% of the total project costs. Bank support has principally taken the form of financing of infrastructure, or "hardware".

In 1976, the Bank appointed an External Advisory Panel to review its performance and to suggest what it might do to increase the effectiveness of its work in this field. Against the background of evidence that fertility may have started to decline generally in the developing countries, the Advisory Panel recommended that the Bank should address greater efforts to the demand side of the fertility equation. That is, it should pay greater attention to factors that influence fertility demand at the family level, in contrast to facilitating supply through provision of "hardware" components. And it should make governments more aware of the social cost of higher fertility.

The Panel also recommended that the Bank make more of the comparative advantage offered by its general development activities, using these as a vehicle to spread its concern about population growth. Consistent with these recommendations, population components are being included in a number of urban, rural development and education projects; health components of projects may make provision for family planning. Economic analyses are to include better coverage of population matters. An internal research program is to be drawn up. I have already mentioned the address of the President of the Bank, which dealt with possible measures which governments could take to reduce fertility and to accelerate current rates of reduction, so that a net reproduction rate

of 1.0 might be reached about 20 years earlier than is projected in their absence. In this, as in other fields, the Bank will work with other agencies, national and multilateral, which are active in the sector.

Evaluation

I have mentioned the Bank's concern to monitor the consequences of its projects in the small-scale enterprise sector. This concern with project results permeates all Bank operations. The Bank has had an operations evaluation system since 1970, to generate independent reports to the Bank's members and to its management on operational results in terms of contributions to development, and to identify ways to improve policies and procedures in the light of experience. It has steadily been strengthening this and other mechanisms for self-evaluation and for reviewing and absorbing the lessons of operational experience. There will in future be yearly reviews of current operational policy and practice in particular sectors, in the light of experience with completed projects in that sector. These reviews will complement a regular semi-annual examination of current operational experience conducted by the Bank's operating staff. But however valuable the evaluation function for the Bank, it would be incomplete if the borrowing countries did not themselves play a role. Projects which the Bank finances are projects of the borrower. More and more, monitoring and evaluation functions are being built into projects themselves. More and more countries are introducing monitoring and evaluation systems applicable to their own sectoral or national investment plans, and the Bank is prepared to assist them to do so.

Conclusion

The Bank has just completed a year in which it committed [over $7] billion for [228] projects in developing countries. Its affiliate, IFC added [over $275] million in equity and loan funds for [36] projects in partnership with the private sector. The Bank saw its membership rise to 129 countries. It borrowed over $4 billion in world capital markets. Initial steps were taken to increase the capital of both the Bank and IFC, and to provide IDA with a sizeable real increase in resources for the next three years.

The Executive Directors of the Bank will shortly be giving thoughtful consideration to the role of the Bank in the next several years. Whatever the conclusion, the World Bank will continue to work in the closest possible trust and confidence with its member countries. That continuous and informal dialogue is the key to the effectiveness of the assistance, financial and non-financial, which the Bank can provide. The Bank accepts many roads to development. Its own approach to development strategy, over-all and within sectors, will continue to change as it adjusts and adapts to lessons learned from its dialogue with governments, from its operational experience and from its research work. And this flexibility, responsiveness and openness to innovation will continue to be reflected in the policy advice offered to its members and in its selection of projects appropriate to their priority needs.

Received in PNP
Date APR 2

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: SO 325 (14)

20 April 1977

Dear Mr. Kang,

Thank you for your letter of 16 March with your comments on the concise report on activities of the bodies of the United Nations system working in the field of population.

We have revised the document and have taken your comments into consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Léon Tabah
Director
Population Division

Mr. I. H. Kang
Population Projects Department
The World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

INCOMING TELEX

DISTRIBUTION

Population Dept.
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Helmers

1977 MAR 11 AM 3:22

Noted Thorn 3/11

To see. I have asked IHK to deal with this & to liaise with DIO as needed. He knows her. JL 11 Mar 77

UNIDO VIENNA 58 11/3 1233 =

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

USA =

6918 NO.10 FOR KANAGARATNAM COPY GORDON. UNIDOS PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER MRS TCHEKNAVORIAN-SENBAUER VISITING PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS HER PROJECTS. SHE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE MEETING YOU IF CONVENIENT BETWEEN 21 AND 23 MARCH AND WILL TELEPHONE YOU IN WASHINGTON REGARDS

BASAK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

INVESTMENT CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME OFFICE

UNIDO VIENNA +

Not here

MRS T-S IHK VISITED 3/23

COL 6918 NO.10 21 23 +

X

BASAK
UNIDO
VIENNA
AUSTRIA

MARCH 11, 1977

5436

LT

REUR 6918 NO. 10 MRS TCHEKNAVORIAN-SENBAUER VISIT, REGRET EYE WILL BE AWAY ON OPERATIONAL MISSION. MR. KANG WHOM MRS. TCHEKNAVORIAN-SENBAUER KNOWS LOOKS FORWARD TO WELCOMING HER BETWEEN MARCH 21 AND 23 AND WILL LOOK AFTER HER VISIT TO BANK. HIS TEL NUMBER IS 477-5436. REGARDS

KANAGARATNAM
INTBAFRAD

K. Kanagaratnam

Population Projects

IHKang/cmk

cc: Mr. Gordon

SS

INCOMING TELEX

DISTRIBUTION

Population Dept.
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Helmers

1977 MAR 11 AM 9:22

Kang / bi file
Pl deal with this
and liaise with DW.
Staff likely to be
concerned.
L
11. Mar 77

cc: HWM

UNIDO VIENNA 58 11/3 1233 =

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

USA =

6918 NO.10 FOR KANAGARATNAM COPY GORDON. UNIDOS PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER MRS TCHEKNAVORIAN-SENBAUER VISITING PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS HER PROJECTS. SHE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE MEETING YOU IF CONVENIENT BETWEEN 21 AND 23 MARCH AND WILL TELEPHONE YOU IN WASHINGTON REGARDS

Dr. KK not here

BASAK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

INVESTMENT CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME OFFICE

UNIDO VIENNA +

COL 6918 NO.10 21 23 +

January 14, 1977

Mr. Riad Tabbarah
United Nations
Economic Commission for Western Asia
Population Division
P.O. Box 35099
Amman, Jordan

Dear Riad,

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of the demographic socio-economic data sheets containing recent information on the countries of ECWA. We certainly can use this information in our operations and appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Season's greetings, and hope to see you soon.

Sincerely yours,

I. H. Kang
Population Projects Department

cc: M.N. Maraviglia (w/attachment)

IHKang/cmk

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. K. Kanagaratnam

DATE: November 1, 1976

FROM: George B. Baldwin GBB

UN Gen.

SUBJECT: U.N. Study, The Future of the World Economy

1. This is bound to be an influential study, since it amounts to a rebuttal of the Club of Rome's Limits to Growth study and was directed by the distinguished economist, Prof. Wassily Leontief, a Nobel Laureate. The validity of the study's general findings will be evaluated elsewhere in the Bank; this note is concerned only with the study's treatment of population..

2. The study's main conclusion is that it will be technically possible to achieve the principal U.N. development goals by the year 2000 -- i.e., substantially higher per capita incomes in developing countries, a reduction in international income differentials, improving food supplies, no deterioration of present environmental standards (in terms of physical pollution), and no intolerable pressure on world petroleum or other mineral supplies. The study is a modeling exercise to see if these goals are in fact consistent, given what we know about world population trends and world resources -- and the answer is, "Yes, the world can achieve these goals if it is willing to do what will be necessary." These requirements involve far-reaching changes in internal policies and institutions, and the adoption of the general goals contained in the proposals for a New World Economic Order. The study is saying, in effect, "If you want to achieve the targets used in the model -- which correspond roughly to stated U.N. goals -- then everyone will have to make some far-reaching political changes. But if these changes are made, there is no technical economic reason why these goals cannot be attained."

3. The rather optimistic conclusions of the study may appear to downgrade the importance of controlling world population growth, which is not discussed explicitly anywhere in the study. Such a conclusion would be quite wrong: the study reaches its optimistic findings only by assuming the "low" variant of the U.N.'s three population projections (high, medium, and low). This "low" variant gives a year 2000 world population of 5.84 billion. The model was also run using the medium and high population projections -- showing, of course, very different results (just how different is not apparent from the published study). Thus the study does not challenge the basic conviction most of us in the population field have held: if governments want to improve human welfare, they will be able to do it much faster if population growth slows.

4. To me, the most arresting "population" finding of the study is its conclusion that world resources will permit substantial improvements in per capita incomes even if world population increases 50 or 100% over the next generation. Many in the "population community" operate on much less optimistic assumptions -- as did the authors of Limits to Growth.

cc:	Mr. Baum	Mr. Karaosmanoglu	Mr. P. Hasan
	Mr. Chenery	Mr. G. Ohlin	Mr. Gilmartin
	Mr. van der Tak	Mr. T. King	Mr. V. Dubey
	Mr. Avramovic	Mr. Hablutzel	Mr. J. Holsen
	Mr. Haq	Mr. de Azcarate	PNP Staff

GBBaldwin/jim

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

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cc: Mr. Baum
Mr. Chenery
Mr. van der Tak
Mr. Avramovic
Mr. Haq
Mr. Karaosmanoglu
Mr. G. Ohlin
Mr. T. King
Mr. Hablutzel
Mr. de Azcarate
Mr. P. Hasan
Mr. Gilmartin
Mr. V. Dubey
Mr. J. Holsen
PNP Staff
Dept. File (UN General)

GBBaldwin/jim

SHK/hi file
UN Gen

UNICEF - Conf. - Infancy
Youth & Family '72

Population Commission
3rd Special Session

Seminar - UNFPA Delivery System
July '72

UNFPA IACC '70-'72

UN Population Commission
15th Session, Nov.'69

Pop. Commission
17th Session
Oct. 29 - Nov.9, 1973
Supplement #3

Population Commission
18th Session
Feb. 18-28 1975
Suppl. #6

UN Economic & Social Council
3rd Special Session
NY March 4-15, 1974
on World Pop. Conference '74

UN Pop. Commission
2nd Special Session
March '73

UN Pop. Commission
1st Special Session
Aug. '72

ECAFE - 2nd Asian Pop. Conf.

UN - ACC Sub-Com. of Pop.
'73-'74

Pop. Commission
17th Session Oct. - Nov. '73

UN - ACC Subcommittee on Population
7th Session March '73

UN Pop. Commission Report on the
17th Session Oct. 29-Nov. 9, '73
Suppl. #3

Lina Domingo
June 23, 1976

UN Advisory Committee of
Experts on the World
Pop. Plan of Action

UN Pop. Commission
16th Session, Nov.'71

UN - ACC Subcommittee on
Pop. 1st-5th Sessions
'69-'71

UN - ACC Subcommittee on
Pop. 6th Session March '72

UNECAFE Role of Surveys &
Studies for FPP Mgt. &
Dev. Bangkok Feb. '74

UNICEF Executive Board Meeting
'72 - '73

UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative
Committee Oct '72-Aug.'74

To: Philip Mitchell Research Files

I am sending the above-listed documents to you for safekeeping in Research Files. These are complete proceedings of the UN conferences which our staff members attended. Should you, in the future, plan to dispose of them in accordance with existing regulations of Research Files, please inform either Dr. Kanagaratnam or me, prior to their disposal.

Thanks.

Lina V. Domingo
Lina V. Domingo
June 23, 1976

UnGen

SecM75-722

FROM: The President

October 15, 1975

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration : A Status Report*

Introduction

1. During its consideration on January 29, 1974 of the sector program paper on the Non-Fuel Mineral Industry (R73-258), the Executive Directors requested the staff to assist the United Nations in forming a Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, which had been formally created by a U.N. General Assembly Resolution on December 17, 1973. The U.N. Resolution specifically called for Bank participation in the preparatory process. In making their request, the Directors had in mind particularly the non-fuel minerals component of the Fund, since non-fuel minerals was the subject under consideration in their January discussion.1/ At the meeting, I indicated that, if and when the Fund were to become operational, I would bring the matter back to the Executive Directors for discussion of the Fund's proposed activities and for consideration of possible Bank association with it. Although the Fund is still at a very early stage and operating on a limited scale, I have thought it useful to report on developments to date.

2. Since early 1974 Bank staff have been working with the UNDP and other U.N. staff in an informal Working Group on the principles and policies on which such a Fund would be based and have advised on legal matters connected with

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1/ Non-fuel minerals plus coal are in fact the only type of natural resource being covered initially by the Fund.

*Questions on this document may be addressed to Mr. Kalmanoff (extension 5573).

Distribution

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
Senior Vice President, Operations
Executive Vice President and Vice President, IFC
President's Council
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and IFC

Fund operations. An initial operational proposal was provisionally approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its June 1974 session. Under its terms, and pending final approval, the UNDP Administrator, to whom administration of the Fund had been entrusted by the Assembly Resolution for the first four years, was to undertake specific project negotiations with host countries on the basis of the provisional procedures. Also, all members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies were invited by the UNDP Governing Council to announce voluntary contributions to the Fund.

3. The UNDP Governing Council continued discussions of the Fund at its session in January 1975 but agreement on certain operating provisions could not be reached. These concerned primarily the basis of computation of the replenishment contributions to the Fund by beneficiary Governments for successful explorations to enable it to revolve, and whether there should be a ceiling on such contributions. In an attempt to resolve these questions, the UNDP Administrator convened a group of mining experts from both developing and developed countries in April 1975 to review the proposed operational policies and procedures, as well as the draft model form of a Project Agreement covering mutual obligations of the Fund and Governments, which had been prepared with the assistance of the Bank's Legal Department.

4. At its meeting in June 1975 the UNDP Governing Council approved the operational procedures of the Fund and introduced a number of changes in the model Project Agreement.1/ The procedures and arrangements, which of course remain to be tested in practice, appear to be well-balanced.

Basic Provisions of Fund

5. The Revolving Fund will, initially at least, accept only projects to explore for solid minerals. Although the Fund is permitted, in principle, to finance exploration of ground-water, geothermal steam, oil or natural gas, these natural resources are being left for possible later inclusion if and when funds permit. Assistance for broad geological surveys, and training or institution-building as such are not to be provided by the Fund, but will continue to be available under regular UNDP programs. Project operations are to be conducted in phases, permitting modification or discontinuation as justified by results. Project Agreements will stipulate such authority for the Fund.

6. Where exploration financed by the Fund results in the discovery of ore bodies, the country concerned will be obligated to pay the Fund a replenishment contribution of 2% of the value of minerals produced annually from these ore bodies, subject to limitations indicated in paragraphs 7 and 8 below. The determination of value on which the replenishment contribution is based will be the price of the mineral when it first reaches a marketable stage. Thus for some minerals, such as coal or phosphate rock, the price will be determined ex-mine. For other minerals which are usually processed to some degree near the mine, such as lead, copper, and nickel, the value will be ex-concentrator. Minerals produced as a by-product in a smelting operation will be valued at that point, and for a few, principally precious minerals such as gold, silver and platinum, the value will normally be ex-refinery.

1/ The model Project Agreement and a UNDP document outlining the procedures are available on request from the Bank's Legal and Industrial Projects Departments.

7. The replenishment contributions will be payable for a period of 15 years from the start of commercial production. Modifications of the 2% annual rate for the 15-year period may be agreed to by the Fund and the Government concerned when the rate adversely affects a project. Project Agreements are to be effective for a period of 30 years to allow time for actual production to develop. Replenishment contributions are not intended to be repayment of loans, but rather to permit the Fund to revolve.

8. The question of whether there should be a ceiling on replenishment contributions was difficult to resolve. Several countries among the potential recipients of Fund assistance had argued strongly for a low ceiling on replenishments, perhaps two or three times the amount which the recipient had received from the Fund. Others, feeling it essential for the Fund to revolve and therefore eventually to become financially independent of future contributions, argued against any limitation on repayment except a limitation in time. The group of experts convened in April 1975 recommended that a ceiling be imposed but that it should be set at a level consistent with the attainment of revolving status by the Fund. The opinion of the expert group was that the ceiling would have to be set at a multiple of exploration costs of not less than 15, at constant prices, and probably at not less than 25 if inflation were to be taken into account. The UNDP Governing Council decided that if in any specific case the payments made approached a level of 15 times the Fund's original exploration costs at constant prices (for which an index formula will have to be developed), the Government concerned shall be able to propose a ceiling to the Fund, and the Governing Council will have to decide whether it agrees. Where exploration is unsuccessful or does not result in commercial production within the 30-year period, no payments will have to be made to the Fund. Thus the Fund will be replenished out of its successful discoveries.

9. A relatively high percentage of exploration failures is typical of the mining industry in general, and the extent to which the Fund revolves will be determined by the success of its management in including sufficient projects with high potential and development impact to offset the inevitable losses from the probable high percentage of explorations which do not result in commercial production. Reconciliation of the potentially conflicting objectives of (a) Fund replenishment and (b) development through greater risk-taking will present a major challenge to the management of the Fund. It is difficult to determine when the Fund might reach revolving status, which depends also on the timing and amounts of funds to be revolved, i.e. on when and at what level its annual exploration expenditures are expected to stabilize. Studies made under U.N. auspices have estimated that there is a reasonable degree of probability that the Fund would reach revolving status within a period of about 25 years.

10. Under the arrangements approved by the UNDP Governing Council, feasibility studies would not be included in exploration projects carried out by the Fund since it was believed they would involve expenditures of a magnitude going beyond the Fund's financial capacity; in cases where Governments specifically requested the Fund to carry out feasibility studies, special arrangements for reimbursing the Fund for the costs incurred would have to be made with these Governments. Addressing itself to this point during its consideration of the UNDP Governing Council's report, the U.N. Economic and Social Council in July 1975 requested the Governing Council to reconsider the level of contributions to the Fund in order to allow the Fund to include feasibility studies. The UNDP had previously estimated that the Fund could start a program of some 10 projects, with new projects coming in at a rate of 15 to 20 per year, if contributions totalled about $7 million for the first two years combined, rising to about $18 million for the third and fourth years combined. Annual expenditures might

stabilize in the seventh or eighth year at a level of about $12 million for a program involving some 20 new projects per year. Replenishment contributions would gradually reduce from this level the net annual financing required for the Fund, but it would take a considerable number of years before the Fund could begin to revolve. The extent to which addition of feasiblity studies could raise the Fund's resource requirements depends upon the types and range of studies to be included.

Current Status of Fund and Contributions

11. In the spring of 1975 the UNDP named Mr. Hiroshi Sakurai as Director of the Fund. This appointment was confirmed by the UNDP Governing Council at its June 1975 session. Mr. Sakurai was previously employed by Mitsubishi Metal Corporation of Japan, principally in the field of metallurgy. Operational support has thus far been provided largely by the staff of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport (formerly the Resources and Transport Division) of the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which has a number of well-qualified mining engineers and geologists. The Fund has also obtained assistance from the administrative staff of the UNDP. Staffing plans for the Fund itself have not yet been decided.

12. Following contacts by UNDP staff with member governments to ascertain the expected level of contributions to the Fund, about US$5.35 million equivalent has been formally granted to date, of which US$5 million is from Japan and US$0.35 million from the Netherlands. Until recently, Mr. Sakurai and UNDP personnel concerned with the Fund were not optimistic about the chances of obtaining contributions in the near future from other countries. Several countries had indicated that they would like to see actual projects under way before making a decision on financial support, and others were not taking a position due to the economic recession. However, on September 1, 1975, the U.S. Government announced to the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly that "the United States will contribute to, and actively support, the new United Nations revolving fund for natural resources. This fund will encourage the worldwide exploration and exploitation of minerals, and thus promote one of the most promising endeavors of economic development." It has been suggested that the U.S. contribution might approximate $5 million in 1977. In view of the U.S. announcement, it is hoped that other countries will now reassess their positions and join the U.S. in contributing to the Fund.

13. Technical staff of the Fund have visited a number of developing countries to review specific proposals put forward by member countries. Two projects for financing - base metal exploration in Sudan with first-phase expenditures of about $125,000 up to a maximum for the whole project of about $450,000; and exploration for copper, tin, tungsten, lead and zinc in Bolivia at an estimated first-phase cost of $750,000 up to a maximum for the whole project of $3 million - were approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1975. All projects are subject to such approval. A number of other proposals (19) have been submitted to the Fund and several are currently being analyzed. The Fund hopes to be in a position to present at least one or two new proposals to the Council in January 1976. Nevertheless, it has proven difficult to obtain sufficient projects at this time as a fair portion of the projects proposed by the various Governments do not appear to have real potential. Efforts are therefore being made to improve the project pipeline through more visits by technical personnel to countries with potential projects.

14. The procedures approved by the Governing Council provide that the Director will be assisted by an advisory Joint Operations Group (JOG), composed of representatives

of the UNDP, U.N., and the World Bank. The first meeting of JOG, whose principal purpose is to review proposals and advise on all major project decisions, took place in August 1975.

Conclusion

15. Until recently the Fund seemed constrained by the narrow base of its financial resources. This problem may have been overcome by the U.S. announcement of its support, which it is hoped will influence other potential donors. The goal of $7 million for the first two years combined, which assumes that feasibility studies are not to be included, may be within reach. The other problem is to obtain sufficient projects with good potential. The management of the Fund is fully aware of this problem and, aided by the staff of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport of the U.N., is taking steps to overcome it. The Fund's ultimate ability to revolve and be self-sustaining financially will depend on the availability of suitable exploration projects and its ability to select the most promising of these for financing. Given the long delay between initial finding of ore deposits and the commencement of commercial production (typically not less than 5 years and usually somewhat longer), it will be some time before the prospect of the Fund's revolving can be judged.

16. In view of the interest and actual and potential contributions of governments (so far primarily of industrialized countries) to the Fund as a means of stimulating mineral production in developing countries, there appears to be no need to consider a financial contribution from the Bank Group. However, Bank staff are continuing to cooperate with the Fund. Through participation in the Joint Operations Group, the staff will review new proposals and advise on the selection and implementation of exploration projects. Our legal staff will continue to review aspects of specific proposals and assist in the negotiation of project agreements. Projects for mineral development suitable for Bank Group financing could of course result from the Fund's activities.

Robert S. McNamara
President

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

UN General

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director, PNP

DATE: March 14, 1974

FROM: I. Z. Husain, PNP

SUBJECT: Meeting of the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Economic Development, February 25 - March 1, 1974 - Back-to-Office Report

1. According to the terms of reference dated February 22, 1974, I attended the meetings of the International Forum on the Role of Women in Population and Economic Development from February 27 to March 1. The meetings were held at Airlie House, Virginia from February 27 to 28 and at UN Headquarters, New York on March 1.

Objective

2. The Forum was organized as a part of World Population Year activities to discuss ways of increasing the effective participation of women in national and international development, focussing particularly on population questions, the status of women and the integration of women into the total development effort.

Organization

3. The United Nations Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in cooperation with Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Agency for International Development were responsible for organizing the Forum. International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Crisis Committee and the Airlie Foundation were also associated in this effort.

Participation

4. The Forum had representatives from some 115 countries including socialist bloc countries like Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Romania, USSR, Yugoslavia and Poland. All but eight or ten participants were women mainly government ministers, members of parliament, high government officials, members of judiciary and those having national prominence in the field. Some specialized agencies of the UN system represented at the Forum meetings were United Nations Childrens Fund, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Fund for Population Activities, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development besides the Regional Economic Commissions. (List of participants is attached.)

Discussions

5. The major focus of the discussion was on:

a. Revision of the draft of the UN World Population Plan of Action as it was felt that "While the draft plan refers by implication to the status and role of women in population dynamics, it does

not adequately and explicitly recognize that relationship nor propose actions to improve the condition of women as part of an approach to solution of population problems." In this connection several working groups were formed to make specific recommendations for the revision of the draft plan of action (copy enclosed).

b. The ways and means of mobilization of public opinion and support for the full integration of women in the development effort as key factors in achieving desired goals and policies in population and economic development. Presentations by Mr. J. N. Stycos and Miss H. Pietila were the major contributions as there was little time for discussions on the subject.

Recommendations

6. The detailed draft recommendations of the Forum are attached herewith. The draft is likely to change substantially in the light of discussions on it on the last day of the meetings. Some of the important recommendations not included explicitly in the draft are given below:

a. The development policies should recognize the situation and role of women as crucial determinants of population trends. The target of policies for improving the status of women should particularly aim at improving the conditions of rural women through the use of local institutions and local leadership.

b. It is important that sex and family life education be included in the school curricula but because of high dropout rate from school in some parts of the world out-of-school education should be encouraged.

c. A clear distinction be made between family planning, population control and birth control. It was emphasized that many countries would accept the population planning program if it is clearly defined and properly put in the development context including pronatalist measures if required.

d. A group be formed at the international level for coordinating the efforts of national governments for raising the status of women.

e. The population policies should be integrated and coordinated with other development policies e.g. the legal measures to raise the age at marriage cannot work unless alternatives are available for the girls to go to school and/or find jobs.

Next Actions

7. The recommendation of the Forum will be put before the Population Commission and will be discussed later at the World Population Conference in Bucharest in August. These recommendations may also provide the basis for International Womens Year (1975) activities whose main objectives are equality, development and peace.

Attachments
Cleared with & cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam, Director, and Mr. Baldwin, Dep Director, PNP;
cc: Mr. Zaidan, Mr. Kang and Mrs. Domingo, PNP; Messrs. Ebstein, Infor. & Public Affairs and Chatenay, International Relations; Division Files and Central Files

IZHusain:om
Conference/PNP

ESA/SDHA/AC.5/2
14 February 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
25 February-1 March 1974

DAILY PROGRAMME

74-04355

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Monday, 25 February 1974

(U.N. Headquarters)

	General Assembly Hall
10.00 - 10.30 a.m.	
Official opening of the Forum and Opening Address	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
"The Crucial Role of Women in the Formulation and Implementation of Population and Development Policies"	
10.30 - 10.55	
"U.N. Goals and Activities in the field of economic and social development"	Mr. Philippe de Seynes Under-Secretary-General Economic and Social Affairs
10.55 - 11.20	
"U.N. Assistance in the field of Population and World Population Year"	Mr. Rafael Salas Executive Director United Nations Fund for Population Activities
11.20 - 11.45	
"World Population Conference"	Mr. Antonio Carrillo-Flores Secretary-General U.N. World Population Conference
11.45 - 12.10	
"Population Change and Development"	Mr. Leon Tabah Director Population Division
12.10 - 12.35	
"Women in a Changing World: U.N. Goals and Accomplishments"	Mrs. Margaret K. Bruce Deputy-Director Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

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1.00 - 2.45 p.m.

