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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

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1972/74
LI - UN FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
(UNFPA) II



 **Archives**
A1994-051 Other #: 32 Box # 210321B
United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA] - Liaison File - Volume 02

30039386



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This file is closed as of
December 31, 1974
For further correspondence,
please see 1975/77 files.

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

94, rue Chardon-Lagache
75016 PARIS
PMH-251

Le Président,

OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

CENTRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Téléphone : 527 65-19
Télégrammes : DEVCENTRE
Télex : 62.160 OCDE PARIS

Cent. Files

DEC. 10, 1974 (ANNEX.)

Dear Sir,

As you may know, both the OECD