LUNCH offered by the International Planned Parenthood Federation
(Delegates Dining Room, United Nations)

Speaker:

Miss Julia Henderson
Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation

3.00 p.m.

Buses depart from U.N. (delegates entrance) for Airlie Conference Centre

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4.00 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. FEDERAL ROOM

Panel III Discussion (with participation from the floor)

Topic	Panel Members
The need for Multi-faceted approaches to population goals and policies in the context of national development plans and programmes	Dr. M. Jaramillo Mr. G. J. A. Ojo Miss U. Olin Miss H. Pilpell Mr. R. Ravenholt Dr. N. Sadik

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DINNER

Evening Free

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Wednesday, 27 February 1974

(Airlie Conference Centre)

Item 4: DRAFT WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION: ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY WOMEN AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS ORGANIZED GROUPS

(a) TO CREATE FULL AWARENESS OF THE CRUCIAL INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATUS OF WOMEN, POPULATION CHANGE AND OVER-ALL DEVELOPMENT

(b) TO PROMOTE UNIVERSAL RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

(c) TO PROMOTE THE FULL INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE TOTAL DEVELOPMENT EFFORT

9.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. FEDERAL ROOM

Panel Discussion (with participation from the floor)

Topic	Panel Members
Draft World Population Plan of Action in the context of National and International Population and Development Strategies	Mrs. E. Boserup Miss M. Concepcion Mr. P. Claxton Mrs. L. El Hamamsy Mrs. M. Del Carmen Elu Luñero Miss Julia Henderson Mr. Leon Tabah

* * *

LUNCH

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2.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

Working Groups of Participants

Working Group I	FEDERAL ROOM
Working Group II	MEADOW ROOM
Working Group III	STUDIO (English only)

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DINNER with entertainment

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8.30 p.m. FEDERAL ROOM

Address by William H. Draper Jr., Honorary Chairman Population Crisis Committee

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Thursday, 28 February 1974

(Airlie Conference Centre)

Item 5: THE MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND SUPPORT FOR THE FULL INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT AS A KEY FACTOR IN ACHIEVING DESIRED GOALS AND POLICIES IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m. FEDERAL ROOM

1B Conference Room

General Discussion

Discussion Leaders:

Mr. J. M. Stycos
Miss H. Pietilä

11.00 a.m. - 12.00

Presentation of the Reports of the Working Groups on item 4

* * *

LUNCH

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2.00 p.m.	Buses depart from Airlie for Washington, D.C.
3.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.	Reception at the White House
5.00 p.m.	Buses depart for return to New York

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Friday, 1 March 1974

(U.N. Headquarters)

Item 5: THE MOBILIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND SUPPORT FOR THE FULL INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT EFFORT AS A KEY FACTOR IN ACHIEVING DESIRED GOALS AND POLICIES IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

10.00 a.m. - 12.00 p.m. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL CHAMBER

United Nations Programmes	Mr. G. Akatani Assistant Secretary-General Office of Public Information
	Mr. W. Gibson Parker Director Centre for Economic and Social Information
	Mr. T. S. Herrick Deputy-Director (Population) Centre for Economic and Social Information
	Mrs. S. S. Shelley Chief Education Information Programmes Office of Public Information
Non-governmental Organizations Activities	Mrs. R. Harris Chairman of the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Status

Item 6: CONCLUSIONS OF THE FORUM INCLUDING COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

12.00 - 1.00 p.m.

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LUNCH

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Item 6: (continued)

2.00 - 4.00 p.m.

4.00 - 4.30 p.m. Official Closing of the Forum

ESA/SDHA/AC.5/5
1 March 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

International Forum on the Role of Women
in Population and Development

25 February - 1 March 1974

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Chad	MALLOUN, Mme. Bintou	Directrice Affaires Sociales Administrateur Civil Direction Affaires Sociales

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FSA/CPA/RC.5/C/Add.1
1 March 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
25 February-1 March 1974

DRAFT CONCLUSIONS OF THE FORUM

ANNEX

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

I. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

(The paragraph numbers are those of the draft world population plan of action E/CN.9/292/Rev.1)

1. (a) Replace the word "people" by the word "men, women and children".

(b) Insert the words "and discrimination on grounds of sex" after the words "racial discrimination".

(New clause) Insert after clause (e) to read as follows:

"Every effort should be made to ensure that women play an equal role with men in the formulation of policies and programmes".

2. (b) Insert the words "to advance national and international understanding of the interrelatedness of the status of women and family size and the impact of broad social, economic and cultural factors, of which the status of women is a most important one, on demographic behaviour" after the words "interrelatedness of demographic and socio-economic factors in development".

10. (b) Replace the words "illegal abortions" by the words "clandestine and unsafe abortions".

12. (a) To include "and of malnutrition and diseases such as haemoglobinopathies, and treponematoses"." at the end of the sentence.

/...

(b) Replace the word "suicide" by the word "violence" and insert after that the words "environmental problems (physical and emotional) occupational health (e.g. mining) venereal disease etc."

3. Reproduction and family formation

15. Include after the words "Second United Nations Development Decade" the words "the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women" and before the words "and the other international instruments ..."

15. (b) Insert at the beginning of this paragraph the words "To ensure that all persons are able to exercise the right to plan their family by making available ..." and at the end of the paragraph to include "if possible such services should be free of charge".

(c) Insert after the words "desired number" the words "and spacing".

(New clause) be inserted between (c) and (d) to read as follows:

"To help promote child spacing and age distribution of child-bearing consonant with optimum health of the mother and other family members".

(e) Insert the words "not only potential benefits but also" after the words "and include".

17. Include after the words "and in the context of rural family guidance services" after the words "health programmes".

18. Replace the words "family planning programmes by the words "making available family planning services". Include the words "legal and other" after the word "through" and before the words "measures that affect", and add at the end of the sentence the words "such as for example efforts to achieve a more just status for women, so that they can be genuine partners in family and community decisions".

New paragraph to be included after paragraph 18 to read as follows:

"National development plans and programmes should include the promotion of opportunities for the employment of women in all existing fields and where appropriate the formation of new industries and services to encourage women to enter the labour force and overcome prejudices against their participation. Such programmes could include the promotion and support of small-scale labour intensive rural industries. Child care and family planning services should be offered in conjunction with these new employment opportunities to ensure that all women are able to benefit from them".

19. (a) Include the word "Vaccination" after the words "child health care".

19. (b) Replace the word "fuller" by the word "full" at the beginning of this subparagraph and the rest of the paragraph starting with the words "particularly through" with the following "by expanding the range of opportunities for women, so that they share equally with men in the social, economic and political activities of their communities and nations. In this context the gainful

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employment of women outside the home as well as by setting up their own business may be particularly important and obstacles to such employment should be removed, including equal access to credits and loans for generating such employment.

19. (d) Include the words "child-abuse" after the words "child-labour".

(New clause) 19. (f) should be included to read as follows:

The choice of alternative roles for women beyond marriage and motherhood which could also provide them with a source of social and economic well-being.

4. Population distribution and internal migration

27. Replace the words "for increasing the absorption capacity of urban centres" by the words "to improve the conditions in rural areas and create adequate employment opportunities in rural areas".

New paragraph 28 (e) to read as follows:

"In formulating and implementing internal migration policies, governments should be urged to find ways and means of alleviating the special hardships suffered by women who are excluded more frequently than men from education and employment, especially where urban unemployment is high."

29. Include after the words "and cope with" the words "the advantages and disadvantages of" and at the end of the sentence the words "including the problem of illicit and clandestine traffic of women".

5. International migration

31. Include the words "male and female" after the words "social welfare services to".

33. Include the words "and exploitation" after the word "discrimination" and before the words "in the labour market".

40. Include the words "interested groups, agencies and public" after the words "interested governments".

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III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND POLICIES

43. Include a new sentence at the end of the paragraph to read as follows:

"Women and youth in particular should be involved in the development of these measures so as to ensure their fullest participation".

1. Data collection

47. Include the words "and other interested organizations and groups" at the end of the sentence.

New paragraph after paragraph 49 to be added as follows:

"Detailed mortality migration and fertility data should be collected in surveys and censuses by each of the main indicators of women's status such as education, employment status and type of occupation, type of marriage etc...."

2. Research

New paragraph 50 (j) to read as follows:

"The development of social indicators of the status of women".

New paragraph (k) to read as follows:

"The interrelationship between law and population".

New paragraph 50 (l) to read as follows:

"Research should be undertaken to conceptualize the status of women as a composite factor that would permit the meaningful study of the relationships between the status of women and fertility as well as other aspects of development".

52. Include the words "and preferably in localities where conditions are similar to those which they will face after training" at the end of the paragraph.

55. Include the words "and women should be drawn in" after the words "senior administrators".

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New paragraph to be added between paragraphs 58 and 59 to read as follows:

"Encourage education which does not contribute to moulding children into rigid sex role categories".

V. MONITORING REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

New paragraph 74 to be added to read as follows:

"National legislation having a bearing on the status of women and family planning programmes must be reviewed to ensure compliance with relevant international instruments and in particular laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights of married women, divorce, education and employment. In addition specific policies need to be designed and established to enhance the viability of the various laws in effect in order to reduce the frequently wide discrepancy between legislative requirements and de facto conditions".

ESA/SDHA/AC.5/6
1 March 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN
IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
25 February-1 March 1974

DRAFT CONCLUSIONS OF THE FORUM*

The following is a brief summary of points on which there was consensus at the Forum when it reviewed the second draft world population plan of action (E/CN.9/292/Rev.1)

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* A more complete report of the proceedings of the Forum, including the points raised in the panel discussions will be forwarded to each participant at a later stage, and made available to interested United Nations bodies.

Before leaving New York, participants are invited to submit in writing to the Secretariat any comments or suggestions which they wish to be taken into account in the preparation of the final report of the Forum.

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GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION (E/CN.4/292/Rev.1)

1. The Forum made the following general comments on the draft world population plan of action:

(a) while the draft plan refers by implication to the status and roles of women in population dynamics, it does not adequately and explicitly recognize that relationship nor propose actions to improve the condition of women as part of an approach to the solution of population problems;

(b) among other issues not adequately emphasized are the need for rapid rural transformation, development of leadership at the local level, policies aiming at full employment based on imaginative mobilization of human resources, dispersal of industries, more extended programmes for urban slum dwellers and concern for the problems of migrant workers and their families;

(c) too great an emphasis is placed on population and not enough on other variables which have crucial interrelationships with population, such as natural resources, environment, food supply, and general level of economic development;

(d) the draft plan gives the impression that the most urgent problem of population is that of limiting growth, and does not stress sufficiently the quality of population and the fact that, for some countries, overpopulation is not yet a serious problem;

(e) the draft plan should highlight not only demographic factors, but also the dynamics of population in their relationships with resources and development;

(f) the draft plan should be reorganized and written in a style and language directed to political leaders and government officals who will have the responsibility for implementing it, rather than academic demographers.

FOREWORD TO THE DRAFT PLAN

2. The Forum considered that in the Foreword which briefly describes present global demographic factors, several crucial points are omitted:

(a) Among the several international strategies, the Programme of Concerted International Action for the Advancement of Women (General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV)) refers directly to population and fertility and should clearly be mentioned.

(b) The vicious circle of low educational and employment status of women and high fertility is well documented. Lack of schooling and jobs for women result in high fertility; and high fertility in turn limits education and job opportunities.

/...

(c) Also high fertility and high infant mortality create a further vicious circle in which frequent births lead to high infant mortality and high infant mortality then encourages more frequent births.

(d) To interrupt these cycles, millions of women urgently need better education, economic opportunities, greater knowledge of and acess to family planning, more health and nutrition services, and support from families, communities, and governments. Health, education and all other social services must become involved.

(e) This massive task will require the support of both developed and developing governments, international agencies, and non-governmental organizations. It will require a greater sharing of total world resources. Funds should be diverted from armaments and conflict as well as from wasteful or extravagant consumption to mobilize world support on the scale required to meet this urgent need for improved family welfare.

I. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

3. The Forum suggests that:

(a) It should be explicitly stated among the principles that discrimination on grounds of sex (as well as social discrimination and the threat of mass destruction) is incompatible with development;

(b) Other factors should also be mentioned among the principles, such as: national sovereignty, reduction in international tensions and decreases in expenditure on armaments, proper use of resources, individual liberty, especially with respect to freedom of expression, association and movement, equality of opportunity for men and women;

(c) Among the objectives mention should be made of the advancement of national and international understanding of the interrelationship of the status of women, family size and demographic behaviour;

(d) Specific objectives should include: the advancement of women and expansion of their roles; the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of population policies; the creation of awareness among all women of their current and potential roles in national life.

/...

II. POPULATION GOALS AND POLICIES

4. In its concern with goals and policies aimed at affecting population the draft plan omits reference to many factors which have a crucial interrelationship with population. While many of these may form parts of national and international strategies for promoting economic and social well-being they had a rightful place among population goals and recommendations. Greater attention needed to be given in the draft plan integrating these strategies in order to achieve population goals.

5. The plan should recognize the importance of goals and policies affecting the situation and roles of women as crucial determinants of population trends and among those requiring specific mention in this connexion were the following:

(a) Policies aimed at providing more education and employment for women in all areas, equal pay for equal work, special programme such as child-care to facilitate their employment, that is the full integration of women in national life. Also special considerations should be given to policies aimed at improving the condition of life of rural women.

(b) With regard to internal and international migration particular account should be taken of the special hardships faced by women who are left behind in the countryside, by women who migrate alone to the cities: the problems of wives and families of migrants should be fully recognized and policies developed to cope with them.

(c) There is need for education on the basic facts and implications of population phenomena and for making a clear distinction between family planning and population control. It is important that sex and family life and education be included in school curricula but because of the high drop-out rate from school in some parts of the world out-of-school education should be encouraged.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND POLICIES

6. The Forum recommended that women and youth should be encouraged to participate fully in the development and dissemination of knowledge and in decision-making and implementation of policies relevant to population.

7. Data collection should include statistics on the economic and social role of women, which can serve as social indicators of the status of women. Such data, which should be available to the public and interested groups as well as government policy-making bodies, should be used to evaluate regularly and systematically the progress made in achieving equality between men and women. Further research on law and population is needed.

8. Education and training, for both men and women, is a long-term process essential to widespread understanding of population issues and deserves high priority. Training in family planning methods should be provided to health and welfare personnel to suit local conditions.

/...

9. Education in all levels and forms - vocational, professional, formal, informal; local, regional, or international - should be equally open to both sexes and should avoid sex biases in directing children or other persons toward careers. Mass media should depict opportunities and roles for women which encourage achievement and community service and do not denigrate women's capabilities. Educated women in their turn have a responsibility in eliminating female illiteracy and in encouraging other women to continue education or training to enable them to make a still greater contribution to family and national welfare.

IV. ROLE OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

10. Since the laws enacted by national governments and the extent of their de facto implementation influence population, development, and the status of women, each government should review and appraise all national legislation relating to fertility and the status of women to ensure that human rights and national population policies are taken into full account. Rights of men and women in family law should be equalized. The effects of specific legislation on fertility should be reviewed and evaluated and model laws developed to meet national or regional needs.

11. National legislation having a bearing on the status of women and family planning programmes should be reviewed to ensure compliance with relevant international instruments and in particular laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights of married women, divorce, education and employment.

12. In addition specific policies need to be designed and established to enhance the viability of the various laws in effect in order to reduce the frequently wide discrepancy between legislative requirements and de facto conditions.

13. Women should be assured full participation in decision-making and implementation of national laws and policies affecting population.

V. MONITORING, REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

14. Technical assistance experts should be well informed and trained in local needs and conditions. Care should be taken in selecting experts and special attention paid to finding competent women.

15. Progress toward achieving legal, social and economic equality in the status of women and men should be evaluated as a significant factor in fertility changes and in the achievement of this plan's goals.

16. Qualified women and women's organizations should be recruited to provide technical assistance in population fields and to participate in international reviews and appraisals.

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REMARKS

For information. Please pay special attention to pp. 7 - 10.

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam D 928 5431

for Mexico's IWY Conference · Dr. K K as requested UN General

THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN INTO THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Several years ago, the World Bank decided to place far greater emphasis on policies and projects which would begin to attack the problems of absolute poverty in the developing countries among its membership by increasing the productivity of the poorest 40% of the population of those countries. It was not that the World Bank had previously been indifferent to the impact of its projects on the poorer segments of society. But experience had demonstrated that the kinds of projects which had accounted for the bulk of the Bank's financing, the traditional infrastructure projects, such as highways, railroads, power or telecommunications, benefitted much of the population slowly, indirectly, or sometimes not at all. By 1973 the Bank had become acutely aware that many millions of people were neither contributing significantly to economic growth nor sharing equitably in its benefits.

The new emphasis on attacking poverty directly led to the design, preparation and financing of "new style" projects for both the rural areas in which 80% of the poorest 40% of the population live in most developing countries, and the urban areas, where in many countries population growth and migration from the countryside are creating intolerable health, housing and employment problems. Although it was not clearly recognized at the time, the evolution of Bank lending toward the new style projects has inevitably led to far more explicit consideration of the role of women in economic and social development than had been the case in the past. Again, the Bank had not totally ignored women's roles as both producers and consumers in the development process. It had financed education projects involving the training of teachers and nurses, as well as family planning projects. But for a broad range of traditional projects, specific attention to the role of women had not seemed necessary. It is possible to design, construct and operate a large hydroelectric or port project without incorporating into the process of analysis and evaluation any explicit consideration of the ways in which women would participate in, or be affected by, the project. Perhaps women's roles should not be neglected even in such projects, but it is possible to do so and still have a project which works and adds measurably to national well being. It is not, however, possible to design and carry out a project intended to increase the productivity of thousands of small dairy farms in a society in which women do most of the work of caring for the animals and marketing the product without explicitly addressing women's roles. The following pages give some examples of projects supported by the Bank in which the roles of women are both explicit and important.

Rural Development

The Bank is attacking the poverty problem in rural areas through a strategy of rural development designed to improve the productivity of small-scale agriculture. The need for special intervention to raise rural production and incomes applies also to the provision of social and other services, such as health and education.

Poverty is reflected in poor nutrition, low health standards and inadequate shelter -- all of which affect the productivity as well as the quality of life

of rural populations. There is a clear need for nutrition programs, preventive health services and educational facilities that could provide an escape from poverty for rural youth. Accordingly, the Bank's "new style" projects in the agriculture sector, designed to benefit directly large numbers of the rural poor, are taking a comprehensive approach to small-scale agriculture. These projects typically include not only components which are directly productive, such as the introduction of improved seed and fertilizer, but also components which are indirectly productive, such as education and training facilities, electrification, water supply, health services, housing and rural roads. Because community involvement in each step of a rural development program is necessary before changes will be accepted and new techniques adopted, the Bank is giving increasing support to cooperatives and farmers' associations.

The target group being reached by the new projects includes the rural poor, the small farmer, the malnourished and the illiterate. In implementing these projects, however, it has become evident that measures to raise the production and incomes of small farmers must often take explicit account of women if they are to be successful. Technical packages appropriate to the requirements of the small farmer frequently bring the greatest benefit to the farmer's wife, because the tasks they simplify are the ones which she performs. The participants in cooperatives and farmers' associations are families, not simply the adult males. The success of the cooperatives often depends on goods produced and marketed by women, and women have an increasing voice in the use and distribution of the cooperatives' earnings.

The realization that women comprise a significant proportion of the target group is reflected in the design of Bank-supported projects, as illustrated by several recent projects in India involving dairy cooperatives. These projects, which will together benefit about 850,000 families, are modeled on the highly successful Indian cooperative, the Kaira Union.

In the states in which these projects are located, as in many other parts of the world, women are mainly responsible for dairy cattle and milk production. Efforts to increase milk production, therefore, require the full participation of women. They have to be trained in new methods of production and animal care; a reliable market must also be assured. In the project area, women (or children) bring milk to the cooperative twice a day; after the milk is tested, the women receive cash payments and a supply of feed for their animals. The cooperative insures a reliable market and a steady income for the women in the project area. Thus the women's contribution to family income is significant; this has increased their say in decision-making within the family and given them greater status within the community.

Through the cooperatives, the women are taught how to mix feed and how to recognize symptoms of disease in animals. Their training includes a tour of the cooperative to acquaint them with the varied functions of a cooperative; for many of the women, this is their first trip away from the home village.

They visit the milk-processing facilities, the animal feed manufacturing center and the artificial insemination center. Their instruction covers such matters as the proper time to bring their animals in for breeding, animal hygiene and reproduction processes. They learn about the benefits of cross-breeding -- more and richer milk, which means higher returns to the cooperative from the sale of milk. The cooperatives have also increased employment opportunities for women by providing jobs in the cheese and butter packaging centers.

Another illustration of an integrated rural development project which takes explicit account of women as beneficiaries comes from Mexico. The project, which the Bank is helping to prepare,will make a particular effort to reach rural women through extension courses and programs in home economics. It will provide support for special multidisciplinary teams which will work in the villages to acquaint the villagers with development opportunities and insure their fuller participation in devising development programs. Each of these teams includes home economics advisors -- women specially trained in home economics extension work. The workers reach large numbers of rural women, providing nutritional education in the context of traditional food and health beliefs, and guidance on simple sanitation and home gardening and simple cottage industries such as pottery and weaving.

Another facet of the project will provide for the construction and initial supplying of about 60 small village stores. These stores will sell basic consumer goods at prices lower than those currently prevailing in the area, and will provide a market for locally-produced handicrafts. They will often be operated by village women who have received special training in marketing techniques.

Other aspects of the project aimed at improving the situation of the rural poor will be of particular benefit to women in the project area. Water supply systems will be extended to reach approximately 250,000 people, and there will be special education programs for the proper use and care of water supply and disposal systems. More than 1,100 village primary schools will be helped to provide courses in literacy and numeracy for children, girls as well as boys, who are not reached by the present educational system. Rural health facilities will be expanded and improved.

Projects such as these do much to increase the cash income potential for women in the project area and to improve the status of women within the community. But there remain many countries and many areas within countries where women play a major role in agriculture and do not yet benefit fully from development programs. If progress is to be made in reducing absolute poverty, if programs are to address the needs of the people they are intended to serve, development programs must be designed to reach women as well as men. It must be recognized that all rural development projects will have an impact, intended or not, on women, and that in many cases women, with their own interests and requirements, constitute a large part of the target group. This suggests that, in designing

and implementing projects, a number of points must be considered. They would include, for example, the following:

1. Which farm tasks in the project area are performed by women, and which by men? How will the project affect the division of labor within the family?

2. What types of machinery could be introduced to increase the efficiency of the tasks performed by women and make them less time-consuming? What types of machinery or tools do women want to obtain and learn to use?

3. Will any aspect of the proposed project deprive women of a traditional means of support? If so, what alternatives can be provided?

4. Where new cash crops are to be introduced, will women's labor be required for these, in addition to food crops? What cash crops might be introduced which can be grown and marketed by women? Will the cash crops interfere with production of food crops necessary for family health and nutrition?

5. What training courses are available to women in agriculture? Are women encouraged to participate in extension courses? Can courses in nutrition and food preparation also be offered through agricultural extension?

Education

In the traditional as well as in the modern sector, the key to becoming a part of the economic mainstream is education. If women are to make their greatest possible contribution to the national effort, access to quality education is essential. In 1970, 60% of the world's illiterates were women. Yet children of both sexes receive their education from their mothers during their most crucial years of development. Thus, where women remain uneducated not only is their contribution to society limited, but the potential contribution of the next generation is also limited, by inadequate pre-school education. Clearly, then, the education of women is crucial if the cycle of poverty is to be broken.

It is with this in mind that the World Bank has made a commitment to assist countries in giving women fuller and more equitable access to education programs, as well as better opportunities for advancement, in school, in work and in society. As in the agricultural sector, this commitment represents an evolution in the Bank's policy which has been particularly important in recent years. When the Bank made its first loan for education in 1962, it placed emphasis on the training of critically needed types of manpower. Accordingly, the Bank's financial assistance for the sector was confined to vocational and

technical training and to general secondary education. The "manpower" approach tended to concentrate on those areas of the modern sector which were largely a masculine preserve. In the late 1960s, however, the scope of Bank assistance was broadened to include support of comprehensive secondary schools; the assistance was aimed at improving the quality of education as well as at meeting manpower needs. This approach enabled a much larger segment of the population to be reached and, because support was in general given to co-educational day schools rather than to boarding schools for men or for women exclusively, more women benefitted from the projects.

The most significant change in the Bank's activities in the education sector, however, is underlined by the trends in the last few years. The effort to extend educational opportunities into the rural sector has been growing. Greater emphasis is being given to primary and nonformal education programs designed to be functional and to serve well-identified target groups. Several education projects in Africa with rural education components demonstrate the impact this type of project can have on women in a project area. These projects were intended to reach girls and boys equally, to encourage a larger percentage of women in agricultural training institutions and to promote nutrition education for boys as well as girls.

At the request of the Government of Senegal, 30 pilot centers for village education were established. These centers seek to give the primary school leaver the skills and knowledge required to undertake new tasks within the rural setting and, by so doing, to make more likely a return on the investment in primary education. Each center serves five or six villages and provides courses in functional literacy in the local language, numeracy, agricultural skills, gardening, food preparation and applied nutrition, health and handicrafts. Both girls and boys receive essentially the same training, which permits the boys to learn about health, hygiene, food, home economics and the importance of nutrition to the health of children, and the girls to receive practical training in agricultural techniques and use of new machinery (which will facilitate the tasks generally performed by women).

The centers are an integral part of the communities they serve. They help to improve living conditions in the villages and, in return, the centers benefit from the assistance of villagers with special expertise who provide part-time instruction to the students. The centers provide a minimum of three years of training on a rotational basis: one week is spent at the school followed by three weeks on the parents' farm, then another week at the school and so on. An instructor or extension agent accompanies each group of about 100 students to the village where they assist in practical implementation of newly learned techniques. Three instructors -- a specialist in basic education, a specialist in functional literacy, and a home economist -- comprise the permanent staff of each center. They are assisted by temporary instructors from the villages as well as by part-time extension agents provided by the government. This system allows many girls to receive a basic and practical education which they would

otherwise have been denied. Although the target group is made up for the most part of young people with some primary education, courses are also provided to young people and adults (most often women) who have never attended school at all.

In Dahomey, a program has been designed to provide education through the many existing "4-D" clubs (pre-cooperative organizations for young people). Here the target group consists of boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 20, about 90% of whom are illiterate. The clubs have land of their own which is farmed by the students. It is planned that they will become self-supporting through the production of cash crops, animal husbandry and rural crafts. In addition, instruction in gardening techniques and food production provides much useful information which will help to improve a diet that is now deficient in calories and protein. Course work and practical training correspond to seasonal variations; literacy, numeracy and theory are emphasized during the slack agricultural seasons. By way of the 4-D clubs, the use of draft animals is also being introduced to the villages for cultivation and for transport of water, to reduce the burden which these tasks have in the past placed on the women. Water supply problems will be eased by the construction of wells and the provision of storage tanks. Again, the emphasis is not on separate programs for women, but rather on involving women along with men in the development process.

Another education project, in Zambia, will expand farm institutes and farm training centers to bring more women into the farmer-training program. Women in the area play an important role in agricultural production, and the courses provided by the centers are particularly relevant to tasks performed by women. These courses include instruction in cotton and maize production; cattle and poultry management; vegetable, fruit and tobacco production; farm management; home crafts, sheep and goat husbandry; and literacy. Mobile training units are expected to reach about 3,000 women a year. With these improved facilities, the Government hopes that half of those taking part in the work of the farm training centers will be women. It is also the intention to increase significantly the proportion of nutrition-oriented courses.

A few years ago the Bank agreed to support a project in Oman to help in modernizing and expanding education facilities at the primary level. Two primary teacher-training institutes in Oman's capital, one for men and one for women, were financed. They are expected to train over 3,000 teachers by 1984/85, of whom approximately 40% would be women. At present girls account for only about 17% of school enrollments. It is hoped that the availability of women teachers at the primary level will encourage parents to send their daughters as well as their sons to school. The curriculum for the teacher-training institutes, in addition to professional training and practice, will include science courses with an emphasis on nutrition, so that primary teachers will be able to instruct children (and parents) how to correct diet imbalances.

The project will also include two skill training centers, one for men and one for women, for overage students and adults. These centers -- the first of

their kind in Oman -- would be forerunners of similar institutions to be constructed in the near future. They will provide basic education in Arabic, arithmetic and general science with an emphasis on nutrition. Pre-vocational training will be provided in both centers. For women, this will include sewing and tailoring, home nursing and food preparation and nutrition.

Projects such as these provide opportunities for a growing number of rural women, and extend educational opportunities to a much greater proportion of the population at a lower cost than is allowed by the formal education system. They are designed to complement the formal system and thereby to reach a much larger target group. This suggests consideration of the following questions, among others, in project design and implementation:

1. To what extent are women involved in the education sector as pupils and teachers? What percentage of the pupils and teachers at each level are female? If women are under-represented, is there any program to redress imbalances?

2. Are schools located near enough to residences for girls to attend as day students? If co-education is culturally unacceptable in the project area, are sufficient schools for girls provided? Is the quality of education in girls' schools comparable to that of the schools for boys?

3. What opportunities exist for women in adult education programs? Can literacy and numeracy courses be made available to adult women who have never received a primary education or who interrupted their education? Can these courses be coupled with training geared towards increasing women's productivity and access to cash income?

4. Do training programs for women reflect the actual roles women play in agriculture, commerce and marketing? When a project contains a training component, are women benefitting from the program, particularly where the training relates to tasks traditionally performed by women?

5. What non-formal organizations, such as clubs, community development agencies or cooperatives, can be used to provide relevant training for women?

Family Planning and Nutrition

Education may be the key factor in expanding the horizons of women, but equally important is the highly critical and sensitive area of family planning. Not only does slower population growth allow a higher standard of living and greater welfare for all, but where children have been well spaced they and their mothers enjoy better health and infant mortality rates are lower. The World Bank began lending for family planning in 1970. Since then, at the

request of the Governments of Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Bangladesh the Bank has provided more than $100 million in assistance for population and family planning projects.

These population projects embrace much more than provision of family planning services. They are an integral part of maternal and child health services and frequently include, as in the Kenya project, the provision of rural health services, information and education activities, research on the determinants of fertility and family-size decisions, training of family health and extension agents to deliver services and provide motivational support, and improvement in the quality of family planning and maternal and child health services.

As experience has been gained in the field of family planning, it has been learned that not only does smaller family size improve the condition of women and create greater opportunities for education and employment, but that the converse is also true. Acceptance of family planning is facilitated by steps to improve the status of women and to expand their opportunities for education and a wider choice of occupational and intellectual pursuits. For this reason, recent population programs have been designed to assist governments to integrate family planning motivation and education with schemes designed to raise the economic and social status of women. For example, in Bangladesh the project will assist in plans to experiment with the membership of women in producers' cooperatives. These cooperatives will organize a functional literacy program for women; courses will include family planning, child care, nutrition, kitchen gardening and poultry raising. Mothers' clubs in 760 villages will provide similar instruction but reach a different target group -- mainly the wives of landless laborers. The clubs' activities will include a literacy program, family planning education, nutrition and vocational training. After the training period, club members can continue to use the club equipment for the production of goods. Vocational training activities are planned so that women who are not reached by the other two groups can engage in gainful economic activity. These programs will provide about nine months of training in adult literacy and family planning, as well as instruction in trades.

In all the family planning projects, large numbers of women have received training as para-professional health workers, nurses, midwives and family planning workers. Nurses and midwives are trained, particularly in rural areas, to replace doctors in many aspects of maternal care and family planning. Family planning has increased the demand for women doctors. In the educational campaign for family planning, discussion groups on responsible parenthood and child care are organized; these have served as a means of continuing education for women. Women who have had little opportunity to socialize and to participate in community life are enabled to expand their horizons and to recognize that they, too, have a role to play.

The field of nutrition has been added to the responsibilities of the former Population Projects Department of the Bank (now the Population and Nutrition Projects Department). Because attention to food production alone will not resolve the serious problem of worldwide malnutrition, consideration is being given to the nutritive quality of food, its processing and distribution. The most lasting impact of nutrition programs comes from providing adequate nutrition to mothers in the last three months of pregnancy and to children up to three years of age. Nutrition programs therefore concentrate on women in their child-bearing years. A number of nutrition projects under consideration or being prepared for Bank support will directly benefit women and children while contributing to the development of a nutrition planning and education capability. As was noted earlier, knowledge of how to prepare available foodstuffs in the most nutritious manner is a major concern of rural education projects. An equally important goal is to make men more aware of the importance of the mother's health to the well-being of the children, thus encouraging the provision of a greater amount of the limited food supplies for her consumption.

For the design and implementation of projects in the family planning and nutrition field, the following are among the questions which will need to be addressed:

1. What roles and social functions (including working patterns) do women have in the project area? If a woman has fewer children, how will this affect her relationship with her family, her peer group and the community?

2. What programs exist to involve women in family planning, nutrition and family health efforts? Is the socio-cultural context taken into consideration in developing them? To what extent are women involved in carrying out the programs?

3. To what extent are women employed in providing services for family planning programs (e.g., as nurses, nutritionists, extension workers, para-professionals)?

4. In conjunction with family planning programs, what schemes are being initiated to improve the status of women in the project area? What educational, vocational and social activities can be provided?

5. What is the dietary pattern of the mother, child and family? What is the consumption pattern -- who eats what food, in what order, when? What are the cultural constraints to providing mothers and young children with better diets? How can the project assist in overcoming these constraints? In what ways can positive attitudes towards proper nutrition be developed?

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The need to recognize and support the role of women in development is an issue which the Bank considers of great importance for itself and its member governments. The Bank expects to participate to an increasing extent in the efforts of those governments to extend the benefits of development to all of their population, women as well as men, and thus to ensure that so large a proportion of the world's human resources is not underutilized.

May 1975

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THE WORLD BANK AND THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

WORKING PAPER FOR THE REGIONAL POST-WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

CONSULTATION ON

THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

ECLA REGION

Mexico City - March 3-7, 1975

International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

THE WORLD BANK AND THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

Introduction

Much of the World Bank's concern with population growth is with the rate of that growth. The Bank entered into the population field in 1969, chiefly because it became convinced that the attempt to raise living standards in a great many developing countries was being seriously undermined by high rates of population growth. "More people" do not mean "development" unless it is possible to give people higher living standards and greater welfare. It is difficult to accomplish this when the age structure of the population becomes highly skewed, as it does in cases of rapid population growth.

The Bank has the view that in the great majority of developing countries, the faster the rate of population growth, the slower the improvement of living standards will be. An increasing number of countries appear to share this concern. In 1972, approximately 26 countries had official population policies and/or population programs; by 1974 this figure almost doubled -- to 49.

The Inter-Relationship between Fertility and Development

The inter-relationship between population growth and development is not fully understood. But there seems little doubt that there is an inverse relationship between the rate of population growth and the quality of development, as measured by such social indicators as the number of people who are adequately fed, become literate, share equitably in income growth, and are productively employed. On the other hand, when critical variables of social and economic development reach certain levels, they are often associated with declines in population growth rates. In some countries, high growth rates may seriously delay -- or even prevent -- the attainment of those levels of development.

The Bank shares the conviction that social and economic development have a major contribution to make to the lowering of population growth rates. But the Bank, in its efforts to accelerate the development process, has concluded that something more than conventional development efforts are needed. We need some unconventional - or at least thus-far neglected - development efforts. One of these needs is for family planning. The evolution of recent thinking in the Bank has not been to add a development emphasis to make family planning more effective; our evolution has been to add family planning to development to make development more effective.

The Bank's Approach

The projects financed by the Bank in population are prepared and implemented within the context of country development strategy. We have tried to give a high priority to rural development, to improved income distribution (especially to making the poorest 40 percent of the population more productive), and to innovative approaches to education.

We have a strong bias that official family planning is best carried on within the context of a health system's normal maternal and child health (MCH) care program, not by creating a separate organization. Our projects therefore frequently concentrate on extending those resources needed by the health delivery system to extend MCH services - mainly health centers, maternity facilities, training facilities for paramedical personnel, and transport vehicles needed for both services and for supervision.

While we regard the MCH system as the core of government-provided family planning services, we hope that governments will not overlook opportunities for providing services (particularly those not requiring close medical supervision) through other networks. These may include other

government health-delivery networks (some of which may exist outside the Ministry of Health) as well as nongovernment networks that may exist or can be created. Bank assistance is available for private as well as government activities, provided only that governments want funds used in this way. We frequently include in our projects support for educational and communication activities designed to increase understanding and support of population programs and a growing demand for family planning services. We also believe that population trends are such an important aspect of economic and social development that governments ought to know as much about what is happening to their demographic variables as they do about food production, national income, the money supply, or the balance of payments. Consequently, we try to include in our proejcts components that will build up national income, the money supply, or the balance of payments. Consequently, we try to include in our projects components that will build up national demographic expertise which will provide the basis for generating improved statistical indicators to measure the effectiveness of the population program. Finally, we are always concerned with the problems of organization and management, problems that are obviously critical but which are very difficult to solve.

Shifts in Lending

Recently, the Bank has made a deliberate attempt to broaden its lending program to include projects which would result in a more equitable distribution of real income. The Bank is not reducing its assistance to the more traditional sectors; it is supplementing these activities with new ones. The lending program continues to place great emphasis on the rural sector, and gives attention to the social as well as the purely

economic aspects of development. Reflecting the growing concern for the development of human resources, lending for education reached a record US$68.2 million in 1974 in the ECLA Region. Within the agricultural sector, the Bank and IDA have sought to direct their assistance to improving the productive capability of the lowest income groups. The agricultural workers who own or rent small plots of land and farm them on a subsistence basis are among the poorest groups in Latin America, and assistance to the small-farm sector is a central element in any strategy to alleviate rural poverty.

Beyond Bucharest

The World Population Plan of Action secured agreement on certain long-range objectives, and serves as a broad framework within which governments may determine national population policies and programs suitable to their particular needs. In short, it is now up to the governments to choose what policies and program activities to pursue. They must ascertain their demographic situation in the context of their national development objectives and the political and social realities of their country, and select a strategy which might be an effective response to that situation.

In many countries, including ECLA countries, external funds have covered a very large share of total program costs. This was not surprising in the early years of program development. We expect this situation to change, for two main reasons. The first is that grant funds for population assistance are not increasing as fast as the requests for assistance are increasing. The second reason stems from the strengthening of national commitment to population programs. As more and more governments

become aware of the social and economic costs of population growth they are becoming more willing to bring their domestic budgetary priorities into line with the priority they place on this activity.

The volume of population assistance to be made available by the World Bank Group will increase from $84 million during FY1970-74 to around $340 million for FY1975-79 (in constant prices). These funds are likely to be concentrated on the financing of basic service infrastructure and training facilities, but World Bank financing is also available for a wide variety of "software" activities that are unrelated to construction.

In Conclusion

Bucharest and the World Population Year have stimulated not only greater awareness and understanding of population issues but also an inward-looking process of re-assessment and self-criticism. This applies to donors and recipients alike. This is a significant development for it has underlined the fact that there are no simple solutions to the population problem. The Bank looks forward over the years ahead to working cooperatively with governments and with other donors in trying to find better answers to the problem of excessively high rates of population growth.

Population and Nutrition Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
February 25, 1975

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Anne Gesell, International Relations DATE: February 18, 1975
THRU: Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director, PNP
FROM: Peter A. Hall and Mrs. T.V. Tiglao, Population and Nutrition Projects

SUBJECT: Impact of Bank Projects on the Condition of Women in Developing Countries. Reply to your December 18, 1974 memorandum.

1. As requested, this memo summarizes our recommendations for inclusion of questions on population, nutrition and family health in the Bank checklist which is to be submitted for women's year. The questions which follow reflect our view that:

a. It is difficult and inadvisable to abstract the treatment of women from the larger development issues. Women are already playing an important role in many developing countries and should participate fully in the process of social change and assistance directed at the lower income groups which receive a disproportionately small share of the benefits of development. The questions which follow, although specifically directed towards the involvement of women, also seek to ensure that the linkage between the women's existing role and new role is understood and in turn related to the larger development process. The implications of the questions therefore extend beyond the involvement of women;

b. Prior to changing any system it is necessary to understand the present role and function of women so that the impact and implications of a social action program are clearly understood. This analysis will help to sensitize project developers both from the Bank and the country on how existing roles and functions will change and be received by the affected community; and,

c. The questions should be directed towards three main groups: (i) policy and decision-makers; (ii) implementors of social action programs; and (iii) the women and families affected by the project. We think all three of these groups should be involved in project preparation activities and these questions will help to ensure their views are taken into consideration.

2. The following questions are suggested to draw attention to women's activities and needs in the family planning, family health and nutrition fields:

a. Policy and Decision Makers:

i. What are the laws and official policies regarding the civil status of women and how do these relate to family planning, nutrition and family health programs?

ii. What programs exist to involve women in family planning, nutrition and family health efforts?

iii. How are the objectives of these programs tailored to the needs of the target population (women, children and husbands)?

iv. To what extent have action-programs to involve women been discussed with opinion leaders and decision-makers (government, religious, social, labor, professional or political groups)?

v. What groups are opposed to and in favour of increased involvement of women in family planning, maternal child health and nutrition, etc?

vi. Is there a plan to overcome this opposition?

vii. To what extent is the socio-cultural context taken into consideration in developing these programs?

viii. What are the social benefits and social costs of the programs to the target population (women, family and community)?

ix. What research relevant to the status and role of women in development has been undertaken? What future research is planned and required?

x. To what extent have women been involved in the planning of family health, family planning and nutrition programs? Are the programs socially compatible with existing socio-economic practices?

xi. What categories of personnel have been assigned to carry out the plan? To what extent have women been involved in program implementation?

b. Administrators and Implementors: Providers of Family Health, Nutrition and Family Planning Services:

i. To what extent have women been employed as providers of services for these programs?

ii. How will the likely project components affect the employment, status and role of women and how will these changes be viewed by: (a) the supervisors; (b) peer groups; (c) recognized authority figures; and (d) men, in general.

iii. Is there any discrimination against women with regard to salaries and rewards (including promotions)? Is the salary level commensurate with the task assigned to them (e.g. nurses, nutritionists, extension workers, para-professionals)?

iv. What awareness do supervisors have of the special needs of women and what provisions are made to meet these needs? Do basic and refresher training programs take these factors into consideration?

v. To what extent are women reached and involved by education and training programs? Do they help develop the curricula of these programs? What consideration is given to the incorporation of women's perception, attitudes, etc., in the production of educational materials and planning of campaigns for family planning, nutrition and family health programs.

c. The Woman and the Family:

i. What role and social functions (including working patterns) do women perform in different social settings of the project area? How are they involved in the decision-making process in the family? What is the man's perception of the woman's role? What value do children have in these particular social settings (urban, rural, quasi-urban) and how does this affect the working patterns of the woman? If she has fewer children how will this affect her relationship with her family, her peer group and the community?

ii. To what extent do family planning/family health/ and nutrition field workers take into consideration the above factors in their efforts? Is family planning, family health and nutrition openly discussed amongst family members?

iii. What is the educational level of women in the project area? Do women practice contraception?

Nutrition

iv. For what length of time do women practice breast feeding? Is this pattern changing? If so, in what direction? If breast feeding is not regularly practiced, what are the specific cultural or other constraints?

v. What is the dietary pattern of the mother, child and family? What is the consumption pattern - who eats what food, in what order, when?

vi. What crops do women and their families produce to meet nutritional needs? What is the women's role in food production and feeding her children?

vii. Are women recepients of nutrition education programs for production of food, food preservation and preparation and to what extent do these programs improve family nutrition?

viii. What is the nutritional status of the women by age, parity and socio-economic status, and her children by age and birth order?

ix. To what extent are weaning foods produced locally? Is there a need for such foods? Is there a means for commercially marketing it to reach those families in need? Can they afford it? Are there nutritional feeding programs -- either free or with consumer subsidy -- that would help promote such food?

x. What are the cultural constraints and positive features which can help develop positive attitudes and behavior patterns towards proper nutrition?

xi. How do the employment opportunities for women affect the nutritional and health status of children and of family members?

xii. What alternative employment opportunities exist for women in the project areas in the off harvest and planting seasons? Also, after her child rearing responsibilities are fulfilled?

cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam/Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mr. Berg, PNP
Mr. Messenger, PNP
Mr. Kang, PNP
Dr. Casazza/Dr. Ranganathan, PNP
Mrs. Maraviglia/Miss Husain, PNP
Division Files

Misc:PNP PAHall:TVTiglao/sr

ECLA

SEE PAPERS -LTR.JAN.21 FROM IGLESIAS -MEMO DR.KK OF FEB.5/75

RE: ECLA REGION POST-BUCHAREST CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY

FILED IN WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE FILE

Or ~~Korrespondenz~~ /
in file ~~[illegible]~~ 17
Un.Gen

cc: N. Maravigliá
I.Z. Husain
D. Tiglao
1/15

January 13, 1975

Mrs. Helvi Sipila
Secretary-General
International Women's Year Conference, 1975
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mrs. Sipila:

On behalf of Mr. McNamara, I am pleased to reply to your letter of November 1, 1974 (Ref: SO 246/1 (2)) concerning the report to be prepared on the activities of the UN system for the International Women's Year Conference.

We have reviewed the items listed in the draft provisional agenda for the Conference (your Annex II) and the list of topics dealt with in resolutions adopted by the UN Commission on the Status of Women (your Annex III) and have concluded that the World Bank, as a provider of funds for productive development projects in developing countries, can most usefully report on its activities in the sectors of population and education.

Before mentioning the World Bank's activities in those two sectors, I would call attention to the fact that, following Mr. McNamara's statement to the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank in Nairobi, the Bank's policy has been to give increasing importance to the financing of projects aimed at improving the condition of the poorest forty percent of the peoples in its developing member countries. Typically, integrated rural development projects combining, within a given region, simultaneous action in sectors such as agriculture, transportation, water supply, education and public health will have a significant impact on the condition of women in rural areas, more particularly in countries where the role of women is a determining factor in the economic and social development of those areas.

/2..

Population projects financed by the World Bank to date are located in 10 countries, whose populations aggregate 860 million. In these projects, financing has been concentrated on the expansion of facilities and manpower used for delivering family planning services as an integral part of maternal and child health services. The basic aim is to strengthen the health delivery system through such components as training (basic vocational education for health sector para medical workers, especially nurse-midwives); management and program improvement; information for and education of consumers of services; population education; and research and evaluation.

These projects have influenced the status of women directly and indirectly. The position of nurses and para medics such as midwives has been enhanced through training, and their role in family planning has been made more prominent. The preference for female physicians in certain cultures - usually where the status of women is low - has increased demand for their services. School teachers, a majority of whom are women in many countries, have been called upon to play a vital role in the promotion of family life/population education. Also, family planning services have offered new employment opportunities for women, this, in turn, may contribute to family limitation.

From the standpoint of consumers, services assisted by the World Bank have contributed to the promotion of the health and general well-being of women and children as well as to that of other family members. MCH/FP has emphasized maternal and child health, nutrition and disease control. It has encouraged raising the minimum age for marriage, and child spacing, thereby reducing the number of years when women are exposed to child-bearing risks. Family planning has given men an awareness and appreciation of these risks, and has helped to develop a recognition that women have the right to determine the number and spacing of children, with a concomitant right of the mother and child to survive and enjoy a healthy life. MCH/FP has promoted the concept of equal rights of children, irrespective of sex, from the cradle, which will eventually eliminate sex discrimination in adulthood. It has likewise helped to prevent procreation of unwanted children.

Family planning has created an environment in which women may take significant decisions - whether to adopt family limitation methods; what method to use; the number of children wanted; whether to be confined to a child-bearing role or to play other roles in society. In the process, lines of communication between husband and wife may be opened, the beginning of a joint-decision process leading to the woman's involvement in other matters and issues of importance to the family.

/3..

Low birth rates contribute to reducing the burden of domestic tasks, enabling women to pursue further education, and thus to become better qualified to participate more fully in community activities, and nation-building.

In the educational campaign for family planning, discussion groups are organized; these have served as a form of informal and/or continuing education for women. They have helped women, especially in rural areas, to socialize and broaden their outlook; they have served as a vehicle for identification of natural leaders and for development of leadership skills. Family planning acceptors have been enlisted to interest others in family planning. Family life/population education in schools prepares young people of both sexes for responsible marriage and parenthood and has promoted more consideration for women.

Research in fertility and human reproductive biology has broadened women's understanding of their own reproductive behavior and of the inter-relationship between the status of women and fertility.

As for the Bank's activities in the education sector, the Bank financed its first education project in 1962. By June 30, 1974, it has provided over $1 billion for 99 education projects, with a total project cost of US$1,936 million. The Bank has consistently taken a co-educational approach to educational systems.

The Bank has published an education sector policy paper, in which it is stated that "a final objective of Bank lending in education, as in other sectors, is the improvement of equity, the redressing of imbalances in opportunities for education and training among different geographical, ethnic, social, sex, income and age groups. Equity in Bank education policy is not a program which can be financed in itself but rather a major criterion which should suffuse all Bank operations."

In promoting balanced educational development, the Bank considers that all members of the population should receive at least a minimum basic education as fully and as soon as available resources permit and the course of development requires. Similarly, it considers that, in the interest of both increased productivity and social equity, educational opportunities should be equalized as fully as possible.

The Bank's interest in basic education is very closely related to its efforts towards the promotion of a broader approach to development. Basic education is conceived as a vehicle to meet the minimum learning needs of the masses to ensure their effective participation in the development process which is essential im implementing strategies based on fuller and more productive use of all human resources. It can thus be instrumental in increasing productivity as well as improving opportunities for under-privileged groups.

/4...

Whenever possible within the framework of education projects, the World Bank intends to improve nutrition for pre-natal, infant and school-age children as a crucial factor in human resource development. Among means to this end of particular interest to women would be nutrition, education in teacher training colleges, adult education programs and in the curricula of primary and secondary schools, possibly combined with school feeding programs.

Finally, in project identification and design the World Bank will continue to seek information on specific target populations in order to assess the degree to which the programs contribute to a rational policy which balances equity and other educational objectives. More specifically, a guidance and monitoring system will be developed to determine the beneficiaries of its education projects. It can be expected that this will help to determine whether appropriate account is being taken of women.

As an indication of the World Bank's concern for equity among sexes, an annex to its education sector policy paper refers to female school enrollment in developing countries. It is attached, for information.

As concerns the participation of women in the work of the World Bank's staff, I call attention to the World Bank's employment policy which is first to recruit staff of the highest standard of technical competence and on as wide a geographical basis as possible without any discrimination based on sex. The World Bank strives continuously to achieve a reasonable balance of both nationality and sex in the composition of its staff.

By the very nature of its operations leading to financial decisions of considerable magnitude, the World Bank's main need is for technical and project-oriented staff and developmental economists with considerable practical work experience in the field. Recruitment necessarily reflects the composition of the labor force in member countries corresponding to these needs of the Bank. In sectors where the Bank's requirements are the greatest, such as agriculture, the number of women in the professional labor force remains small. As a consequence, the number of women who apply for professional vacancies in the Bank's operational departments is proportionally small, a phenomenon which may also reflect, to an extent, the fact that women in general are unaware of the opportunities the Bank Group can offer to them. Consequently, in each of its recruitment campaigns, the Bank is deliberately emphasizing its policy to recruit both women and men. Some success has been achieved and the number of women in professional positions has increased both in absolute and relative terms. It is the Bank's policy to seek to reinforce this trend and indeed to accelerate it.

Yours sincerely,

Att.

L. Peter Chatenay
External Relations Adviser
International Relations Department

cc: Mr. Ballantine
Dr. Kanagaratnam
Miss Han
Miss Gesell

LPC:mmcd

FORM NO. 75
(7–73)

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP	DATE January 10, 1975

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. John King	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS **Information on Bank-UN Operational Relations**

As per your memo of December 19, we have prepared the attached information describing our Department's relationships with the UN and Specialized Agencies. Our inputs are largely revising or updating the version which appears in the "Bank Group Relationships with Other Parts of the U.N.System" DDM73-4. For your easy reference I have added paragraph and page numbers after each heading.

FROM	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION
I. H. Kang	D 926	3436

Bank (PNP) - UN Relationships

1. Project Cooperation (para 6 on p. 5)

a) In FY1972, IDA extended a credit of $13.2 million to Indonesia for a $33 million population project, for which the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) made a grant in the same amount in a jointly financed project. In addition to the UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF have assumed responsibility for carrying out various components of the project.

b) In FY1973, the Bank made a loan of $5.0 million to Malaysia for a $14.5 million population project, for which UNFPA made a grant of $4.3 million, under a parallel financing operation.

c) In FY1974, IDA provided a credit of $12.0 million for a $40 million population project in Kenya. UNFPA made a joint grant of $3.4 million for this project.

d) In FY1975, the Bank made a loan of $25.0 million to the Philippines for a $50.0 million population project, for which UNFPA made a grant of $0.48 million, under parallel financing.

e) There has also been close cooperation between the Bank and UNFPA in developing population projects in Iran, Egypt and Bangladesh -- but without formal cooperative relationship.

2. Relationships with Individual Organizations

A. Specialized Agencies and IAEA

i) World Health Organization (WHO) (para 5, pp. 9 and 10)

In October 1973, WHO and the Bank signed a Joint Memorandum on Population Activities which formalized existing relationships between the agencies. Among other cooperative arrangements, the Joint Memorandum provides a basis for semi-annual regular meetings between WHO and Bank staff to review their operational programs in the population sector in countries in which they have on-going or planned projects or other operations in that sector, or which significantly affect it, and to exchange information on projects and programs during the implementation stage.

The Bank consults WHO in the planning and preparation for Bank population missions. It gives WHO an opportunity to review and comment on sector reports dealing with population projects, whether or not WHO personnel have been associated with the particular mission. Bank population sector and project missions regularly consult with WHO Representatives in the field. WHO, on request, endeavours to provide experts in the health field for these missions and instructs its regional offices and country representatives to provide mission chiefs with relevant assistance and information.

The Bank consulted WHO on its recent Health Policy Paper before presentation of the paper to the Board. It expects staff level discussions soon to consider feasibilities of future cooperation in the health sector.

ii) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (para 6, p. 10)

UNESCO provided communication experts to the Bank, on request, for developing population projects.

B. UN and UN Programs

i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (para 8, p. 11)

UNDP made available one staff to Bank for a population sector mission to Thailand in 1974.

ii) United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) (para 9, p. 14)

The Bank and UNFPA have instituted regular semi-annual program review meetings and ad hoc consultation meetings to coordinate their population activities.

Bank staff have been associated (as an observer) with one UNFPA mission, and the UNFPA have twice had members on Bank missions. The Bank regularly briefs UNFPA missions on its activities in a country before the mission has departed for the field, and keeps in close touch with UNFPA's Population Coordinators. The UNFPA is given an opportunity to comment on reports of Bank sector and appraisal missions.

The Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee (IACC) of the UNFPA and attends IACC sessions regularly.

The Bank took part in the preparations for the World Population Year, a responsibility of the Executive Director of the UNFPA.

Bank representatives have taken part in ad hoc and special meetings organized by UNFPA to discuss general and specific population problems.

iii) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (para 11, p.15)

There are continuing consultations between Bank and UNICEF staff at headquarters on the evolution of general policies in areas of common concern: family planning and nutrition. There are also consultations between Bank missions and UNICEF officers in the field.

Arrangements have been worked out under which Bank/IDA borrowers may, in appropriate cases, make use of UNICEF procurement and supply facilities. (UNICEF is providing procurement services in the Indonesian population project referred to in the section on "Project Cooperation" in this report).

iv) Regional Economic Commissions (para 14, p. 16)

Bank representatives have taken part in a variety of meetings and conferences organized by Regional Economic Commissions on population problems.

3. Relationships with the UN Secretariat

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (para 2, p. 18)

PNPD has moderately close working relationships with the Population Division through participation in UN sponsored conferences on population, and occasional use of population projections and receipt of current population data.

4. Protein/Calorie Advisory Group (para 3, p. 4)

Since the latter part of 1971, the Bank has been a sponsor and financial contributor to the Protein/Calorie Advisory Group (PAG) of the United Nations System (formerly the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group). 1/

C. Others

The Bank is represented on the ACC Sub-Committee on Population.

5. Participation in Meetings

(Since 1974 was the World Population Year, PNP has -- in addition to the meetings mentioned earlier in this report -- participated in special WPC conferences for which the following paras should be appropriate).

Three Bank Group representatives attended and participated in the World Population Conference in Bucharest in August 1974.

Bank Group representatives also attended and participated in a variety of meetings concerned with the WPC held before and after the World Population Conference.

1/ About the same time, the Bank began a series of consultations with the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to learn more about their nutrition activities, with a view to the coordination of activities in this field. A sequel was the creation in our Department of a unit concerned with financial and technical assistance to nutrition projects and programming in developing countries.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Ballantine, Fuchs, Gustafson, Kanagaratnam, Jaycox, Lejeune, Rovani, Tolbert, van der Tak, Yudelman

DATE: December 19, 1974

FROM: John A. King JAK

SUBJECT: Information on Bank-UN Operational Relations

1. Attached is a memorandum from Mr. Knapp on this subject and a copy of DDM73-4 referred to in Mr. Knapp's memorandum.

2. For dealing with this request, I suggest that you appoint some one to gather the information relating to your respective sectors, with whom I can work directly.

3. The Bank's strategy is to demonstrate that the existing agreements and arrangements permit cooperation and cooperative action of all kinds and at all levels. Therefore, information describing all of these is desired.

4. The CPS contribution should be in my hands by January 10 at the latest.

JAKing:jlg

King
Pe handle this
Discuss with me once I
approach after you have
read paper

19 Dec 74

TALKED TO
J.K. - 12/20
WOULD LIKE TO HAVE AS MUCH
INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE -
TO PREPARE IN THE SAME FORMAT.
CROSS-REFERENCE TO THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Memo. WHO
Formal reviews — For CNFA
Ad Hoc Project Reviews
Jaycox/Fuchs Financing of Projects
UNICEF - AK
Pankaj/Gustafson
Persons -
Field Consultations

Ad Hoc
Papers
WPC

CSPU -

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the President's Council

DATE: December 13, 1974

FROM: J. Burke Knapp

SUBJECT: Information on Bank/U.N. Operational Relations

In September 1975, there will be a Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to development and international economic cooperation, in particular to the review and appraisal, at the mid-point of the Second Development Decade, of the International Development Strategy adopted in 1970.

From the tenor of recent U.N. debates, the terms of resolutions already adopted and those floated during the current General Assembly session, it is clear that the majority in the U.N. will call for renegotiation of the "relationship agreements" entered into between the U.N. and the specialized agencies pursuant to the provisions of the U.N. charter.

An ECOSOC resolution adopted in June 1973 calls for an ECOSOC review of the relationship agreements, and the Bank has already submitted certain material pursuant to that resolution. In addition, the "Program of Action" on the "New International Economic Order" adopted by the General Assembly at its Special Session in May 1974, calls for a review of the lending policies of the international financial institutions and specifically for more effective participation by the LDCs in the decision-making process "in the competent organs of IBRD and IDA through the establishment of a more equitable pattern of voting rights".

A long series of meetings by a variety of the U.N. committees preparatory to the September 1975 Special Session of the General Assembly has been scheduled. The first occasion for review of the relationship agreements will be provided by a meeting of the ECOSOC Policy and Program Coordination Committee scheduled for February 1-28, 1975. The International Relations Department has, therefore, started work on developing a position for the Bank's representatives to take vis-a-vis proposals for revision of particular provisions of the relationship agreement and for possible changes in the Bank's Articles.

A small working party has been set up to consider what that position should be and what documentation should be made available. The latter, it has been decided, should include a comprehensive report on the operational relationships which the Bank has developed with agencies and programs of the United Nations, designed to show that the present terms of the relationship agreement allow the broadest and most flexible kind of cooperation and coordination.

The basis for such a report already exists in the form of a paper which the Bank sent to the United Nations about a year ago, in response to the June 1973 ECOSOC resolution referred to above. A copy of that report is attached.* Please ask each of the Departments reporting to you to provide information which will enable the International Relations Department to bring the report up to date and to supplement it with reference to new types of activities and relationships engaged in or established

since the 1973 report was prepared, or which might have been overlooked at that time. A list of U.N. agencies and programs is attached for reference.* The object should be comprehensive coverage, rather than selectivity. Specific examples of project cooperation (see page 5 of the attached report) i.e., financing or technical assistance provided by U.N. bodies for Bank-financed projects, should be provided. It is not necessary, however, to list UNDP-financed projects for which the Bank has been Executing Agency, since this information is already available in the International Relations Department.

The information should be sent to Mr. Chatenay (E-823), and should reach him as soon as possible, and by January 15 at the latest.

Attachment

*Copies of these documents for circulation to Departments may be obtained from Mr. Goodman's office (F1237, Extension 5464).

DDM73-4

FROM: The Secretary

October 25, 1973

BANK GROUP - U.N. RELATIONSHIPS

The attached report and covering letter, prepared by the International Relations Department, describes the operational relationships between the Bank Group and other parts of the United Nations system. It was requested by the United Nations as part of a general review of relationships within the UN system being undertaken by the Secretary-General for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Distribution:

President
Senior Vice President, Operations
Vice Presidents, Bank and Officers of IFC
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and IFC

September 28, 1973

Dear Mr. Narasimhan:

Enclosed, in response to Mr. Kittani's letter of June 21, 1973, is a report which describes the operational relationships between the Bank Group and other parts of the U.N. system. Annexed to the report are copies of all formal agreements which the Bank Group has concluded in this connection, together with the text of memoranda descriptive of certain aspects of the Bank/International Monetary Fund relationship.

We have made every effort to provide a comprehensive picture of the extent to which and the areas in which the Bank and other parts of the U.N. system have undertaken to cooperate. However, the occasions for cooperation have been so many, the scope of the cooperation is so broad and, since arrangements have been tailored to the needs and circumstances of each case, there is so much variety in the forms which the cooperation has taken, that we have had to be selective. This was particularly necessary in respect of references to the Bank's relationship to the U.N. Secretariat: proximity to U.N. headquarters has encouraged and facilitated frequent informal contact on the part of many units of the Bank. Accordingly, the report should not be taken as an exhaustive account of all current relationships.

The letter of June 21 requests that we supply any studies, reports or other relevant information relating to the subject of coordination as a whole. We have prepared no such studies.

We hope the enclosed material will be helpful to the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report to ECOSOC. If there are any points on which further information is required, I shall be pleased to try to provide it.

Sincerely,

Ernesto Franco-Holguin
Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan
Under Secretary-General
Office of Inter-Agency Affairs
and Coordination
United Nations, New York 10017

BANK GROUP RELATIONSHIPS
WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE U.N. SYSTEM

I. Liaison with United Nations

The Bank's Department of International Relations is responsible for developing, coordinating and helping to carry out Bank policy for instituting and maintaining formal relationships and informal working arrangements between members of the Bank Group and other international organizations. Within the Department, two senior Bank officials, the Special Representative for United Nations Organizations and the Deputy Special Representative, are primarily responsible for coordinating relations with the United Nations. The Bank Group (together with the International Monetary Fund) maintains an office at U.N. headquarters to facilitate liaison with the U.N. Secretariat and other U.N. organizations.1/

II. Formal Agreements2/

A. Relationship Agreements

Each of the organizations of the Bank Group -- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the International Development Association (IDA) -- has been "brought into relationship with the United Nations" as prescribed by Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.3/ The relationship agreements came into force on November 15, 1947 (UN/IBRD), February 20, 1957 (UN/IFC), and March 27, 1961 (UN/IDA).4/

1/ Participation in sessions and meetings of U.N. organs, committees and subsidiary bodies is discussed in Part VI of this report.

2/ The term "formal agreements" is used to describe those agreements to cooperate with other international organizations in the U.N. system which have been approved by the Boards of Governors of the Bank/IDA as required by the Bank/IDA Articles.

3/ The parties to the UN/IFC relationship agreement are the U.N. and the Bank "acting for and on behalf of" IFC.

4/ Under the instructions accompanying the request to which this report responds, the text of agreements published in ST/SG/14, "Agreements Between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency," New York, 1961, need not be supplied. Each of the Bank Group/UN relationship agreements has been so published (UN/IBRD, at p. 54 of ST/SG/14; UN/IFC, at p. 90; and UN/IDA, at p. 112).

B. Cooperative Program Agreements

The Bank has entered into "cooperative program" agreements with FAO, Unesco, WHO and UNIDO.1/ Negotiation of the formal agreement was preceded in each case by a period of informal, ad hoc collaboration. Under these programs, assistance is provided to governments in the identification and preparation of projects for Bank Group financing. The agencies also provide staff assistance to the Bank in its studies of economic sectors within their respective fields, and for economic, appraisal and supervision missions.2/ Costs of agreed work under the cooperative programs are shared by the Bank and the partner agency in the proportions of 75% and 25%, respectively.3/

A copy of each of the cooperative program agreements, and of the 1970 supplement to the Unesco/Bank agreement, is attached (Annexes A-E).* Each agreement describes the area of cooperation, the functions to be performed, and personnel and financial arrangements. It is of interest to note that the FAO and Unesco programs accounted, respectively, for 12 and for 8 man-years of professional staff time in 1965, their first full year, while the corresponding figures for FY 1973 were approximately 61 (FAO) and 31 (Unesco). Cooperative program staff worked on 60 percent of all education projects approved by the Bank/IDA Executive Directors in FY 1973, and on about one-third of all agriculture projects.

III. Relationships Involving Several Organizations4/

1. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

The Bank, FAO and the UNDP are co-sponsors of the CGIAR, which was organized in 1971 to mobilize long-term financial support for international

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1/ The UNIDO agreement does not become effective until January 1, 1974. The Bank and UNIDO are cooperating informally under interim arrangements.

2/ Relationships with these agencies outside the cooperative programs are described in Part IV.

3/ The aggregate cost to the Bank of all programs since their inception (through June 30, 1973) was $17.6 million. For FY 1973, the cost to the Bank was $3.9 million.

4/ Bank relationships with other organizations arising out of emergency situations are not described, although the extent of this cooperation has been substantial. For example, the Bank provided nine of the 16 experts on the 1972 U.N. mission which estimated the requirements for relief and rehabilitation in Bangladesh; it assisted UNROB in estimating requirements for food grain imports; and it acted as executing agency for UNROB in providing experts in the agriculture and water resources sectors to assist in preparation of Bangladesh's first Five-Year Plan.

* This memorandum is being circulated without attachments.

agricultural research from international agencies, governments and private sources. The CGIAR now has 29 members.1/

The Bank acts as chairman of the CGIAR and also provides its secretariat. The Consultative Group is assisted by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), composed of scientists from the developed and developing countries, for which FAO provides the secretariat. Both FAO and the UNDP are represented on subcommittees of the Consultative Group.

2. Control of River Blindness

The Bank has joined with WHO, the UNDP and FAO in a program to control river blindness (onchocerciasis) in seven countries of Western Africa. The proposed program will extend over a 20-year period, at an estimated cost of almost $120 million. A detailed plan of action, following two years of intensive field work with which the Bank was associated, is set forth in a report recently submitted to the governments concerned by a mission financed by the UNDP; the epidemiological investigations were carried out by WHO, and the economic and sociological investigations by FAO.

An inter-agency steering committee, composed of representatives designated by the President of the Bank, the Administrator of the UNDP and the Directors General of FAO and WHO, recommended that the Bank take the lead in mobilizing funds on an international basis to finance the first phase of the program. (This phase is due to start in 1974; it will extend over six years, at an estimated cost of about $41 million.) The Bank has agreed to do so, and to administer the funds contributed. WHO will act as executing agency for this phase. The Bank's Environmental Adviser will be chairman of the Ecological Panel, a group of experts which will advise WHO.

In June of 1973 a meeting of interested governments and international agencies was convened, under the Bank's chairmanship, looking toward the formation of a consultative group for the control effort. Among the participating agencies was the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa.2/

1/ The present membership comprises, in addition to the co-sponsors, 13 governments, three regional development banks, the Commission of the European Communities, three private foundations and the International Development Research Centre, an independent Canadian organization. The five major developing regions of the world (Africa; Asia and the Far East; Latin America; Middle East; and Southern and Eastern Europe) participate through representatives designated for a two-year term by the membership of FAO.

2/ It is contemplated that a number of inter-agency agreements will be entered into to which the Bank will be a party, including an agreement relating to the onchocerciasis fund and an administrative agreement linking the four participating international agencies.

3. Protein Advisory Group

Since the latter part of 1971, the Bank has been a sponsor and financial contributor to the Protein Advisory Group (PAG) of the United Nations System (formerly the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group).1/

4. Fertilizer Study

IFC and the Bank initiated cooperation with FAO and UNIDO in a continuing study of the world fertilizer situation, to identify those countries in which additional fertilizer plants would be justified from the developmental and economic standpoints. An ad hoc working group meets from time to time.

5. Documents Distribution

Since 1965, it has been the Bank's practice to supply, to those international organizations which have development responsibilities and objectives in common with it, copies of all Bank country economic reports, debt studies, commodity studies and appraisal reports which are sent to the Bank/IDA Executive Directors. These reports are made available on the understanding that access to them is confined to personnel of the recipient organization, and that the reports and studies may not be published or quoted without the Bank's prior consent.2/

At a meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC in the spring of 1973, the Bank offered to make available, for use by the budget and program officers of the specialized agencies and other U.N. bodies expressing an interest, the following reports and memoranda: the World Bank Group Research Program (annual);

1/ At about the same time, the Bank began a series of consultations with the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to learn more about their activities in the field of protein and nutrition, with a view to the cooperative development of Bank Group activities in the field. A sequel was the creation in a Bank department of a unit concerned with financial and technical assistance to nutrition projects and programming in developing countries.

2/ The Bank has recently instituted a system of "project performance audits," intended to assess the extent to which the objectives of a project have been, or show promise of being, achieved, and the reason for any deviation. These reports will be prepared on all projects in developing countries financed with Bank/IDA assistance, within about a year of the final disbursement against a loan or credit. They will be distributed to selected organizations in the U.N. system.

the Report on Technical Assistance Activities of the World Bank Group (semi-annual); the Memorandum of the President to the Executive Directors on the Budget and Program of Operations (annual), and the Memorandum on the Scale of Financial Operations (periodic); and the report on economic, sector and special missions (quarterly).

As a consequence of these initiatives, all or some[1/] of the foregoing categories of documents are routinely distributed to the following: United Nations; UNCTAD; UNDP (headquarters and Resident Representatives); UNEP; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNITAR; UNESOB; Regional Economic Commissions (and the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning); FAO; FAO/Industry Cooperative Program; WFP; IAEA; ICAO; IMF; IMCO; ITU; Unesco; UPU; WHO; WMO.

6. Project Cooperation

Although the request for information concerning the Bank Group's relationships with other parts of the U.N. system does not extend to collaboration on specific projects (unless they are of long-term duration or large scale), the nature of the Bank Group's essentially operational responsibilities is such that a very incomplete picture would result if no mention were made of this type of inter-agency cooperation. Accordingly, a few recent examples are given below of the way in which the Bank and other U.N. organizations are cooperating to improve the quality of the Bank's assistance to its member countries in carrying out development projects.

a. In FY 1972, IDA extended a credit of $13.2 million to Indonesia for a $33 million population project, for which the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made a grant in the same amount. In addition to the UNFPA, WHO, Unesco and UNICEF have assumed responsibility for carrying out various components of the project.

b. In FY 1973, IDA extended a credit of $18.5 million to Egypt for a cotton ginning rehabilitation project. On IDA's initiative, the ILO, with assistance and financing from UNICEF, conducted a study of the project's likely employment effects. A working group, which will include ILO and UNICEF, will draw up a detailed re-training and re-employment program.

c. In FY 1973, the Bank made a loan of $33 million to Zambia for an education project which, among other things, will provide additional

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1/ E.g., an organization with particular sector responsibilities does not receive all appraisal and sector reports; a regional organization does not receive all country economic reports.

training facilities for medical and agricultural personnel. The project was identified under the Bank/FAO Cooperative Program, and was prepared with the assistance of FAO, WHO and Unesco.

d. An $11 million IDA credit was recently made to the Yemen Arab Republic for an education project based on the findings of Unesco and IDA missions and prepared by a Unesco mission. The credit is being supplemented by technical assistance from the UNDP, which will finance a task force, with Unesco as executing agency, to advise the Ministry of Education and prepare a comprehensive educational development plan. The UNDP will also finance specialists for teacher training schools and experts for a vocational center and an agricultural center, with Unesco, ILO and FAO, respectively, acting as executing agencies.

e. In FY 1972, the Bank completed a review of land and water resource development in the lower Mekong Basin which was requested by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Mekong Committee. At the request of the Committee, the Bank agreed to help to raise investment funds for a program of "pioneer" agricultural projects. Details of the program are being worked out by the Bank in association with FAO and the Asian Development Bank. The work is being financed by a fund to which the UNDP is a contributor.

7. Mission Staffing

As already noted, the agencies with which the Bank has entered into a cooperative program frequently provide staff for Bank economic, sector and appraisal missions. In addition to these arrangements, it is the Bank's practice, when it can identify a resource of professional expertise in the U.N. system which can be drawn on in connection with its lending program as a source of technical assistance, to approach the agency in question and to seek its cooperation. The broad distribution of the Bank's quarterly mission report serves to alert other agencies of possible need for their assistance. It is envisaged that in FY 1974, staff of Unesco, FAO, WHO, UNIDO (in some cases outside the cooperative programs), ILO, IMF, WMO, and UNFPA will be associated with Bank missions.

IV. Relationships with Individual Organizations

A. Specialized Agencies and IAEA

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Bank and the IMF have maintained close working relationships, since their inception, on a broad range of matters of common interest. There is

frequent consultation between the staffs of the two institutions, data of various kinds (e.g., exchange rate tables, population statistics, external debt tables, data on commodities, data on public finance, etc.) are exchanged, staff of each institution have on occasion participated in missions of the other, etc. The President of the Bank and the Managing Director of the Fund, after considering ways in which collaboration between the institutions might be improved and extended, agreed in January 1966 on further steps for cooperation, with special reference to missions (Annex F). These steps were designed to minimize duplication of work, both within the two institutions and on the part of governments receiving separate requests for economic and financial information, and to reduce the risk that inconsistent policy advice would be given to governments. A second statement, concerning collaboration on policy matters, was agreed in December 1966 (Annex G). A joint memorandum on further steps for collaboration at headquarters and in the field, was issued in February 1970 (Annex H).*

Bank and IMF staff collaborate in the publication of "Finance and Development," a quarterly journal published in English, French and Spanish. (A selection of the contents, in Portuguese, is published annually in Brazil, in cooperation with the United Nations Information Center.) Staff of the Bank and the IMF also collaborate on a monthly statistical compilation, "Direction of Trade."

The IMF participates in all of the 16 aid coordination groups sponsored by the Bank[1/]; the Bank and the IMF both participate in the Inter-governmental Group for Indonesia, which is sponsored by the Netherlands, and in the Consortium for Turkey, sponsored by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

A number of Bank/FAO relationships are referred to elsewhere in this paper: those developed under the Cooperative Program; in the CGIAR; where the Bank expresses "special interest" in a UNDP project for which FAO is the Executing Agency;[2/] in the campaign against river blindness; and in the Protein Advisory Group.

1/ Consortia: India and Pakistan. Consultative groups: Colombia, East Africa, Ethiopia, Ghana, Korea, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Zaire. Aid group for Sri Lanka.

2/ See page 11.

* Annexes F-H, referred to in this paragraph are not attached. The January 1966 memorandum (Annex F) provided the basis for Operational Memorandum 5.10; the December 1966 memorandum (Annex G) provided the text of Operational Policy Memorandum 5.10.

Other operational relationships include the following:

The Bank normally consults with FAO on general lending and credit policies related to commodities, and the market outlook sections of project reports are cleared with FAO as a matter of course. The Bank and FAO regularly exchange commodity studies, information on commodity developments and plans for research. Each organization contributes material to the other's studies and reports. Bank agricultural project identification missions maintain contact with FAO country representatives based in the UNDP Resident Representatives' offices.

Staff of the Bank's Development Policy Staff attend, as observers, meetings of the inter-governmental study groups on various commodities (bananas, cocoa, citrus fruit, etc., etc.) organized by FAO, as well as the annual sessions of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems. Regular contacts are maintained with the Joint FAO/World Bank Liaison Division for exchange of information, advice on market developments and comments on the Bank's commodity price forecasts.

The Bank's Computing Activities Department has provided FAO with several analytical programs and indexing information systems, and has maintained technical liaison with it.

In 1970, IFC agreed informally on guidelines for cooperation with the FAO/Industry Cooperative Programme (ICP), in connection with the identification and promotion of agro-industrial projects. Under these guidelines, IFC considers the ICP a source of advice and assistance at the pre-investment project identification stage, and the ICP looks to IFC for consultation and cooperation regarding the financing of such projects. To the extent feasible, the ICP undertakes to provide technical and other experts from agro-industry for IFC assignments. With the concurrence of the sponsors, industry-initiated projects are referred to IFC to determine whether IFC has any interest in financial participation; also with sponsors' concurrence, and on request, the results of IFC's appraisal of projects initiated by ICP members, for which IFC financing is sought, are made available to ICP. Where ICP is involved in a project for which IFC financing might be sought, it consults with IFC on the selection of consultants and their terms of reference. The guidelines contemplate similar arrangements should the IFC request the ICP to undertake studies on agro-industry for its benefit.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

Working relationships with ILO are informal but substantial. No formal programs have been established, but the possibility of a World Bank/ILO "joint unit" is under review. The Deputy Director of [illegible] (Special Programs) and the Director of the Bank's International Relations Department, with the approval of the Director General of the ILO and the President of the Bank, have agreed to meet regularly, at least once

a year and more often if necessary, to review the many and growing number of activities of the two organizations in which some form of coordination exists or should exist. These liaison meetings will be additional to those at the technical working level mentioned below.

The Bank and ILO have arranged to hold periodic consultations on cooperation in economic work. For several years, under informal arrangements, ILO has provided economists for the Bank's country economic missions (some two missions a year on the average). ILO has also provided staff for Bank employment sector and education missions; it is currently engaged in assessing a Bank member country's training programs for tourism and hotel industry personnel, and preparing a project for Bank financing. The Bank has provided staff support for the inter-agency multi-disciplinary missions sent to developing countries under ILO's World Employment Program, and has participated in the evaluation of the results of the first four such missions. There have been secondments of ILO staff to Bank headquarters, in the fields of industry and education.

ILO and the Bank, through the Bank's Development Policy Staff and its Development Research Center, exchange information, documents and comments on a continuing basis concerning their research activities, planned and in progress, in areas of common interest, e.g., a Bank study, now under way, on substitution of labor and equipment in civil works construction.

The Bank's Tourism Department is in touch with ILO's Vocational Training Branch, in connection with technical assistance for Bank Group-financed tourism projects.

4. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The Bank's Public Utilities Department is in regular and close communication with the ITU. Documents of mutual interest, i.e., project appraisal and progress reports, are routinely exchanged. There are regular reviews of the two agencies' programs, in particular ITU technical assistance programs, and of proposals for Bank financing. A particularly significant focus of cooperation has been the Pan African regional telecommunications network study.

5. World Health Organization (WHO)

In addition to relationships developed under the Bank/WHO cooperative program in water supply and wastes disposal, the Bank and WHO cooperate in the population field.

WHO and Bank staff meet regularly, in principle twice a year, to review their operational programs in the population sector in countries in which they have on-going or planned projects or other operations in that sector, or which significantly affect it, and to exchange information on projects and programs during the implementation stage.

The Bank consults WHO in the planning and preparations for Bank population missions. It gives WHO an opportunity to review and comment on sector reports and on preparatory or pre-appraisal reports dealing with population projects, whether or not WHO personnel have been associated with the particular mission. Bank population sector and project missions regularly consult with WHO representatives in the field. WHO, on request, endeavors to provide experts in the health field for these missions and instructs its regional offices and country representatives to provide mission chiefs with relevant assistance and information.

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)1/

During the past six months, as part of an equipment study undertaken by the Bank's Education Projects Department, Unesco has supplied the Bank with sample equipment lists and information on Unesco procedures and procurement experience.

Unesco's Office of Statistics regularly makes current statistical data available to the Bank.

Science teaching specialists on the Unesco staff have helped the Bank to find consultants for project work and have advised on science equipment.

In FY 1963, the Bank and Unesco jointly sponsored the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), which undertakes research and training in the field of educational planning. The President of the Bank, or his representative, is an ex officio member of the IIEP Governing Board. The Bank participated in the preliminary work on the Institute, was represented on an Advisory Committee, and helped to provide financing. The IIEP is currently undertaking a project evaluation methodology study under contract with the Bank. Bank staff have attended seminars on evaluation and evaluation techniques organized by the IIEP.

7. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The Bank co-sponsored and helped to finance a study, recently completed, carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the market for small and medium-sized reactors in the developing world. It assisted in framing

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1/ The relationships described in this section are additional to those developed under the Bank/Unesco Cooperative Program.

the study's terms of reference, contributed to the methodologies and techniques employed in its execution, made available information on the power systems covered by the study, briefed a number of IAEA missions en route to the field, and commented on the reports.

B. U.N. and U.N. Programs

8. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

a. Inter-Agency Consultative Board and Governing Council

The President of the Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, which advises the Administrator of the UNDP on policy matters and reviews the program which the Administrator proposes to present to the UNDP Governing Council. Bank staff regularly attend all sessions of the Governing Council. The Bank is represented on the Program Working Group and on the Working Group on Administrative and Financial Matters.

b. Review of Requests for UNDP Financing

The UNDP asks the Bank to review and comment on most requests from governments for large-scale UNDP assistance, as well as on all requests for assistance which would complement or be associated with an investment project or which is likely to be followed by an investment project.

The Bank and the UNDP have agreed on a procedure for cases in which there is a reasonable prospect that the UNDP assistance will lead to an investment project suitable for Bank Group financing, or closely or directly related to Bank Group lending, but where another agency is likely to be designated Executing Agency (e.g., pre-investment work on water supply projects, for which WHO is likely to be the Executing Agency). In such cases, the Bank, in commenting on the request for UNDP assistance, will express "special interest". The UNDP will then instruct the Executing Agency to consult with the Bank during preparation and execution of the project. The purpose of this arrangement is to assure that the completed study will permit appraisal for investment financing and to enhance the prospect that such financing, whether by the Bank or from other sources, may be undertaken without further study or delay.1/

1/ There are now a total of approximately 130 projects in which the Bank has expressed "special interest". This procedure involves the Bank in working relationships with the U.N. and other specialized agencies acting as Executing Agencies.

c. The Bank as Executing Agency

The Bank has frequently been designated Executing Agency for UNDP projects. The principal, although not the only, criterion for the Bank is that there be available within the Bank the knowledge and technical competence necessary for proper direction of the project. As of June 30, 1973, the Bank had served as Executing Agency for 67 completed projects for which the UNDP had allocated $48 million. It was Executing Agency for another 65 country projects, three regional projects and one global project, for which $57 million had been allocated.

The Bank has no basic agreement with the UNDP relating to its Executing Agency activity. A "project document" for each individual project is entered into by the UNDP, the Bank and the government concerned, covering all aspects of the technical assistance to be provided. Once the project is begun, the UNDP is kept informed of progress by a series of reports; those prepared by the consultants carrying out the project, rather than by Bank staff, are reviewed by the Bank.

Each year the Bank sends to the UNDP data on Bank Group investment follow-up on UNDP projects, indicating investment resulting directly from or related to (a) projects for which the Bank was Executing Agency, and (b) projects executed by other agencies.1/

d. Aid Coordination

The UNDP participates in all of the 16 aid coordination groups sponsored by the Bank,2/ and (together with the Bank) in the Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia and the Consortium for Turkey.

In a few of the Bank's member countries, an attempt has been made to coordinate aid at the local level. In some cases the arrangements for discussions among local donor representatives have been initiated by the Bank's Resident Representative, with the cooperation of the UNDP Resident Representative; elsewhere the initiative has been taken by the UNDP, with participation by the Bank.

1/ For calendar years 1961-1972, investment resulting directly from or related to projects for which the Bank has been Executing Agency amounted to approximately $1.7 billion; the corresponding figure for projects executed by other agencies was $630 million.

2/ See footnote 1, page 7.

e. Contacts with Resident Representatives

The Bank, recognizing the responsibility of the UNDP Resident Representatives in the field of pre-investment and technical assistance, routinely sends them its country economic, sector and appraisal reports, and has established a practice of regular contacts between its missions and the Resident Representatives.

Notice of a forthcoming Bank mission is sent to the Resident Representative as soon as plans are definite. Mission leaders (except for leaders of supervision missions) and Bank officials visiting a country call on the Resident Representative to review with him the mission's purpose, the UNDP country program and, where relevant, the program of other agencies of the U.N. system; appraisal missions also ascertain the UNDP's capacity to finance any proposed technical assistance.

Bank Resident Missions[1/] are responsible for keeping the Resident Representative informed of visits by Bank staff, for determining whether a meeting is appropriate and, if so, to arrange it. The missions are normally given an opportunity to review the UNDP program for the country in which the mission is stationed or, in the case of a regional mission, e.g., the Bank's Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa, for the countries within its jurisdiction.[2/]

f. Other

(i) The Development Finance Companies Department of the Bank has entered into arrangements with the UNDP for the provision of technical assistance to development finance company (DFC) clients of the Bank. These arrangements, arrived at through contacts with both UNDP headquarters and Resident Representatives, contemplate Bank recruitment of advisors or management personnel for DFCs, with the financing of salaries and certain other emoluments provided by UNDP. Thus far, some dozen experts are working with DFCs under this arrangement and several other posts will soon be filled.

(ii) In early 1972, jute-producing governments agreed in principle to establish an international organization to plan and carry out a program for development and expansion of the world market for jute, sponsoring and financing programs of technical production and end-use research, as well as market research and promotional activities. The UNDP was asked to provide "preparatory assistance" in defining the organization, its terms of reference, the financial requirements, etc. The Bank joined with the UNDP in an

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1/ The Bank now has 11 resident country missions, plus regional missions in Eastern Africa, Western Africa and Thailand.

2/ Bank headquarters is also given an opportunity to review and comment on UNDP country programs.

exploratory mission to consumer and producing countries, U.N. agencies and the OECD. (The mission's report is now being reviewed by governments.)

(iii) The Bank is a participating agency in the Operational Assistance Scheme (OPAS) of the UNDP, under which experts are recruited to fill operational or executive posts within governments at the normal salaries set by the government for the particular post, with a salary supplement provided by the UNDP. Recruitment, payment and related administrative work is undertaken by the participating agencies.

(iv) The Information and Public Affairs Department of the Bank has a close working relationship with the UNDP Department of Information Services.

9. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The Bank and the UNFPA have instituted regular semi-annual program review meetings to coordinate their population activities.

Bank staff have been associated with UNFPA missions, and the UNFPA has provided staff for Bank missions. The Bank regularly briefs UNFPA missions on its activities in a country before the mission has departed for the field. The UNFPA is given an opportunity to comment on reports of Bank sector and appraisal missions.

The Bank has been taking part in the preparations for the World Population Year, a responsibility of the Executive Director of the UNFPA.

10. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 1/

The Bank and IFC participate in the UNIDO "Scheme for the Exchange of Information on Industrial Projects in Developing Countries Among Development Finance Institutions". The objective of the scheme, as its name indicates, is to facilitate the transfer, among development finance companies (DFCs), of information about specific industrial projects. UNIDO has established a depository of such information, provided by participating institutions with respect to each project they finance. At quarterly intervals it distributes to the institutions a brief note on the data made available to it in the preceding quarter: any institution interested in a particular project may then obtain fuller information from UNIDO. The Director of the Bank's Development Finance Companies Department (DFCD) is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Scheme, and of a working group studying possible extensions of the Scheme.

1/ The Bank/UNIDO relationships described in this section are additional to those contemplated by the Cooperative Program.

For the past four years UNIDO has organized an annual meeting concerned with cooperation among industrial development financing institutions, at which the Bank has been represented by the Director of the DFCD. Technical assistance to DFC clients of the Bank is among the subjects discussed.

IFC participates in the promotional meetings organized by UNIDO, at which enterprises and government agencies from developing countries with investment proposals are brought together with potential investment partners from the developed countries. UNIDO makes copies of its publications available to IFC, and transmits to IFC, on request, reports of its missions and feasibility studies. IFC and UNIDO exchange information on policy advice to governments.1/

11. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

There are continuing consultations between Bank and UNICEF staff at headquarters on the evolution of general policies in areas of common concern: family planning, primary education, rural water supply, nutrition and improvement of social services. There are also consultations between Bank missions and UNICEF offices in the field. UNICEF has provided data on the social aspects of development, which are reflected in the Bank's country economic reports and are taken into account in formulating country lending programs.

Arrangements have been worked out under which Bank/IDA borrowers may, in appropriate cases, make use of UNICEF procurement and supply facilities. (UNICEF is providing procurement services in the Indonesia family planning project referred to in the section on "Project Cooperation" in this report.)

After consultation with the Bank, UNICEF (with ILO assistance) is undertaking training programs and studies of employment in Bangladesh and Egypt, which the Bank will take into account in determining its lending to those countries.

1/ These arrangements were agreed informally between UNIDO and IFC prior to negotiation of the Bank/UNIDO cooperative program agreement (Annex E). Although IFC is not a party, the agreement specifically provides that the program may extend to activities of primary interest to IFC.

12. U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

In addition to participating in UNCTAD meetings, the Bank prepared a number of major studies at the request of UNCTAD I and II.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff and UNCTAD exchange data on social, industrial and trade statistics, and UNCTAD is regularly supplied with Bank tables on the external debt of developing countries.

Bank staff regularly attend meetings of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities, as well as special meetings convened to negotiate international commodity agreements (e.g., a recent meeting to set up the International Cocoa Council). Information and documentation on commodity problems and prospects are exchanged.

13. U.N. Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

The Bank has participated in the UNITAR-SIDA procurement training program by making staff available for training seminars and by permitting use of its procurement files. The Director of UNITAR's Procurement Training Program took part in a Bank workshop seminar on procurement. The Bank also participates in the UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law by providing clinical training in its Legal Department for lawyers selected by UNITAR.

The Bank has collaborated on a UNITAR report on transfer of automotive technology.

14. Regional Economic Commissions[1/]

a. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

The Bank has close relations with the ECA in several fields. Bank representatives have taken part in a variety of meetings and conferences organized by the ECA -- on planning, population problems, research statistics, intra-African trade, economic cooperation. The Bank has cooperated in several ECA studies (e.g., electric power and tourism development). The Bank is involved in studies and road improvement projects affecting several sections of the Trans-African Highway (TAH). It has been participating, as observer, in activities of the TAH Coordinating Committee organized under the sponsorship of the ECA. Liaison with ECA is maintained by the Bank's Permanent Missions in Africa.

1/ Operational relationships have been established with three of the four regional economic commissions. The Economic Commission for Europe supplies the Bank with documents on request, and there are some informal *ad hoc* contacts.

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the participation of the ECA in the riverblindness control meetings chaired by the Bank.

The Bank's Economic Development Institute (EDI)[1/] has agreed to join with the ECA, the U.N. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and the African Development Bank in organizing two regional projects courses in Nigeria. This is a continuation of a relationship with IDEP which began in 1969, when the EDI and the IDEP co-sponsored a project analysis course for English-speaking African participants; the EDI provided the curriculum, teaching materials and principal teaching staff. This undertaking was repeated in 1970, 1971 and 1972. In January 1973, the EDI was co-sponsor of a conference of directors of African research institutes organized by IDEP.

b. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

Liaison with ECAFE is maintained by the Bank's Regional Mission in Bangkok. A Special Representative on the mission maintains liaison with the Mekong Secretariat.

The EDI has in the past provided lecturers and teaching materials for courses at the U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; in FY 1973, it provided support for a development banking course given by the Institute.

c. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

The Bank and ECLA have reached agreement on a program to design and develop transport information systems in three or four Latin American countries, by assisting the governments to create documentation and transport sector files into which information needed for national transport planning will be fed in a systematic way and on a continuing basis. The Bank is financing the services of a transport expert who is working on the project under ECLA supervision.

ECLA and the Bank (through the Bank's Development Research Center) have recently agreed to undertake a joint research project on evaluation of Latin American data on income distribution.

The EDI and the U.N. Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) have agreed to keep each other informed of their activities in Latin America, to exchange teaching material and visiting professors, and to explore the possibility of organizing joint courses in Latin America.

1/ The EDI was set up by the Bank in 1955 to provide training for middle-level and senior government officials of developing countries concerned with development programs and projects.

V. Relationships with the U.N. Secretariat

1. Bank/UN Liaison Committee

For several years, the Bank and the U.N. exchanged information and coordinated their technical assistance and other activities through informal contacts. A provision of the UN/IDA relationship agreement gave to the arrangemonts formal status and included IDA within them. The Liaison Committee created by the relationship agreement is composed of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the Bank Group and the Administrator of the UNDP or their representatives. It meets from time to time for consultations and exchange of information.

2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Various departments of the Bank have continuing and close working relationships with offices and other units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in particular the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies; the Statistical Office; the Population Division; the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; the Resources and Transport Division; and the Office for Science and Technology. A few specific instances follow.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff frequently draws on the source material available at the U.N. Statistical Office (UNSO). It has recently been discussing with UNSO arrangements to regularize the relationship, including provision for the exchange, or supply, of data (e.g., data on trade, production, and national accounts).

The Bank and UNSO are among the sponsors of the U.N. International Comparisons Project. The Bank is helping to finance the project and Bank staff members are involved in data gathering, analysis and other activities connected with the project.

The Development Policy Staff keeps in regular touch with the U.N. Population Division through, e.g., participation in U.N.-sponsored conferences on population, use of population projections, receipt of current population data. It has collaborated with the U.N. Regional Demographic Center in Cairo in a program of research and training on migration and urbanization in Arab countries.

There is a regular exchange of information with the U.N. Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, through frequent meetings. The Centre has provided technical assistance for Bank-financed projects.

3. Other

The Bank is a member of the Consultative Committee on Public Information, and of the Program Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social Information. Its Information and Public Affairs Department works closely with U.N. Information Centres in its member countries, which help to disseminate information material, to arrange for local publication and translation of Bank material, etc.

The Bank is represented on the Board of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems, and exchanges information on information-handling techniques and the uses of computers. It also participates in a pilot project ("Core") for description of development projects.

The Bank is also represented on the U.N. Advisory Panel on Computers for Development and takes an active part in its work.

The Bank's Development Policy Staff maintains contact with the U.N. Research Institute for Social Development for exchange of information of mutual interest.

VI. Participation in Meetings

Bank Group representatives attend and participate in sessions and meetings, regularly scheduled and ad hoc, of various U.N. organs, committees and subsidiary bodies. In some instances, Bank Group representation is a matter of course. Representation at others depends upon whether the agenda is of particular interest to the Bank Group. Staff constraints and occasional conflict with the priority of operational matters in fact make it impossible for the Bank to be represented at all meetings in which it has an interest. When it must decline an invitation for these reasons, it asks to receive the documentation prepared for participants, as well as any reports which emerge from the meeting; where appropriate and feasible, it offers comments on the former.

The President of the Bank appears before the Economic and Social Council each year, to present the Bank Group's annual reports and to report on the Group's activities. As noted earlier, the President of the Bank is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the UNDP. He is also a member of the U.N. Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC).

The Bank's Special Representative for U.N. Organizations is a member of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC. He or the Deputy Special Representative, or both, regularly represents the Bank at, for example, sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and at meetings of the Committee for Program and Coordination (CPC) and joint meetings of the ACC/CPC.

Other meetings, depending on their nature and locale, are attended by the Special Representative or the Deputy Special Representative, senior Bank officials or technical specialists from headquarters, by members of the Bank's regional or resident missions, by staff of the Permanent Missions in East and in West Africa, or by staff of the Bank Group's European Office. Meetings at which the Bank is usually so represented include, among others, meetings of ACC subcommittees (e.g., on statistics, science and technology, education and training, population, DD II, natural resources); committees of ECOSOC (e.g., on development planning, review and appraisal, natural resources, science and technology); UNCTAD, its organs and their committees (e.g., Trade and Development Board, Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade); UNDP working groups and regional meetings of Resident Representatives; sessions of the governing bodies of various specialized agencies and of the regional economic commissions, and ad hoc conferences sponsored by these organizations.

Invitations to attend the Annual Meetings of the Bank Group, as observer, are extended to a number of members of the U.N. system. Observers at the 1972 Annual Meeting included representatives of FAO; IAEA; ILO; United Nations; UNDP; UNIDO; UNCTAD; ECLA/Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; ECAFE;[1/] Unesco; and WHO. Invitations to attend the 1973 Annual Meeting have been extended to the same organizations, plus the U.N. Environment Programme.

International Relations Department
September 28, 1973

1/ All four of the regional economic commissions are invited.

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Office of the Secretary-General
UN Emergency Operation (Prebisch)
Special Sahelian Office (Brad. Morse)
Office of Legal Affairs
Office of Inter-Agency Affairs (Narasimhan)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- ECOSOC Secretariat
- Center for Development Planning (Mozak)
- Statistical Office
- Center for Social Development (Mrs. Sippila)
- Office of Technical Co-operation
- Population Division
- World Population Conference Secretariat
- Law of the Sea Conference Secretariat
- World Food Conference Secretariat
- Center for Housing, Building and Planning
- Division of Public Administration and Finance
- Resources and Transport Division
- Office for Science and Technology

Office of Public Information
Department of Administration and Management
Office of Financial Services
Office of Personnel Services
Office of General Services
Office of Conference Services
UN Joint Staff Pension Board

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Works and Relief Agency in Beirut (UNWRA)

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECE (Europe)
ECA (Africa)
ECLA (Latin America)
ESCAP (Asia and Pacific)
ECWA (Western Asia)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO
ICAO
ILO
IMCO
ITU
UNESCO
UPU
WHO
WMO
IAEA

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Office of the Secretary-General
UN Emergency Operation (Prebisch)
Special Sahelian Office (Brad. Morse)
Office of Legal Affairs
Office of Inter-Agency Affairs (Narasimhan)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- ECOSOC Secretariat
- Center for Development Planning (Mozak)
- Statistical Office
- Center for Social Development (Mrs. Sippila)
- Office of Technical Co-operation
- Population Division
- World Population Conference Secretariat
- Law of the Sea Conference Secretariat
- World Food Conference Secretariat
- Center for Housing, Building and Planning
- Division of Public Administration and Finance
- Resources and Transport Division
- Office for Science and Technology

Office of Public Information
Department of Administration and Management
Office of Financial Services
Office of Personnel Services
Office of General Services
Office of Conference Services
UN Joint Staff Pension Board

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
UN Works and Relief Agency in Beirut (UNWRA)

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECE (Europe)
ECA (Africa)
ECLA (Latin America)
ESCAP (Asia and Pacific)
ECWA (Western Asia)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FAO
ICAO
ILO
IMCO
ITU
UNESCO
UPU
WHO
WMO
IAEA

FORM NO. 75
(7-73)

WORLD BANK GRO

ROUTING SLIP	DATE Dec. 19, 1974

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. L. Peter Chatenay	
UnGen.	

	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST
	INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY
	INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION
	NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE

REMARKS United Nations; Request for Information on Bank Activities on Behalf of Women

Attached is PNP's input for the above as requested in your memo of Nov. 11.

Cleared with and cc: Mrs. Maraviglia
cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Miss Anne Gesell
Miss I. Husain

FROM T. V. Tiglao	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

POPULATION AND NUTRITION PROJECTS DEPARTMENT

THE WORLD BANK GROUP'S POPULATION PROJECTS AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. To date, the population projects of the World Bank Group cover ten countries with a population of 860 million. This represents half of the population of Bank member LDC's, and over 70% of the 13 largest such countries. In these ten countries where the Bank has assisted in population activities, it is estimated that there are close to 8 million family planning acceptors. Assuming that not all women who have been exposed to family planning services become continuing acceptors, this would mean that a much greater number of women has been reached by maternal and child health/family planning services. Many would have been the recipient of family health services at one time or another and may have practiced family limitation. This is because Bank projects have concentrated their financing on the expansion of facilities and manpower used for delivering family planning services as an integral part of maternal and child health services.

2. The close inter-relationship between the family size and the educational, legal, economic and social status of women has been recognized. They are two sides of the coin that mutually affect each other. Small family size contributes to elevated status of women, whereas elevated status of women facilitates acceptance of family limitation practice.

3. While one of the components of the Bank projects is to strengthen the health delivery system, the other important project components are training (basic vocational education for health sector paramedical workers, especially nurse-midwives, other health and non-health, etc.); management and program improvement; information and education of the consumers of services; population education; and research and evaluation. From these components have accrued certain benefits which have directly and/or indirectly influenced the status of women. Examples are:

(a) From the Point of View of Providers of Health Services

1. Training has raised the status and prestige of nurses (graduate, auxiliary, empirical) and even indigenous midwives whose cooperation with the program is considered important. The role of these workers in family planning has been brought into prominence.

2. The preference for female physicians in certain cultures (usually where the status of women is low) has increased the demand for their services.

3. The school teachers, a majority of whom are women in some countries, have been called upon to play a vital role in the promotion of family life/population education.

4. Family planning services have opened opportunities for the employment of women which, in turn, may contribute to family limitation.

(b) From the Consumers' Point of View

1. MCH/FP services have contributed to the promotion of health and general well-being of women and children as well as of the rest of family. MCH/FP has given emphasis to maternal and child health, nutrition, control of diseases, and has encouraged raising the minimum age at marriage, and child spacing. The last two have reduced the number of years when women are exposed to child-bearing risks.

   Family planning has created among the males an awareness and appreciation of the maternal risks that women undergo during child-bearing and a recognition that women have the right to determine the number and spacing of children with the concomittant right of the mother and child to survive and enjoy a healthy life.

   MCH/FP has also promoted the concept of equal rights of children, irrespective of sex, from the cradle, which eventually removes sex discrimination in adulthood. It has likewise helped eliminate unwanted children.

2. Family planning has created the environment for women to make decisions -- whether or not to adopt family limitation methods; what method to use in case she decides to practice family limitation; to decide on the number of children she wants; whether to limit herself to child bearing role or to play other roles in society. In the process, this may have opened lines of communication between husband and wife and may be the start of a joint-decision process in the family so that the wife's involvement in other important matters and issues are taken into account.

3. Low birth rates, through family planning, help liberate women from their domestic tasks which has enabled some to pursue further education even at a later stage. By so doing, they are able to participate more fully in nation building, in addition to their traditional role of mothers.

4. Family planning has created awareness and appreciation of the role women play in the economic and social development of nations through a change in their reproductive behavior.

5. In the educational campaign for family planning, discussion groups on mother craft, responsible parenthood, etc., are organized which have served as a form of informal and/or continuing education for women. It has helped women, especially in rural areas, to socialize and broaden their outlook and even as a means to spot natural leaders and develop leadership skills. Family planning acceptors have been mobilized and utilized as family planning motivators.

6. Family life/population education in schools prepare young people of both sexes for responsible marriage and parenthood and has promoted more consideration for women.

7. Researches on fertility and human reproductive biology have broadened the understandings of women about their own reproductive behavior and to conceptualize the inter-relationship between the status of women and fertility.

TVTiglao:is
Population & Nutrition Projects Department
December 18, 1974

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. D.S. Ballantine
Mr. R.A. Clarke
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam

DATE: November 11, 1974

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay, IRD

SUBJECT: United Nations; Request for Information on Bank Activities on Behalf of Women

TALK INTO it copy of OUR INPUTS

1. Attached, copy of the letter of November 1 from the UN on this subject. Taking their list of main topics (Annex III), I suggest the Bank's response could relate to items 5 (education of women), 12 (status of women and family planning) and 14 (employment of women in the Secretariat).

2. I would be obliged if your Department could give IRD a short statement that we could fit into the Bank's response which is due at the end of the year. In the case of Personnel, figures showing the increase in the number of women in professional positions would be useful, in addition to a few lines stating the Bank's policy in the matter of the employment of women in responsible positions.

Att.

LPC:mmcd

Kay
Discuss with Mr T ✓
Dear Tigelus - let me know how we proceed. Let discuss it later before anything is written up

12 Nov 74

N.M & D.T WILL DISCUSS IT. D.T WILL THEN REVIEW WITH K.K. BEFORE A WRITE-UP FOR OUR DEPT. 11/27

D.T COMPLETED HER DRAFT. 12/16

SENT OUR INPUTS 12/19 TO MR. CHATENEY

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

639

REFERENCE: SO 246/1 (2)

1 November 1974

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I have the honour to refer to my letter of 24 June 1974, drawing your attention to Economic and Social Council resolution 1851 (LVI) on the International Women's Year Conference to be held from 23 June to 4 July 1975. A copy of this resolution is enclosed herewith (Annex I), together with the draft provisional agenda covering the four substantive items presently contemplated and notes on the scope of each item (Annex II).

I am writing to follow up on discussions which have taken place within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning the Conference documents. One of the reports to be prepared for the Conference on which the ACC has agreed is a report on the United Nations system and the elimination of discrimination against women based on paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1851 (LVI).

In order for the Secretary-General to prepare this report, each agency is being invited to furnish, for inclusion in the report, a summary of its activities on behalf of women which are relevant to recommendations made by the Commission on the Status of Women. Attached herewith (Annex III) is a list of the main topics which have been the subject of recommendations adopted by the Commission or on its initiative. The principal recommendations are summarized in chapter IV (Promotion of Equality of Men and Women) of the enclosed pamphlet: The U.N. and Human Rights which was issued in 1973. Reference should also be made to Council resolutions 1849 (LVI) to 1862 (LVI) of 16 May 1974 adopted on the initiative of the Commission on the Status of Women at its 25th session in 1974.

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

11/7/74

I have therefore the honour to invite your Organization to submit a brief account of any of its relevant activities and programmes - 3 to 5 single spaced typewritten pages - and to forward it to us not later than 31 December 1974.

Yours sincerely,

Helvi Sipilä
Secretary-General
International Women's Year Conference, 1975

10. Status of rural women, especially agricultural workers.

11. Technical cooperation activities for the advancement of women.

12. Status of women and family planning.

13. Mass Media and attitudes towards the roles of women in present-day society.

14. Employment of women in the Secretariats of organizations in the U.N. system.

15. International Women's Year, 1975.

ANNEX III

Main topics dealt with in resolutions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women or on its initiative since its establishment in 1946

1. International Declarations and Conventions and Procedures for their implementation (especially reporting systems)1/

2. Political rights of women (including participation in public life, and civic and political education).

3. Nationality (especially questions relating to the nationality of married women).

4. The status of women in private law including family law and related questions.

5. Education of women of all types and at all levels.

6. Economic and social rights, especially those relating to employment.

7. Protection of women and children in situations of emergency and armed conflict.

8. The status of women in Trust and Non Self-Governing Territories.

9. A Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women and their integration in the development effort.

1/ The international conventions and declarations adopted on the initiative of the Commission are: Convention on Political Rights of Women 1952; Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, 1957; Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage, and Registration of Marriages 1962, and Recommendation on the same subject 1965; Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 1967. The text of these instruments may be found in Human Rights - A Compilation of International Instruments of the U.N. (ST/HR.1; Sales No. E.73 XIV.2).

A draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women is presently being prepared by the Commission.

UN General

Mr. P. Chatenay, IRD

September 17, 1973

I. H. Kang, PNPD

Bank's Representation at some UN Meetings

Dr. Kanagaratnam has discussed and agreed with Mr. Timothy King on Friday, Sept. 14, that the Bank should be represented at UN Meetings to be held in Geneva during October/November as follows:

Date	Meeting	Representative	Action to be taken
Oct. 18-19	Population Action Plan	Dr. Kanagaratnam	Mr. Tabah to be informed
Oct. 22-24	ACC Subcommittee	Dr. Kanagaratnam Mr. T. King	With reference to Mr. Hoffman's letter of 8/2 to Mr. Dadzie, please inform Mr. Tabah that Mr. King will also attend this meeting
Oct.29/Nov.9	17th Session Pop.Com.	Dr. Kanagaratnam Mr. T. King	We do not seem to have received an official invitation yet. Mr. Tabah to be informed at appropriate time.

We would appreciate if you could take action as specified in the last column. When writing to Mr. Tabah, would you please ask him to send any background materials and documents to both Dr. Kanagaratnam and Mr. T. King.

cc: Mr. M. Hoffman, IRD
Mr. Timothy King
Mrs. Domingo

IHKang/ls

R KK 9/1
TE 512

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: TE 512 (46)

24 July 1973

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

I immediately reviewed after their receipt the Population Appraisal reports for Indonesia and Iran and found them extremely useful. Many thanks. This is the kind of information which I am seeking and would appreciate copies of any other studies which may be available.

Thanks again,

Sincerely yours,

Garth N. Jones
Senior Public Administration Officer
Family Planning Project
Development Administration Section, PAD

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director
Population Projects Department
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Washington, D.C. 20523
Ms. Ruth H. Stokes, M.D.
UNDP
Population Projects Department
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director

Development Administration Section, DPD
Manila Information Project
Central Luzon Administration Office
Sarah M. Jones

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

I immediately received after their receipt the information
APPLEGATE REPORTS FOR FUNCTIONS AND ITEM AND TOTAL FORM
expressly desired. Now finally, this is the kind of information
which I am seeking and would appreciate copies of this report
applies with-you-in-mind.

Thanks again,

Sincerely Yours,

Sarah M. Jones

REFERENCE: MR 278 (4b) 24 July 1973

July 19, 1973 UN Gen.

Mr. Garth Jones
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Public Administration Division
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Jones:

Dr. Kanagaratnam asked me to send you a copy of our Population Project Appraisal Reports for Indonesia (No. PP 8a) and Iran (No. 85a IRN), which are enclosed herewith.

Although you may already know this, I would like to call your attention to the fact that these reports are classified documents and therefore not for public use.

Sincerely yours,

I. H. Kang
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Attachments

cc: Reports Desk

IHK/is

Form No. 75
(4–73)

WORLD BANK GRO

TLB

ROUTING SLIP	DATE UN Gen
NAME	ROOM NO.

He does not see any reason why we should do more.
Kang

He does not want to be a mem either. If he agrees do informal do formal

	TO HANDLE		NOTE AND FILE
	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
	APPROVAL		PREPARE REPLY
	COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION
	FULL REPORT		RECOMMENDATION
	INFORMATION		SIGNATURE
	INITIAL		SEND ON

REMARKS

1. Pl discuss with John Kang
2 We have fairly close relations with IRS on PP matters & they have almost prepared by proper information. Till hear unless, he sees any advantage, we don't propose to prepare any new paper as we behave they have the info.

FROM K. Kanagaratnam

16/July/73.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date July 13, 1973

NAME	ROOM NO.
Messrs. Ballantine, Fuchs,	
Gustafson, Jaycox, Kanagaratnam,	
Rovani, Sadove, Tolbert, Yudelman	
Mr. Lee	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Could you send me by August 24 the information requested on any arrangements your department may have with UN agencies as requested in the third paragraph of Mr. Hoffman's memorandum?

telephoned J. K. 7/18. He sees no need for us to do anything more, and also said no need for a memo from us on this subject.
7/18 AS

From John A. King - D-725

ASSOCIATION | RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Vice President, Projects Staff
Regional Vice Presidents
Vice President, Development Policy
Executive Vice President, IFC

DATE: July 9, 1973

FROM: Michael L. Hoffman

SUBJECT: Information on Bank Group Relationships with Other UN Organizations

Attached is a copy of a letter dated June 21 to Mr. McNamara, asking for factual information on the Bank Group's relationships with other organizations in the UN system. This material is required to implement a resolution of the Economic and Social Council. Attached to the letter is a paper listing the types of agreements, arrangements and understandings on which information is required.

This Department will undertake initial preparation of material on the formal arrangements between the Bank Group and other agencies, i.e., the relationship agreements between the Bank Group and the U.N., the cooperative agreements with FAO, Unesco, WHO and UNIDO, and the arrangements for the exchange of documents with the regional development banks. It will also prepare material on working relations with the ILO, and on population matters with WHO and the UNFPA.

It would be very helpful, however, if you would arrange to provide me with information relating to activities under your jurisdiction falling under the heading of "cooperation, particularly in the operational fields", whether at the headquarters, regional or field levels (with the exceptions noted in the preceding paragraph, as to which I already have adequate material). I would need the text of any such agreement, arrangement or understanding if there is a text, and in any case a brief description of the nature of the cooperation. We would prefer to err on the side of comprehensiveness, so any doubt should be resolved by including data. Please note, however, that we are asked for information concerning relationships between the Bank Group and "other organizations of the UN system" only.

So that the Bank-wide data may be collated in time to meet the UN deadline of September 30, it would be appreciated if the information requested could be given to this Department no later than the end of August. Questions may be addressed to Mrs. Boskey (ext. 3595).

cc: Mr. W. Clark, External Relations
cc: Mr. Fontein, Legal
cc. and attachments, Mr. Franco Holguin, Int. Relations

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

129

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: OR 311/3 P and P

21 June 1973

Dear Mr. McNamara,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to bring to your attention resolution 1768 (LIV) adopted unanimously by the Economic and Social Council at its 1858th plenary meeting entitled, "Rationalization of the work of the Economic and Social Council", a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The resolution was adopted after a lengthy re-examination by the Council of its role as the central organ of the United Nations system responsible for policy formulation and co-ordination in respect of international co-operation in the economic, social and human rights fields.

Resolution 1768 (LIV) provides several different measures to attain this objective. While operative paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 12 of this resolution are all of direct concern to your organization and, if necessary, will be the subject of discussion in the Preparatory Committee at a later date, I should like at this time to refer specifically to paragraph 13, which reads as follows:

> "13. Decides that, in view of the profound changes in world-wide economic co-operation within the United Nations system which have taken place since the conclusion of the present agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Council will review the existing agreements

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

with a view to strengthening the coherence of the system and its capacity to fulfil, in particular, the objectives of the International Development Strategy in an effective and co-ordinated manner. The Secretary-General is requested for this purpose to submit to the Council, at its fifty-seventh session, a descriptive and analytical report on the past and present relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular in the operational field and on aspects of the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within the competence of the Council as set forth in the Charter. The executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency are also invited to present their views on this matter to the Council through the Secretary-General;"

With regard to the implementation of this paragraph, the Council's understanding was as follows:

(a) In order to assist the Council to review the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA, the reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA should not be limited to a narrow review of past application of the various provisions of these relationship agreements, but ought to include an analysis of all appropriate existing legal, institutional and practical arrangements within the United Nations system of organizations - including operational programmes such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, WFP, UNFPA etc. The Council must have the fullest possible data on which to base its review.

(b) While the Secretary-General in the preparation of the abovementioned descriptive and analytical report will rely on the close co-operation and assistance of the agencies, the two reports to be submitted concurrently to the fifty-seventh session of the Council under resolution 1768 (LIV) should be separate and independent reports: one by the Secretary-General himself and another in which he would transmit the views submitted to him by the executive heads of the agencies.

I should be obliged, therefore, if you would make available to this Office, for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, the texts of, and detailed information on, all existing legal, institutional, practical agreements, arrangements or understandings concluded on aspects of relationship and co-ordination, particularly

in the operational field, at both the intergovernmental and inter-secretariat plane at the headquarters, regional and field levels between IBRD, IFC and IDA and any other organization or organizations of the United Nations system. For your convenience, a list of headings is provided herewith. Also, any studies, reports and other relevant information relating to the subject as a whole that your organization might have prepared or collected would be much appreciated.

In order to assist in the timely preparation of the Secretary-General's report, I should be grateful if this material could reach my Office by the end of September 1973.

Since ECOSOC has also requested you to present independently your own views on the entire subject, to be incorporated with the views of other executive heads of agencies in a separate report, for consideration at the fifty-seventh session, I should appreciate receiving them at an early date, and in any case by 1 February 1974. Your contribution, in the light of the objectives and provisions of resolution 1768 (LIV) may include any relevant comments, suggestions or concrete proposals which you might wish to make on the subject, specifically with a view to strengthening the coherence of the United Nations system and its capacity to fulfil the objectives of the International Development Strategy in an effective and co-ordinated manner.

Yours sincerely,

Ismat Kittani

Ismat T. Kittani
Assistant Secretary-General
for Inter-Agency Affairs

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

Factual information requested at the latest by end September 1973

I. All agreements concluded between your organization and any other organization/s of the United Nations system at intergovernmental or intersecretariat level.

II. All formal arrangements or understandings between your organization and any other organization/s of the United Nations system.

III. Examples of different types of informal arrangements and understandings between your organization and any other organization/s of the United Nations system.

Under these headings, all agreements, arrangements or understandings concluded for the purpose of (a) division of responsibilities; (b) co-ordination, including the establishment of institutional machinery; (c) other forms of co-operation, particularly in the operational fields; or (d) any other aspects of relationship are requested. These agreements, arrangements or understandings could be at (a) headquarters; (b) regional; or (c) field levels.

Nevertheless, (a) multilateral inter-agency agreements reached within ACC or its subsidiary bodies; (b) inter-agency agreements published in documents ST/SG/14 and ST/SG/3; (c) agreements, arrangements or understandings limited to specific projects, unless they are of long-term duration or large scale; and (d) agreements, arrangements or understandings concluded on personnel, administrative and technical services matters, under the provisions of the relationship agreements need not be provided.

IV. Any studies, reports and relevant information that your organization might have prepared or collected in the past, relating to the subject in question.

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPM

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date March 16, 1973

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Hoffman	
cc: Mr. Stevenson	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

ILO Seminar on Pop. & FP - April 10-14

The attached, unsigned, invitation does not interest us. There are too few details in this memo and I do not think our participation will be productive.

Cc Lira

From K. Kanagaratnam

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL  OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

6 MARS 1973

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Adresse postale : CH 1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271
Téléphone 31 24 00 & 32 62 00

Réf. n° UNDP/FPA 249-3-c-9-1

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam,
Director,
Population Projects Department,
World Bank,
WASHINGTON, 1818 H Street NW,
D.C.
(U.S.A.)

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

Caribbean Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Planning

I am pleased to inform you that the ILO, in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is organising a Caribbean Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Planning to be held in Trinidad and Tobago, Port-of-Spain, from 10 to 14 April 1973.

The Seminar is part of a more extensive programme of ILO action in the field of population, planned in response to the decision of the ILO Governing Body in 1968. It is intended to develop an awareness and promote greater understanding of population problems both as they affect economic and social development in general and in relation to specific topics of ILO concern such as employment, training, wages, social security, conditions of work and life and welfare of workers and their families. A copy of a Memorandum on the subject is enclosed.

The collaboration of your Organisation will be very much appreciated. I have great pleasure in inviting you to send an observer.

It is assumed that funds to send your representative will be found from your own resources.

Yours sincerely,
For the Director-General:

René Livchen,
Chief,
Conditions of Work and Life
Department

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' SEMINAR ON POPULATION AND FAMILY WELFARE PLANNING

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD-TOBAGO
10 - 14 APRIL 1973

BACKGROUND

(a) Population and Employment

The biggest challenge posed by rapid population growth in the ILO's sphere of responsibilities for development is that of creating enough productive employment opportunities to keep up with the expanding population of working age, especially with the large and rising influx of young people entering working life. In the Caribbean, emigration in the past has kept the growth rates low, but it is dwindling. The policies of countries of immigration further aggravates the situation, leading to loss of skilled and professional workers.

(b) Family Welfare

In many developing countries, rapid population growth is retarding the improvement, in some cases even entailing stagnation, in the workers' living conditions. As members or units of the society, the families naturally share in its fortunes, including the difficulties posed in the path of development by the excessive population growth for the society as a whole. But, in addition, the size of the family may have an immediate and direct bearing on the health and well-being of its members, especially mothers and young children. Better spaced children in the family permit greater concentration of efforts and resources on each of them and thus can open up greater opportunities for their future advancement in life and for promoting the welfare of all the members of the family and of the family as a whole. More rational patterns and plans in family-building may thus help indirectly to break the vicious circle of poverty and lack of opportunities for social progress.

(c) ILO's Concern

In many developing countries, facts and studies demonstrate how current and prospective population trends are frustrating the efforts towards the attainment of the basic objectives in the ILO's own sphere of responsibility which are, in particular, creating fuller and more productive employment, raising the skill levels of the labour force, improving the levels of living and welfare of workers, and generally promoting wider social justice.

THE SEMINAR

This Seminar conforms with the mandate given by the ILO Governing Body in November 1968 for developing activities relating to the influence of rapid population growth on opportunities for training and employment and on the welfare of workers.

Initial contacts and consultations undertaken by the ILO showed that a Seminar on Population and Family Welfare Planning could usefully be carried out with participation drawn mainly from employers' groups.

A survey mission has been carried out in selected countries and this revealed that the Caribbean employers' circles are aware of the reasons for ILO's concern in population issues and that they welcome the idea of exchanging views and discussing these questions with colleagues on the occasion of a Seminar organised for them with the assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The Seminar will give employers' representatives from selected Caribbean English-speaking countries the opportunity to meet one another and to study population growth in the Caribbean and its influence on economic development and social progress. Employers facing the same kind of problems will be given an opportunity to exchange views and discuss them with colleagues and consultants and advisers who have accumulated experience in the fields of population and family planning, employment, social security, workers' education, occupational safety and health and welfare of the workers and their families.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

The Seminar is expected to develop an awareness and to promote greater understanding of population problems, as they affect both economic and social development. It is also expected to clarify and recommend what could and should be the role of the Employers and of Employers' Associations in promoting family welfare and family health.

The objectives of the Seminar may be summarised as follows:

- to encourage the participation of employer and management circles in the debate of population problems and in the making and applying of relevant policies;

- to stimulate the participation of Employers in developing greater understanding of population issues among workers and in promoting activities aiming at better family welfare and proper child spacing;

- to disseminate information and exchange experiences on actions that have already been taken by Employers in certain countries of the world and in the Caribbean;

- to bring to the attention of the official agencies and voluntary organisations concerned with family health, life, education, welfare and child spacing, the contribution that employers are making or can make in this regard.

In particular, the Seminar might take into consideration the following points which are listed here for the guidance of the participants:

(i) the role of employers in promoting an awareness and understanding amongst workers on the problems of population and of large families;

(ii) the role of employers in facilitating workers' education at the plant level in the field of family welfare and child spacing;

(iii) the role of industrial medical services in helping the workers and their families to solve their problems related to family health and child spacing;

(iv) the role of social services in helping the workers and their families to solve their problems related to family size and family welfare;

(v) the preventive role of medical services in industry and agriculture, especially concerning occupational health, health education, family health and child spacing;

(vi) the participation of employers in the national family planning programme in countries where a national policy has been adopted.

PROPOSED TOPICS

The following main topics will be presented to the participants and proposed as subjects for discussion during the seminar:

(1) Demographic Situation in the Caribbean

(2) Implication of the population problems

(3) Relationship of population problems to the role and objectives of employers

(4) Welfare, Health, family planning facilities provided by the employer and/or available to workers in the Caribbean at present

(5) Contribution that employers are making in dealing with population problems in the Caribbean and other countries in work related health, welfare and educational services

(6) Recommendations

The participants will be invited to reach conclusions and recommendations for further action in regard to population and family welfare planning; these could be addressed to Employers, Employers' Associations, governments, the ILO or other agencies concerned.

ORGANISATION

(a) Holding of the Seminar

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has accepted to act as host country. The Seminar will be held in Port of Spain from 10 to 14 April, at the Kapok Hotel, Cotton Hill, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The opening ceremony will take place at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday 10 April 1973.

(b) Participants

Some 20 participants from the following countries are likely to take part in the Seminar:

Antigua	Jamaica
Bahamas	Netherland Antilles
Barbados	St. Kitts
Bermuda	St. Lucia
Dominica	St. Vincent
Grenada	Surinam
Guyana	Trinidad and Tobago

In addition, there will be a number of observers and representatives of other international organisations interested in the subject. The participants are expected to reach Port of Spain on 9 April 1973.

(c) Language

The Seminar will be conducted in English and all the documents will be prepared in this language only.

(d) Staff of the Seminar

On the various items mentioned as subjects for the Seminar, there will be lecturers and consultants; they will be available to provide up-to-date information and also participate in the discussions. ILO staff from Headquarters, Regional and Area offices will also attend. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is helping in making the necessary local arrangements and has nominated Mr. Esbert Joseph, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives, as Liaison Officer to the Seminar.

(e) Hotel reservations will be made and all necessary information will be communicated later to the participants by the ILO Area Office, 19 Keate Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (P.O. Box 1201; Cable INTERLAB PORT of SPAIN: Telephone No. 37574 and 37611). Participants are requested to inform ILO Area Office, Port of Spain, as soon as possible of the date, hour and flight on which they are arriving. This will enable them to be met and facilitate all subsequent arrangements.

Brief. for Mc 71/EC OSOC
sent to Franco

What the Bank is Doing in Nutrition

In keeping with the increased recognition of the implications of malnutrition to national development, the World Bank in August established a two-man nutrition unit within the Projects Staff. Several kinds of possible Bank activities in the nutrition field are currently being explored in countries whose governments have expressed interest in attacking the malnutrition problem.

Attention is being directed both to the development of specific nutrition projects and to the possibility of adding nutrition components to Bank projects in related sectors, such as food processing, education, and family planning, where opportunities present themselves. An example of the former may be participation in the financing of large-scale production of a low-cost nutritious food for child feeding.

In addition to direct project involvement, it is hoped that by adding a nutrition dimension to the Bank work and taking congnisance of nutritional implications of projects in agriculture and other related fields, it will be possible to bring about a greater awareness to nutrition.

K.Kanagaratnam/A.Berg
Population and Nutrition Projects Department
October 5, 1972

What The Bank Is Doing In Population

The Bank's concern for population growth is related not only to ultimate numbers but also to the development impact of such growth. This approach is set out in the Bank's Sector Working Paper on Population Planning which was published earlier this year. The paper clarifies the Bank's strategies in this field and outlines its operations over the next ten year period.

Operationally, within the Bank and at the country level, some of the Bank's economic reviews and sector reports now include an evaluation of the population situation and the measures being taken to deal with it. At the project level, the traditional approach is used to develop new and innovative projects.

During the past year the Bank has approved far-reaching projects in two of the largest member nations, India and Indonesia. In Indonesia, the Bank's project is financed in conjunction with UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF participation and provides for $26 million to help expand the family planning program. The India project, the latest approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors, is an experiment covering two India states which plans for, in addition to the extension of health and training facilities, a link between the provision of family planning services and a supplementary nutrition program, as well as the creation of two Population Centers to evaluate program performance on a continuous basis. The project provides for an advanced systems approach to India's population problem.

In addition, the Bank has done sectoral reviews in some 12 countries.

The Bank will continue to develop programs of assistance for countries which have national family planning programs and which request Bank assistance. It will also expand its technical assistance and sector review work to assist family planning program administrators.

K. Kanagaratnam/P. Hall

October 5, 1972

April 26, 1972

UN Conf.
Human Environment

Mr. Jack Raymond
President
International Institute for
Environmental Affairs
600 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10020

Dear Mr. Raymond:

I consider it both an honor and a privilege to have been invited by you to participate in the distinguished lecture series to be held in Stockholm concurrently with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to introduce Dr. Carmen Miro, and to speak briefly on the top of "Population".

It would indeed have given me much pleasure to have been able to participate and I have given considerable thought to making myself available for this occasion. However, my plans for June are too far advanced and otherwise firmly committed and it is just not possible for me to go to Stockholm at that time.

Let me assure you that I consider my inability to participate in this series a matter of personal regret and I do hope I will be able to be of assistance to you and your work on some future occasion.

With regards.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

cc: Messrs. Chadenet
Demuth
L. Domingo

KK:bll
UNConf.

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

April 24, 1972

K. Kanagaratnam

Stockholm Lecture Series - Sponsored by the International Institute for Environmental Affairs, and the Population Institute, Concurrently with the U.N. Conference - June 6-13

1. I would be grateful for your advice in helping me decide whether or not to accept a Stockholm speaking invitation. My seniors consulted are somewhat divided in their views, and I am marginally in favor of accepting.

2. The International Institute is sponsoring a series of six lectures in Stockholm, concurrently with the United Nations Conference. This lecture series has been designed to reinforce the work and aims of the United Nations Conference, and is supported and endorsed by the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. Maurice Strong. The subjects covered are:

1. Only One Earth.
2. Economics of an Improved Environment.
3. The Seas.
4. Population.
5. Science, Technology and Environmental Management.
6. Human Settlements.

Each subject will involve two presentations. The Introducer will speak on the subject for about 20 minutes and then briefly introduce a Speaker who will speak for 45 minutes. Mr. Jack Raymond, the President of the Institute, has written to me and asked me to participate in the series as Introducer on the subject of "Population". Dr. Carmen Miro, Director of the Latin American Center for Demographic Studies, is to be the main Speaker.

3. My considerations in deciding whether or not to participate are influenced by a reading of the following factors:

(i) The Bank already has an important involvement in the U.N. Conference with your principal contribution and the participation of a Bank Delegation. Would additional visibility at this place and time for the Bank be desirable or not?

(ii) This activity is, in some ways, peripheral to the U.N. Conference (though of course not the subject matter of population). Would it justify the staff time, effort and expense?

(iii) The subject of "Population" as such is not an Agenda Item at the Conference, according to Jim Lee. Therefore, this lecture series would be the only one providing a specific forum in Stockholm, though at the U.N. Conference the impact of population would for sure be woven into some of the presentations.

4. To come to a decision I consulted with Mr. Chadenet, whose response to participation was positive. Mr. Demuth felt it would be a good thing to do but not a must, and raised the question of the return in terms of the time and effort involved. Mr. Jack Raymond called me on Friday and urged acceptance because of, in the Institute's view, the importance of the lecture series. On Mr. Chadenet's suggestion, and as I understand you are also on the Institute's Advisory Council, I will be grateful for your advice. My own view, as stated above, is in favor of accepting - but only marginally so.

Attachment - Outline of Lecture series.

copy to: Mr. Chadenet

KKanagaratnam:bli

April 26, 1972

Mr. Jack Raymond
President
International Institute for
Environmental Affairs
600 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10020

Dear Mr. Raymond:

I consider it both an honor and a privilege to have been invited by you to participate in the distinguished lecture series to be held in Stockholm concurrently with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to introduce Dr. Carmen Miro, and to speak briefly on the top of "Population".

It would indeed have given me much pleasure to have been able to participate and I have given considerable thought to making myself available for this occasion. However, my plans for June are too far advanced and otherwise firmly committed and it is just not possible for me to go to Stockholm at that time.

Let me assure you that I consider my inability to participate in this series a matter of personal regret and I do hope I will be able to be of assistance to you and your work on some future occasion.

With regards.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

cc: Messrs. Chadenet
Demuth

KK:bli
UNConf.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Ballantine, Evans, Fuchs, Kanagaratnam, Knox, Koch, Sadove, Weiner

DATE: September 8, 1971

FROM: John A. King JAK

SUBJECT: UN Volunteers Programme

1. Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Mr. Chatenay about the UN Volunteers Programme. I share his pessimism on the extent to which the Bank may be able to use these people. Nevertheless, in projects where we have really serious staffing problems and where there are objections to using Bank funds to pay expatriate staff, the UN Volunteers Programme may offer a way out. In addition, the fact that the Programme is multilateral may give it some psychological advantages over staffing through bilateral programs.

2. It already has a modest amount of operating experience and hopes to have 69 volunteers in the field by the end of this calendar year.

3. If the Bank were to use the Programme, it would have control over the selection and administration of volunteers.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Chadenet, Baum (o/r), Ripman, Chatenay

JAK:lb

Mr. King

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: September 2, 1971

FROM: L. Peter Chatenay

SUBJECT: Visit to the Bank by Mr. A.K. Sadry, Coordinator, UN Volunteers Programme, September 1, 1971

1. Mr. Demuth, Mr. Dunnill (Education, Mr. King (Training), Mr. Rath (Population) and I met Mr. Sadry whose visit was meant essentially to explain the purposes and the nature of the Programme and to find out whether there might be areas of common interest with the Bank where co-ordination would be mutually beneficial.

2. The UN Volunteers Programme, with a budget (the Special Voluntary Fund for the UN Volunteers Programme) of $ 250,000 for the first year, is established within the UNDP entity. It will probably be located in Geneva next year to be closer to the majority of organizations which could make use of volunteers in their field projects.

3. Essentially, the Programme is meant to place young and qualified volunteers from developed and developing countries alike in development projects where they can assist the fully-fledged experts. At the same time, the Programme will offer to the younger generation an opportunity for service all over the world. For reasons related to the voting pattern on the resolution creating the Programme, the actual recruitment of volunteers is done through CCVS and ISVS. Within the Programme's budget, a sum of $ 150,000 is earmarked for the financial support of these recruitment activities by those agencies. There is to be no corps of UN volunteers. Rather, the procedures are copied on the UNDP practices for experts, whereby the developing countries ask for volunteers with certain skills (e.g., 20 volunteers for tourism in Jamaica) and job descriptions are circulated through CCVS and ISVS. Candidates are screened by the specialized agency concerned with the project and then, as appropriate, the names are submitted to Government for its final selection. Mr. Sadry hopes that by late November 1971, 69 volunteers will be in the field.

4. Because one of the aims of the Programme is to recruit volunteers from developing as well as from developed countries, the financial regulations allow the Programme to pay the external costs (e.g., transport) of volunteers from developing countries (but not of those from developed countries), the beneficiary government meeting the local costs except insurance and the stipend ($ 3,000 - 3,500 per annum) which come out of the project budget. The term of service is two years, normally.

5. At present there seems to be no particular target in terms of numbers of volunteers for next year, nor is the Programme concentrating on any particular sector or sectors and skills. The funds are provided by the U.S.A. ($ 200,000), by Iran ($ 10,000), Denmark, Morocco, Togo, Lebanon, Turkey and the Vatican.

/2..

6. Mr. Sadry dwelt at some length on the difficulties of his Programme. He mentioned lack of leadership within the UN System, the doubts of some specialized agencies and the competition with bilateral voluntary services. His answers to specific questions about relations with these services were vague. Indeed, throughout the whole meeting, even on practical items such as the level of the UN stipend as compared to some of the bilateral programs, the position of the Coordinator appeared unclear, as if the practical aspects of the Programme had still to be considered.

7. On the question of the Bank's interest in this new UN activity, Mr. Sadry's visit brought little enlightenment. He implied the time had not come for asking for financial support from our side. He seemed to wonder aloud whether the Bank should not take some sort of leadership role, without saying precisely how UNDP was failing or what we might do in practice. The conclusion, it seems to me, is that at present there is nothing the Bank could do. Aside from the difficulty of using volunteers on projects or surveys and appraisals, the UNDP procedure will cause the same sort of delay in the selection of volunteers as is the case for UN experts in all the agencies.

LPC:mmcd

cc: Messrs. Dunnill, King and Roth

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMEN

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date Sept. 2, 211

NAME	ROOM NO.
~~Mr. G. B. Baldwin~~	
~~Lowe~~ 9/03 ~~Siddiqui~~ ✓ Mr. 9/3	
~~Rotz~~ ~~Burfield~~	19 days to circulate
~~Hussain~~ 9/11	
~~Paranjape~~ ~~Pinto~~ ~~Kar~~ SPJ. ~~Kahagsaman~~ / Barbara file	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
✓	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Circulate to PPD staff for info. (Dr. K at end, for filing by Bi)

GBD

From F. J. C. M. Rath

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION | INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT | INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. G. B. Baldwin

DATE: September 1, 1971

FROM: F. J. C. M. Ruth

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. A. K. Sadry, Coordinator of the UN Volunteers Program

1. Today, I attended, at your request, a meeting in Mr. Demuth's office. Present were also Mr. R. H. Demuth, Mr. J. A. King, Mr. L. P. Chatenay, Mr. F. Dunnill, and Mr. A. K. Sadry, the newly appointed Coordinator of the U.N. Volunteers Program. Mr. Sadry gave a brief description of the reasons for establishing a U.N. Volunteers program, the history of its creation and its plan of operations.

2. The program was created through Resolution 2659 of the General Assembly. The Socialist Countries demonstrated themselves initially very much against the initiative, but after several concessions were introduced, they agreed to abstain from voting. France had also serious reservations but was prepared to accept the program if its headquarters would be established in Europe instead of New York. This has been agreed upon and the program which is temporarily located at the U.N. Headquarters will move to Geneva.

3. The Administrator of the UNDP will also administrate this program, although the Secretary General is responsible to the General Assembly. Mr. Sadry was appointed as Coordinator by the Secretary General after consultations with the UNDP. Mr. Sadry reports to the Administrator of the UNDP although his daily contacts are with Mr. Narasimhan of that office. The UN Volunteer Program keeps also close contact with the Department of Youth Activities of Mr. de Seynes' office (Economic and Social Affairs).

4. The program has a budget of $256,000 for salaries and administrative expenditures. For contracting volunteers there is the Special Voluntary Fund of the UN for which $250,000 are allocated ($200,000 contributed by the U.S.A.; the rest from several developing and developed countries).

5. The program envisages sending young, well-trained people to developing countries to enforce the ongoing U.N. projects. The asset of volunteers is particularly important in cases where hardship countries are concerned or where it is difficult to find experts; also when national counterparts are not available. The volunteer component would be incorporated in the project designs. The volunteer program would have great benefits for the recipient countries. The costs of one volunteer/year are estimated at $3,500 to $4,500 against $26,000 to $30,000 per expert/year. Volunteers would be recruited from developed as well as from developing countries. This was considered to be an incentive for the developing countries.

6. Mr. Sadry recognized the problem with the existing volunteer programs, mainly of the U.S.A. and West-European countries, which might fear the competition of the U.N. program with their own programs, mostly linked with bi-lateral projects. The U.N. wants to emphasize precisely the multi-lateral aid. However, the U.N. program is not going to have its own corps

of volunteers. Volunteers are recruited through the existing national volunteer programs or - in case a country does not have such a program - through direct contacts with appropriate national ministries, or through other international organizations like the International Secretariat for Voluntary Services, The Coordinating Committee for Voluntary Service, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and others.

7. Requests for volunteers are received from governments. Project managers of U.N. programs will present job descriptions which must meet the approval of the Resident-Representatives and the corresponding governments. The costs for sending volunteers are divided into external and local costs. If the volunteer comes from a developed country, that country pays the costs of training, medical examination and transport. If the volunteer is recruited from a developing country, the external costs are picked up by the U.N. through its Special Voluntary Fund. Once in the country, the volunteer comes under the aegis of the U.N. The local costs are borne by the U.N. and the recipient country. (The recipient country may provide housing and local transport or contribute otherwise as laid down in the regulations of the UNDP).

8. The U.N. Volunteers Program will concentrate on the least developed countries. The program has at this moment a request for 69 volunteers and has recruited. It is expected that before the end of the year, 69 volunteers will be in the field.

9. Mr. Sadry expects from the Bank no financial support for the moment but a moral support. He would like to see volunteers incorporated in Bank assisted projects and would appreciate the Bank's colaboration in drawing the attention of the developing countries to the possibilities of this new program.

FJCMRath/ems

FORM NO. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date 9/14

NAME	ROOM NO.
Dr. Kanagaratnam	
File Discussed with Elmendorf.	

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
X	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

This draft paper for Mr. Hoffman's trip to Scandinavia is based on the material Jim Baldwin sent me, as well as other material from Economics. May I have your comments? Please give me a ring if you have questions

From

A. E. Elmendorf

DRAFT
AEE:lp
September 14, 1971

COOPERATION OF THE WORLD BANK WITH UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES ON POPULATION

The population field enjoys certain characteristics that distinguish it from other important fields of concern to United Nations agencies. It was not a popular area of international concern in the 1950's and early 1960's. The political, religious and social objections to international action were regarded as limiting and often prohibiting action by international organizations, especially such action as might be regarded as supporting population policies aimed at reducing fertility. These problems particularly affected WHO. Starting in 1962, by 1969 the United Nations had advanced further into the field and was preiminent in regard to demographic studies. The World Bank entered the population field even later than other United Nations agencies, but its ability to combine the approaches of various academic disciplines gave the Bank a somewhat broader view than that of the others, which was, by and large, based on individual disciplines. This situation explains the large and important role played by private bodies in the evolution of international activities in the population field.

In these unique circumstances it was, to an extent, possible to develop international activities concerning population and family planning in an atmosphere relatively free from the traditions and practices of the established international bureaucracies. The main forums for inter-agency concern with population are now the ACC Sub-Committee on Population, the Population Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and its various advisory bodies. The Bank participates actively in all of these groups.

? play down

The Bank is also sending observers to the ad hoc Preparatory Committee for the 1974 World Population Conference, and will contribute one of the principal papers for the conference. While the Bank is not enthusiastic about the proliferation of international years, weeks and days, and it is also cooperating in activities for the 1974 World Population Year.

The exchange of information is an important part of Bank participation in various international bodies concerned with population. Bank staff endeavor to keep UN agencies informed of Bank activities in the population field, and depend on them to reciprocate. In the Bank's analyses of population problems, the staff make important use of the data of other international agencies, and the United Nations has provided unpublished as well as published information.

As the concern of United Nations agencies with population and family planning has increased rapidly in the last few years, it has become increasingly important to ensure not only an exchange of information, but also cooperation in regard to specific operational activities. The Bank's work with the UNFPA is particularly important in this connection. UNFPA's funds are grant funds that can be made available to countries with less thorough study than is needed before commitments are made for Bank Group operations, and this has occasionally caused problems. For example, early in 1971, UNFPA made an $8 million grant to the UAR for miscellaneous family planning purposes to be worked out in a series of steps under a "matrix agreement". UNFPA's grant was approved a few weeks after a reconnaissance mission went from the Bank to the UAR to test whether the Egyptian Government would be interested in the development of a Bank Group family planning project. It is, however, still possible that a Bank project will emerge, and Bank staff are continuing to discuss the matter with UAR officials.

In Indonesia the Bank has developed a different type of relationship with the UNFPA. There, a cooperative IDA/UNFPA project is in an advanced stage of preparation. The project will involve joint financing within the framework of a set of agreed responsibilities and authorities. In essence, the Bank will be designated the executing agency for the administration of UNFPA funds. Some of the monies will be spend under sub-contracting arrangements with other UN agencies, such as WHO and UNICEF, which are frequently used by UNFPA. The joint operation in Indonesia represents an attempt by the Bank to minimize tension with UNFPA and to preserve the Bank's project approach viewing priority needs within the context of a sector as a whole. Assuming that it is successful, it might serve as a model for other cooperative activities with UNFPA.

Up to the present, Bank cooperation with WHO on population has been limited principally to reliance on WHO as a source of information about medical personnel to join Bank missions. WHO staff desire to be more closely affected with the joint IDA/UNFPA activities in Indonesia and it is hoped that this can be arranged in the future through the sub-contracting procedure mentioned above. WHO has also served as a source of personnel for missions to appraise Bank Group-financed family planning projects. UNESCO is in the process of developing a new capacity in the mass communication and family planning areas of population activities. The Bank has asked UNESCO to nominate some advisers who might be provided under the technical assistance component of a Bank family planning project in Trinidad. In addition to this type of cooperation, the Bank has collaborated with other UN agencies, particularly the United Nations, on their missions to review family planning policies. A ~~particular~~ case in point was a UN mission to India, the report of which was reviewed by the Bank Consortium for India.

not too good an example

The Bank has participated in inter-agency consultations concerning the establishment, within the UN family, of a World Population Institute. The establishment of such an institute was recommended by a UN/UNESCO/WHO mission led by the former Director-General of ILO, David Morse. During discussions of the proposal, the Bank inquired whether greater concentration of international efforts in the family planning field might not be appropriate and require either expanding the functions of existing bodies or creating a new body entrusted with some of the existing responsibilities of the UN and WHO, as well as the resources of UNFPA. The Bank's approach was not accepted by the other UN agencies, which agreed on a more limited proposal, based on the Morse recommendations, for a UN World Population Training Institute. The Institute would be concerned with the provision and promotion of inter-disciplinary training and supporting research for the development and implementation of population policies and family planning programs. The Institute is thus precluded from concerning itself with fields in which other UN agencies are presently engaged, and the result may be dispersion of effort rather than concentration and leadership.

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date March 3, 1971

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Kanagaratnam	D 905

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Would you please advise if you wish to send a representative to the Meeting on Health Statistics.

No thanks

Thank you.

Called Conrad's office
B 3/3

From

Ernesto Franco

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date March 3, 1971

NAME	ROOM NO.
1. Mr. Benjenk	A 712
2. Mr. Stevenson	D 532

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Would you please advise if you wish to send representatives to any meetings on the attached schedule.

Thank you.

From Ernesto Franco

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date March 3, 1971

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Evans	A 513

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Would you please advise if you wish to send a representative to the meeting on Farm Nationalization.

Thank you.

From Ernesto Franco

NATIONS UNIES
COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE POUR L'EUROPE

ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЕ НАЦИИ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Tél.: 22.212 ou 22.344
Téléphone: 34 60 11 33 40 00 33 20 00 33 10 00

RÉF. No:
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

17 February 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to notify you of the following meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe scheduled to take place in April 1971 and to invite your participation therein:

DATE	MEETINGS	PARENT BODIES
APRIL		
29 March - 2	Study Group on Methods and Organization of Forest Work	Timber Committee
29 March - 2	Meeting on Health Statistics	Conference of European Statisticians/World Health Organization
13 - 16	Group of Experts on Housing, Building and Planning Statistics	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning/ Conference of European Statisticians
13 - 17	Group of Experts on Farm Rationalization	Committee on Agricultural Problems
19 - 30	26th SESSION OF ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE	Economic and Social Council

The provisional agenda and other relevant documents which have not already reached you will be despatched under separate cover in due course.

Should it be necessary to cancel or postpone any of these meetings, you will be notified immediately. I would request that you inform me at an early date of the names of your representatives who are to take part in these meetings.

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

In addition to the meetings listed above, other meetings may be held with limited participation, in accordance with decisions agreed upon by the relevant subsidiary organs. Governments participating in these meetings have been, or will be, invited individually.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JANEZ STANOVNIK
Executive Secretary
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date February 2, 1971

NAME	ROOM NO.
1: Mr. Chenery	A-1221
2: ~~Mr. Managaratnam~~ Mr. Gautam	D-905
3: Mr. Hawkins	D-446
4: Mr. Evans	A-513
5. Mr. Blaxall	D-632

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Please let me know whether you are interested in any of these meetings.

From Federico Consolo

NATIONS UNIES
COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE POUR L'EUROPE

ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЕ НАЦИИ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ ДЛЯ ЕВРОПЫ

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

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RÉF. No:
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

19 January 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to notify you of the following meetings of the Economic Commission for Europe scheduled to take place in March 1971 and to invite your participation therein:

DATE	MEETINGS	PARENT BODIES
MARCH		
1 - 5	Joint Meeting of the Committee of Experts of RID and of Group of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (to be held in Berne)	Inland Transport Committee
8 - 12	ECE/FAO Group of Experts on Fruit Juices	Committee on Agricultural Problems
8 - 12	Meeting of Governmental Experts on Scientific and Technological Co-operation	Economic Commission for Europe
15 - 19	Group of Experts on the Construction of Vehicles	Inland Transport Committee
15 - 19	Meeting on Demographic Projections	Conference of European Statisticians
22 - 24	Group of Experts on Conditions of Sale of Agricultural Products	Committee on Agricultural Problems
22 - 26	Working Party on Electronic Data Processing	Conference of European Statisticians
25 - 27	Group of Experts on Simplification and Standardization of External Trade Documents	Committee on the Development of Trade
29 - 2 April	Study Group on Methods and Organization of Forest Work	Timber Committee
29 - 2 April	Meeting on Health Statistics	Conference of European Statisticians/World Health Organization

/...

The President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
USA

The provisional agenda and other relevant documents which have not already reached you will be despatched under separate cover in due course.

Should it be necessary to cancel or postpone any of these meetings, you will be notified immediately. I would request that you inform me at an early date of the names of your representatives who are to take part in these meetings.

In addition to the meetings listed above, other meetings may be held with limited participation, in accordance with decisions agreed upon by the relevant subsidiary organs. Governments participating in these meetings have been, or will be, invited individually.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JANEZ STANOVNIK
Executive Secretary
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

SecM71-27

FROM: The Secretary

January 15, 1971

REPORT ON TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The United Nations General Assembly held its twenty-fifth session in New York from September 15 to December 17, 1970. Attached for information is a report on the session prepared by the Bank's representative at the meeting.

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
President's Council
Executive Vice President, IFC
Vice President, IFC
Department Heads, Bank and IFC

Report on the XXV Session of the United Nations General Assembly

I

The XXV session of the General Assembly opened on September 15 and closed on December 17. The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations was celebrated in the presence of various Chiefs of State and Heads of Government from October 14 to 24, Commemoration Day, when the General Assembly solemnly adopted declarations on Reaffirmation of Member States' Dedication to the Principles of the Charter, on Decolonization, on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations among States, and the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (DD II).

The General Debate which opened the session covered the usual areas of disarmament, nuclear arms and tests, the Middle East situation, the peaceful use of the sea bed and ocean floor and DD II, although all topics were presented within the special context of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

Apart from the items considered by the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee, only two other items involved the Bank: Decolonization, considered by the Special Political and Fourth (Trusteeship) Committees, and Assistance in Cases of Natural Disasters, considered by the Third (Social) Committee.

II

This year, the Second Committee did not hold a general debate because ECOSOC, not having succeeded at its 49th session in overcoming the impasse on the Strategy of DD II, passed a Resolution urging priority consideration of this item at the General Assembly. The items of interest to the Bank considered in this Committee, besides DD II, were the Reports of the UNDP and the Capital Development Fund, the Report of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board, Human Environment, and Population.

Second Development Decade

The various stages through which consideration of the Strategy for DD II passed were set out in the reports on the XXIV (1969)General Assembly and the 49th Session of ECOSOC (See SecM70-7 dated January 8, 1970, and SecM70-380 dated August 12, 1970).

Right from the beginning of discussions on DD II in the Second Committee, it was clear that if a "generally" agreed declaration was to be adopted by October 24, no new document could be negotiated. The LDC's therefore concentrated their efforts on getting active support of the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe for the document as it then stood but eliminating the many reservations and qualifications desired by the more developed countries.

The Eastern European Governments repeated, in the Second Committee, the declaration they made in ECOSOC to the effect that they do not consider themselves obligated to transfer resources to the LDC's because the responsibility for underdevelopment rests entirely on the former colonial powers and developed capitalist countries (SecM70-380, p.4.). They also advocated a link between the strategy and changes they would like to see occur in the international political and military situation.

At the end of the discussions on DD II, a broad consensus was reached on the aims and concepts of the Strategy, but there were varying degrees of disagreement on many of the specific provisions, most significantly those dealing with the transfer of resources. The document finally approved has already been distributed to the Executive Directors, together with the explanatory statements and reservations made by the various delegations (See SecM70-490 dated October 30, 1970). At the solemn ceremony which formally adopted the Strategy, no mention was made of these explanatory statements and reservations although many of them affect significantly the degree of commitment by the respective governments to the strategy as a whole.

Once the strategy had been approved, the Second Committee concentrated on recommendations for the "review and appraisal" phase of DD II. The 49th session of ECOSOC, in its DD II resolution, had expressed its readiness to assist the General Assembly in the task of over-all review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the strategy, and its decision to elaborate, in the light of the General Assembly's decisions, the detailed procedures for such review and appraisal at the earliest opportunity after the launching of the Decade.

While there was general agreement on the need to avoid the creation of new institutions, there was a definite effort on the part

of some of the LDC's to shift the emphasis of the "review and appraisal" exercise from ECOSOC, whose main function they consider to be one of coordination, to UNCTAD where the LDC's feel stronger. These same governments insisted that the role of the UN Secretariat should be limited to fact gathering, while judgments and critical comments should be the exclusive province of government representatives acting through intergovernmental bodies. The final text of the Strategy document speaks of reviews at the national, regional and sectoral levels, with the "over-all appraisal" to be made "by the General Assembly through ECOSOC." But apart from the decision to make the global review biennially, the document provides little guidance as to what the review and appraisal process will actually involve for governments or intergovernmental organizations.

A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with member states and organizations in the UN system, to submit to ECOSOC at its 51st session (1971 Summer) a detailed report outlining a system of over-all appraisal which as approved or amended by ECOSOC, would be submitted to the XXVI session of the General Assembly.

United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

In 1970, the UNDP and its Governing Council directed most of their attention to the future organization and operation of the United Nations Development system. The principal document for this review was Sir Robert Jackson's Capacity Study. The Governing Council discussed these matters in depth during three sessions (January, March and June). At the June session a Consensus was agreed upon (see SecM70-354); this Consensus was considered by ECOSOC (see SecM70-380) and forwarded to the General Assembly with a qualified recommendation for adoption.

The importance of the Consensus, which envisages broad changes in the operations and administration of the UNDP, was evidenced by the long debate. The Second Committee was the third UN forum in which this was discussed. Theoretically, this is designed to allow States which are not members of the Governing Council or of ECOSOC to voice their views: in practice, statements were also made by practically all States Members both of the Governing Council and of ECOSOC. The outcome of this long debate was that the Consensus reached at the Governing Council in June was unanimously adopted without change by the General Assembly in a resolution which requested the Governing Council of the UNDP to prepare a draft omnibus statute based on the new operational and administrative measures deriving from the Consensus, for consideration by the General Assembly, if possible, at its XXVI session (1971).

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Because of its scarce resources (a few million dollars equivalent, mostly in local currencies), the United Nations Capital Development Fund, administered by the UNDP Administrator, has carried out only a few minor operations. This Fund was set up by the voting weight of the LDC's over the opposition of most of the industrial countries (which consider IDA as the proper channel for such operations) and of the Socialist Group (which considers that UNDP should gradually extend its operations into the investment field). Both these groups have boycotted the three Fund Pledging Conferences held so far.

Pressing appeals for support of the Fund were made by the LDC's during a brief debate and a resolution was adopted reiterating these appeals, requesting one pledging conference for UNDP and the Fund, and asking the Governing Council of the UNDP to consider utilizing part of the UNDP reserves as a source of financing for follow-up investment by the Fund. The vote on this resolution was 70 in favor, 8 against (major industrial countries) and 21 abstentions (Socialist Group and some smaller industrial countries).

United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD)

A report on the activities of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD during 1970 was distributed on October 9 (see SecM70-462). The Second Committee considered UNCTAD's report, which was mainly focussed on the following:

a) UNCTAD's contribution to DD II

b) Identification of the least developed among the LDC's

c) Third UNCTAD Conference

d) Supplementary Financing

e) Preferences

In respect of a) above, no comments are needed as the strategy approved by the General Assembly on October 24 includes UNCTAD's contribution.

In respect of b) above, a resolution was unanimously adopted affirming the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries, so that they may benefit as early as possible from special measures in their favor, and requesting the Secretary-General to report on progress towards that end to the General Assembly at its XXVI session.

The Third UNCTAD conference ((c) above) gave rise to much discussion which developed into a split between the LDC's, on the one hand, and the Western industrial countries and the Eastern bloc, on the other. The LDC's in line with their effort to subordinate ECOSOC's role in the review and appraisal process, proposed the inclusion of the following two paragraphs in a resolution on the Third UNCTAD Conference (scheduled for April/May 1972 - location not yet decided):

"5. Recommends that the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be fully oriented towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and particularly for enabling those countries which are having difficulty in accepting certain specific provisions in the policy measures of the strategy to make a fuller and more effective contribution to the achievements of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

6. Requests the Trade and Development Board to give consideration, in the light of paragraph 5 above and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Trade and Development Board decision 45 (VII), to such reforms of the fundamental provisions of that resolution as to promote further evolution in the institutional arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its continuing machinery and its methods of work, designed to increase its effectiveness and to put forward concrete suggestions for its improvement, with a view to enabling the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make specific recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly".

This position was heatedly contested by the developed countries, to the point that a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 6; this was adopted by 83 for, 20 against and 13 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was adopted by 102 for, none against, and 13 abstentions (Eastern Europe, Japan, South Africa, U.K. and U.S.).

The UNCTAD report gives a detailed account of the discussions on Supplementary Financing ((d) above), and includes an appeal to the Bank to pursue efforts to work out a scheme for supplementary finance (see also SecM70-577). The Second Committee did not discuss this point, but a similar appeal to the Bank is contained in paragraph 51 of the DD II strategy.

The agreement reached at the Special Committee on Preferences on a generalized system of non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory preferences in favor of the LDC's which was confirmed at a special meeting of the Trade and Development Board, was considered as one of UNCTAD's major achievements. Though cautiously optimistic words were expressed on the need for, and importance of, the speedy application of this agreement, it was generally agreed that it represented a significant change in the approach of governments to international trade insofar as the agreement recognized the existence of the special problems faced by LDC's in their industrialization process. This was considered to be an important first step towards the liberalization of trade in the interest of economic development. Much credit was given to the OECD for its active cooperation and to the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe for their support of the scheme.

Human Environment

The agenda item on the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, scheduled to be held in Stockholm in 1972, was the occasion for a discussion on the "need to pursue vigorously" prepatory work for the Conference. An intergovernmental Preparatory Committee has been established under the direction of Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Conference, and the ACC has set up an inter-agency ad hoc working group, both of which are actively participating in the preparatory work.

The general attitude of the LDC's towards the Conference is one of luke-warm interest, since they consider the immediate problems to involve only the developed countries. However, some Latin American countries introduced, into a carefully balanced, non-controversial draft resolution, an amendment providing that the Conference should consider financial measures to assist LDC's to help them deal with the problems of human environment within the context of their economic development plans. As this provision went behond the present terms of reference of the Conference, it was opposed by the developed countries. The amendment was adopted by a separate vote, with 58 votes fro, 10 against, and 28 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was adopted by 86 votes for, 0 against, and 10 abstentions (the Socialist Group).

In the course of the debate on this resolution, a delegate implied that creation of a new unit in the Bank to deal with environmental questions might result in the denial of assistance by the Bank Group as a result of a country's environmental policies. This statement found no echo and several delegates lauded the Bank's approach, which they said was to help countries to avoid unnecessary environmental damage without retarding economic growth, as the right one.

Population

The Second Committee had before it a draft resolution designating 1974 as the "World Population Year". This resolution, while recognizing "that the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes are matters falling under the competence of each country and, consequently, that international action in the population sphere should be responsive to the varied needs of individual Member States", lays down a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken by the United Nations system during 1974 and requests the cooperation in their preparation, and the participation in their execution, of States Members of the United Nations and of all organizations within the system.

This draft resolution gave rise to what is now a classical debate between those in favor of family planning (Asia and some European countries) and those against (many African and Latin American countries), with the Socialist countries not participating actively though "politically" on the side of the anti-family planning group. In the course of this debate, misinterpretations of the Bank's position in this field emerged and were corrected by the Bank's representative.

The draft resolution on the "World Population Year" was adopted by 71 for, 8 against, and 31 abstentions.

III

Decolonization

The Bank is most directly involved in what has come to be known as the "Bulgarian Resolution", which calls for compliance by the Specialized Agencies with the resolutions of the General Assembly on "decolonization". The Bank, as reported regularly, has been severely attacked for its position in previous years. During the past year, however, ECOSOC adopted a more realistic and moderate approach (see SecM70-380, dated August 12, 1970) and this found its echo in the consideration of this item by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee. The trend is now towards:

(a) recommending action by member countries in the governing bodies of the agencies

(b) encouraging assistance to refugees; and

(c) recommending cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

In the course of the debate on a draft resolution in the Fourth Committee, the Bank was once more, though in milder terms, criticized, particularly by the Socialist States of Eastern Europe, and the Bank is, of course, specifically mentioned in the resolution's appeal to discontinue all aid to colonial and "racist" countries.

The resolution was adopted by 83 votes for, 4 against (U.S., U.K., Portugal, South Africa) and 21 abstentions (other industrial countries and some Latin American countries).

IV

Assistance in Cases of Natural Disasters

This item was considered by the Third (Social) Committee, which focussed on the need to strengthen international machinery in order to provide urgent and adequate assistance in cases of natural disasters. The recent disasters in Peru and East Pakistan made the problem more acute.

A resolution was unanimously adopted laying out a series of measures to cope with such emergencies and inviting "the IBRD and other international credit organizations and development agencies to give serious consideration to requests for assistance from the Governments of countries affected by natural disasters relating to their programmes for reconstruction and development and without prejudice to the requests submitted by them prior to the natural disaster that are still under consideration".

* * * * * * * *

Copies of the resolutions referred to in this report are available for consultation in Room D-1117 (Ext. 3641).

Development Services Department
January 14, 1971

UNFPA
Dr. Kanagaratnam

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

January 5, 1971

B. Chadenet B. Chadenet

File

Cooperation of United Nations in Sector Missions

In response to your memorandum of December 9 I attach hereto background information on sector missions for your transmittal to the United Nations, to permit them to consider the form of cooperation which would be appropriate for each mission.

You may wish to point out to the United Nations that our delay in responding to their inquiry was due to the unsettled nature of a number of proposed missions. We tried to resolve these questions but were not successful in some cases, due to decisions which have to be made by the countries which are to receive the missions. The attached, therefore, summarizes the situation as it is at the moment. I shall keep you informed on further developments regarding the unresolved items.

PEngelmann:vbr
Attachments

cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Geolot
Mr. Shipman
Mr. Elkouby
Mr. Cash
Mr. Simmons

Information on Sector Missions

1. IRAN - Comprehensive Preinvestment Studies Program Mission
Number: 5 IRNCMP1

This mission is to prepare comprehensive program of preinvestment studies in Iran. Its tentative date is April 1971, but this is subject to confirmation by the Government. Its duration will probably be four weeks.

The terms of reference for this mission will be based on the paper entitled "A Proposed Approach to Preinvestment Study Programs for Developing Countries" dated February 6, 1970 (copy attached as Annex 1).

The sector staffing of this mission is to be as follows:

Sector	Sector Staffing
Agriculture	Agriculture Engineer Agriculture Economist
Education	Education Specialist
Health and Population	Public Health Specialist Population Specialist
Power	Power Engineer
Transportation	Transport Economist Highway Engineer Aviation Specialist
Tourism	Tourism Specialist
Urban Development & Housing	Urban & Housing Specialist

A mission to cover the industry sector for Iran will be in the field from mid-January 1971 for six to eight weeks. This mission will also prepare preinvestment study data for the April mission to Iran.

2. IRAN - Tourism Sector
Number: 5 IRNSMQ1

This mission has been incorporated in the above mission (5 IRNCMP1).

3. INDIA - Urbanization (Bombay)
Number: 5 INDSMU1

The mission to Bombay was in the field between November 11 and December 2, 1970. Its terms of reference are attached as Annex 2.

4. INDONESIA - Urbanization
Number: 6 INSSMU1

This mission is to deal specifically with the Djakarta area. Its purpose will be project identification for future Bank lending. However, the exact scope and timing of this mission is not expected to be resolved until February 1971. A possible date for the field work is April or May 1971.

5. BRAZIL - Sao Paulo Urban Review
Number: 2 BRASMU1

This mission will probably be deleted from this year's program.

6. AFGHANISTAN - Mineral Development
Number: 5 AFGSMI1

The timing of this mission is still uncertain. While the terms of reference for this mission have not yet been drafted, it is expected to deal with the review of available reports on geological and mineral surveys, assess the reliability and adequacy of these reports, and meet with appropriate Government agencies to review recent mineral developments, for the purpose of identifying likely projects or areas for more specific study.

7. CHINA - Water Supply
Number: 6 CHNSMW1

This mission is to conduct a general review of the water supply sector. Its terms of reference will comprise the collection of information as outlined in Annex 3 and the identification of projects for possible financing by the World Bank Group.

8. THAILAND - Population
Number: 6 THLSMN1

The purpose of this mission is to obtain sufficient background knowledge of the sector in Thailand, as a basis for possible future activities by the World Bank Group, having regard to the change in the attitude of the Government towards family planning early this year and the evolution of a Government policy.

There have been discussions with WHO, UN, UNDP and Unesco on the possibility of a joint mission for this purpose. The mission was last discussed during the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting, which was attended by the Director of our Population Projects Department in New York in mid-December.

Further technical consultations with WHO will take place between now and the end of February. A decision will then be taken on whether a sector or joint mission would take place; this will depend also on the response from the Government. The tentative timing of the mission is early spring 1971.

9. NIGERIA - Transportation
Number: 7 NIRSMT1

The purpose of this mission will be the identification of specific projects in the transport sector, for possible external financing. It is one of several sector mission which will contribute to the work of our economic mission which is tentatively scheduled to arrive in Lagos early in May 1971. (Other mission covering the Agriculture and Education sectors are also scheduled).

We have proposed to the Government that the transport sector review mission consist of one highway engineer, one port engineer, one railway engineer and one transportation economist. Its timing, subject to approval by the Government of Nigeria, has tentatively been set for April 1971. Detailed terms of reference have not yet been prepared.

10. YUGOSLAVIA - Transportation
Number: 4 YUGSMT1

This mission had originally been scheduled for September 1970. Its terms of reference are attached as Annex 4. At this writing the timing of the mission is still uncertain but we expect that it will go forward some time during 1971.

Mr. E. Franco-Holguin

K. Kanagaratnam

December 14, 1970

Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting on Population - Addis Ababa - January 11-13,1971

I would feel it ill-advised to send a representative on behalf of the Bank to this meeting as there is no back-up material on the matters covered by the Provisional Agenda. I cannot believe that planning for this meeting has been so little that we are being asked to advise regarding a representative by tomorrow, and for a paper by next week. The development of population programs in Africa is in a much earlier stage and while there is no doubt that the Bank would have increasing interest in it in the years to come, I feel that our priorities, given the constraints of staff and technical competence would be in areas where the pressures are greater and the receptivity to population programs more fruitful. I would therefore suggest that as this is a regional meeting for exchange of information, which is being got together rather hurriedly, we decline to participate.

cc: Mr. Hawkins

KK:bli

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date December 14

NAME	ROOM NO.
~~Dr.~~ Kanagaratnam	D 905

	To Handle		Note and File
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	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Would you please advise if you wish to send a representative to this meeting.

Thank you.

From

Ernesto Franco-Holguin

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPME

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP	Date December 14

NAME	ROOM NO.
Mr. Hawkins	D 446

	To Handle		Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
	Approval		Prepare Reply
	Comment		Per Our Conversation
	Full Report		Recommendation
	Information		Signature
	Initial		Send On

REMARKS

Would you please advise if you wish to send a representative to this meeting.

Thank you.

From Ernesto Franco-Holguin

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE

P. O. Box 3001 • ADDIS ABABA • ETHIOPIA

CABLE: ECA, ADDIS ABABA
TELEPHONE: 47200

DATE: 2 December 1970
REFERENCE: SOC 200/4 GEN

Dear Sir,

It gives me pleasure to invite you to the First Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population, to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 13 January 1971. I attach herewith, for your information, the provisional agenda of the meeting. The meeting is being organised in pursuance of Commission resolution 187(IX) and as a follow-up to the sessions of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population. The aim is "to take specific measures to ensure the co-operation of the United Nations system of Specialized Agencies in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission and, towards this end, to seek as far as possible, to have joint work programmes with individual agencies in their respective areas of competence". (Commission resolution 187(IX)).

It would be appreciated if you could let us have the name of your representative by 15 December 1970. I should also be grateful if your representative could present a paper on the activities of your agency in population and related fields in Africa. The paper should reach the secretariat not later than 21 December 1970.

This meeting, the draft agenda of which is also enclosed, is to be followed by a meeting of representatives of non-UN Organisations interested in African population programmes, to be held at Addis Ababa on 14 and 15 January 1971. Your Organisation is also invited to send an observer.

Yours truly,

Prosper Ryashulela

for R.K.A. Gardiner
Executive Secretary

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
IBRD
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC and SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
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E/CN.14/POP/32
25 November 1970

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
First Regional Inter-Agency
Meeting on Population
Addis Ababa, 11-13 January 1971

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening addresses.

2. Election of Chairman and Secretary.

3. Adoption of Agenda.

4. Mandates and programmes of work in the fields of population of the members.

5. Inter-Agency Co-ordination and Collaboration
   - (a) Research and studies, including demographic projections
   - (b) Information services and clearing house activities
   - (c) Technical co-operation
   - (d) Training
   - (e) African Population Conference
   - (f) Other meetings
   - (g) Other activities.

6. Other business.

M70-2782

Mr Kanagaratnam
IBRD

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

Please find attached a copy of my statement prepared for the Second Conference of Aid Administrators in the field of Population, to be held at OECD, Paris, 18-20 November.

With the compliments

of

Miloš Macura

Director
Population Division

Rec'd 11/21/66

Seen.

The United Nations Population Programme in 1969

(Statement by the Director of the Population Division, prepared for the Second Population Conference of the Development Centre)

1. The mandate of the United Nations in population fields, as well as the major characteristics of its programme, was discussed in OECD document CD/P/112, submitted to the First Population Conference in 1968. Therefore only new developments covering 1969 will be summarized. More detailed information on United Nations activities in population fields may be found in the documents prepared for the fifteenth session of the Population Commission (United Nations documents E/CN.9/225 - 234), the report of the Commission (to be prepared) and the Population Newsletter issued by the United Nations Population Division. I shall not provide much information about the activities of the specialized agencies and UNICEF in population fields since it is my hope that the representatives of WHO, UNESCO and UNDP, who are also attending the Second Population Conference, will make statements on behalf of their agencies.

Policy Statements

2. There is no population item on the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly (September - December 1969). In the introduction to his report on the work of the United Nations for the period June 1968 to June 1969, the Secretary-General states that "the 'population explosion' increases the urgency for a rational use of the earth's surface and increased attention to physical planning". He points out that "the recent steps taken in family planning programmes are very encouraging indeed, and most of the countries which have a high population growth are now conscious of the magnitude of challenge, in terms of educational facilities, youth problems and employment" and urges that it be keptin mind "that policies and measures to moderate population growth should be regarded as part of national plans for

economic and social development". He also expresses the hope that the United Nations system will make a "significant contribution to the alleviation of the problems caused by the rapid growth of population", and that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities will receive "vastly augmented resources on a continuing basis".

3. There was no specific item on population on the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (July 1969). However, the problem was discussed by the Secretary-General in his statement before the Council, as well as by 18 Council members and by the President of the Council in his introduction to the Council's Report. No resolution on population was adopted by the Council at this session.

4. The fifteenth session of the Population Commission is scheduled for 3-14 November 1969. The Commission will discuss: the promotion and improvement of demographic statistics; the progress of United Nations work in population in 1968 and 1969; a report on the world population situation; a report on measures and policies affecting fertility, with particular reference to national family planning programmes; substantive aspects of technical co-operation in population fields; and questions related to holding a third world population conference. The Commission will prepare recommendations for five-year and two-year United Nations programmes in population fields. The Report of the Commission will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1970.

5. The Committee for Development Planning, in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions (March and May 1969), after discussing the economic prospects for the Second Development Decade, emphasized that "on economic and social grounds ... the world community should formulate its position with regard to population growth ... conceived to influence the main determinants of

demographic growth". The report continues: "For this purpose, knowledge concerning the problem and possible remedies should be widely disseminated, and facilities of an appropriate character assured. On this basis, it could well be expected that the average birth rate would start declining and would show a substantial reduction by the end of the Decade. The Committee considers that the General Declaration should call on each developing country that suffers from a problem of population growth to introduce an effective policy, including, for example, the possession by the end of the Decade of a family-planning service which is truly available to at least half the population".

6. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development requested the United Nations and the specialized agencies to prepare a report on the world population problem for its consideration at its twelfth session (end of 1969). The report is now being finalized by representatives of the United Nations and the agencies concerned.

7. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination discussed population questions at its forty-seventh session (April 1969). It suggested, inter alia, that whatever national population policy might be, "it seems clear that all countries need to introduce family planning as a part of their health services and as a prerequisite of the protection of the health and the well-being of women, children and the family" and that "only by making information and services on family planning available to the population at large would the declaration on the rights of each family to determine its size and its spacing of children be realized ..."

8. A special session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population was held in August 1969 to consider the preparation of the report on the world population problem requested by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The second session of the Sub-Committee is

scheduled for late October 1969 to review substantive aspects of technical assistance programmes and other population matters for which inter-agency co-ordination is needed.

Technical Co-operation

9. Services of one inter-regional adviser, four regional advisers (two for the ECAFE region, one for the Middle East and one for Africa), and of six country experts (in Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco and the Philippines) have been made available to more than twenty-five Governments in 1969 under United Nations technical co-operation programmes.

10. The following missions have been sent upon the request of Governments to advise on national family planning programmes in 1969:

(i) In the spring a mission sponsored by the United Nations in co-operation with UNESCO was sent to India to evaluate the national family planning programme. The report of the mission has been released by the Government; it will be considered by the Government and the Consortium Group in late November. The mission was financed by the United Nations Development Programme;

(ii) In January a joint UN-UNESCO-WHO-UNICEF mission to the United Arab Republic reviewed the development of the national family planning programme and made a series of recommendations. The report of the mission was submitted to the Government and two large-scale technical co-operation projects are in process. The mission was partly financed by the United Nations Population Fund;

(iii) In June - August a UN-WHO mission visited Algeria to advise on population studies and the development of maternal and child health including family planning. The report is now being finalized; the mission was partly financed by the United Nations Population Fund;

(iv) In August a UNESCO-UN-WHO mission was sent to Malaysia to advise on the national family planning programme; the mission was partly financed by the United Nations Population Fund;

(v) In August a United Nations-WHO family planning mission visited Western Samoa. A technical co-operation project on family planning is in process. The mission was partly financed by the United Nations Population Fund;

(vi) A United Nations-WHO-IBRD mission is now in Indonesia to assist the Government in preparing a comprehensive national family planning programme; the mission is partly financed by the United Nations Population Fund;

(vii) A UN-UNESCO-PAHO mission is now visiting Central American and Caribbean countries to study and make recommendations on needs for training the staffs of national family planning programmes. The mission is financed by the United Nations Population Fund.

11. Three United Nations-supported regional demographic training and research centres continued to be active in both training and research in, respectively, Latin America (Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Santiago, Chile), Asia (Demographic Training and Research Centre, Chembur, Bombay, India) and North Africa and the Middle East (Cairo Demographic Centre, Cairo, UAR). In addition to demographic training, the centres, taking into account the specific regional situations, have considered further involvement in the study of fertility and in family planning. A feasibility study concerning the establishment of a fourth centre, in Africa (English-speaking), is in progress; the establishment of another centre in Africa, for French-speaking countries, is being considered for next year.

12. Between 30 and 40 United Nations fellowships are made available each year for trainees from developing countries to study demography and family planning at the UN-sponsored regional demographic centres. Eight additional fellowships have been provided over the last year for demographic and family planning training in France and the USA.

13. An Interregional Seminar on Application of Demographic Data and Studies to Development Planning was held in co-operation with the Government of the Ukrainian SSR (September 1969). A seminar on the evaluation of family planning programmes will be held by ECAFE, with the support of the Danish Technical Co-operation agency, at the end of 1969. Two meetings were held in Africa: a seminar on demographic statistics and studies needed for planning (June 1969) and the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the African Population Conference (also in June 1969). Two seminars on family planning are in preparation (one at the Economic Commission for Africa and one at CELADE), as well as two seminars on population and development planning (one at the Chembur demographic centre and one at CELADE). All these projects are financed by the United Nations Population Fund.

14. In addition to the Asian Population Programme which is being carried out by ECAFE, an African Population Programme was launched in 1969 by ECA. Provision has also been made for regional population programmes to be carried out by ECLA and UNESOB. A Population Division was established in ECAFE in 1969 and financial resources made available for the strengthening of the population staff in ECA, ECLA and UNESOB. The regional population programmes include a series of studies and meetings, as well as advisory services needed by Governments and interested agencies. These activities are financed in part by the United Nations Population Fund.

15. Ten United Nations Population Programme Officers (PPOs) were appointed early in 1969 to serve in the countries of the developing regions for an

initial period of eighteen months. Their main assignment is to assist Governments in identifying population problems and to advise on the preparation of technical assistance projects. It is expected that there will be an increasing number of technical assistance projects in the field of population, and a continuous need for the PPOs' activities in the coming years. The PPO project is also financed by the United Nations Population Fund.

16. A new Office for Population Programmes and Projects was established at United Nations Headquarters in 1969 to deal with the substantive aspects of technical co-operation in population fields. So far an Associate Director in charge of the Office and five professional staff members have been appointed. The new office is partly financed by the regular United Nations budget and partly by the United Nations Population Fund.

Statistics

17. The most recent information suggests that 74 per cent of the world's population may be enumerated in the 1970 population census round. Some countries, however, have found it necessary to postpone their censuses, and others are likely to do the same mainly because of a lack of financial resources. While the United Nations publications on Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Population Censuses and the forthcoming new Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods, as well as direct technical assistance, are very useful with regard to census-taking, there is an urgent need for substantial additional assistance in order to obtain wider coverage.

18. The World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics comprises a wide range of technical co-operation activities in addition to providing international standards which are to be placed before the Population Commission at its fifteenth session. In order to stimulate demographic sample surveys, an Interregional Workshop on the Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys was organized in co-operation with the Government of Denmark in September 1969.

A regional seminar on the use of computers for demographic statistics and analysis was organized by ECAFE in co-operation with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. in June 1969.

19. In addition to data published in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, updated population and vital statistics are published quarterly in the Population and Vital Statistics Report and monthly in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Research and Studies

20. The following studies were completed in 1969 or are near completion:

(i) A study on Measures, Policies and Programmes Affecting Fertility has been completed and submitted to the Population Commission for consideration at its fifteenth session. The United Nations Population Division was assisted in its preparation by WHO, UNESCO, CELADE, the Chembur demographic centre, IPPF, ILO, ECAFE and other organizations and individuals;

(ii) An interim report on Conditions and Trends of Fertility Throughout the World is ready for publication. The report covers the 1960 - 1965 period and updates the analyses published in the United Nations Population Bulletin No. 7;

(iii) In accordance with an arrangement made with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), a study prepared by that organization on Variables and Questionnaires for Comparative Fertility Surveys was submitted to the Population Commission. The study will be published as a United Nations publication;

(iv) An inventory on developments in family planning during the period 1960 - 1966 was published as chapter II of the 1967 Report on the World Social Situation;

(v) A study on variations in levels and trends of fertility in relation to education, health and social, economic and environmental factors was initiated; it will be completed in early 1971;

(vi) The Report on the World Population Situation was prepared and submitted to the Population Commission. The report contains chapters on historic perspective; recent trends in fertility, mortality and natural increase; urban and rural population; revised population projections; and population policies. The report will be considered in 1970 by ECOSOC and the General Assembly;

(vii) A Study on Growth of the World's Urban and Rural Population, covering 1920 - 1960 trends and preliminary projections to the year 2000, was published;

(viii) The revision of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends is in progress.

Manuals on Methods

21. One manual on demographic methods and techniques was published; three others were completed and will be published in 1970:

(i) Methods of analysing census data on economic activities of the population: prepared in co-operation with the University of Pennsylvania and published in 1969;

(ii) Manual on measures of internal migrations and some analytical uses: prepared in co-operation with the IUSSP;

(iii) Manual on methods of projecting households and families: completed;

(iv) Manual on methods of projecting the economically active population: prepared in co-operation with the ILO.

Demographic Projections

22. The 1963 United Nations projections of world population by sex and age were updated and revised for the period 1965 to 1985. Projections in four variants for each country of the world and for the world's regions are available (including projections by single years of age and sex for population between the ages of five to twenty-four). These projections are being duly co-ordinated with the projections of labour force, agricultural and non-agricultural population, urban-rural population and households and families which are being prepared by the ILO, FAO and the United Nations respectively.

23. It is estimated that the total world population in 1985 will be about 4.9 billion, or 188 million (4 per cent) higher than that assessed in 1963. The expected trends in mortality and fertility would be responsible for this difference, of which by far the greatest portion (169 million or 4.8 per cent) will apply to the developing world.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

24. A moderate increase in funds provided through the budget of the United Nations and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made possible an expansion of the United Nations Population Programme. Since 1967 total contributions to the Fund have amounted to $3.5 million, a rather moderate amount in view of the magnitude of the world's population problem and of growing demands for United Nations assistance in population fields. Total expenditures and obligations under the Fund amount to about $2.8 million, while the rest is already earmarked for new projects.

25. In May 1969 the Secretary-General entrusted the administration of the Fund to the Administrator of UNDP. He has also informed the Directors-General of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO that programmes which they undertake in

population fields within their mandates are eligible for financing from the Fund. All the agencies concerned have prepared their five-year programmes, on which consultations are in progress. Co-operative arrangements were worked out to ensure the most effective use of the Fund's resources, and the Administrator of UNDP has taken steps further to strengthen the efforts of the United Nations system to assist Governments in all population fields. The Secretary-General considers that much larger resources will be required to finance the enlarged programme in population to be launched by the United Nations system of organizations. As already pointed out, the Secretary-General has expressed the hope that the Fund will receive "vastly augmented resources on a continuing basis".

28 October 1969

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November 12, 1969

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Mr. Carl M. Frisen
Chief, Population Division
Economic Commission for Asia
and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

Dear Mr. Frisen:

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 1969. I had delayed replying to your letter until I was in a position to give you substantive information on my plans.

I do hope that Mr. Quah will be able to attend as he could both benefit from the meeting and at the same time report on the progress of the system of evaluation in Singapore - in the development of which ECAFE also played a part.

For myself, it now appears most unlikely in the light of operational commitments here that I can leave Washington till mid-December. This might mean that I would not be able to attend the ECAFE meeting or meet you at this time. I will follow it with interest and gather from Quah's experience when I see him. I do hope in the next months to see you to have discussions vis-a-vis the Bank work in the field and our possible role.

I might add that I was recently with the UN-WHO-IBRD Mission in Indonesia and had the opportunity of consulting with them on the progress of their work there. I understood at that time that Chandra might stop over in Bangkok enroute to Washington in late November.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department

cc:Messrs.Chadenet
Consolo

KK:bli

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UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

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

TELEPHONE : 813544
CABLE: ECAFE BANGKOK

POP 70(10)

3 October 1969

Via Pouch

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

Thank you for your letter of 5 September 1969 to Mr. Suriyakumaran, which has been forwarded to us for reply.

On the basis of your earlier letter an invitation is being sent to Mr. Quah Siam Tee to participate in the regional seminar on Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes. We will also plan for your attendance during a portion of the seminar, and we look forward to an opportunity to see you again and to discuss your plans for the future work of the IBRD. Nov. 24-Dec. 12

I hope that you will have the opportunity to be briefed by Mr. Timorthy King on the Ad Hoc meeting in Paris which discussed the study of population growth and agricultural change in the ECAFE region. By the time you visit Bangkok we may find it appropriate to discuss further some of the elements in the ECAFE programme as related to your own projects and thinking.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Carl M. Frisén
Chief
Population Division

File on file

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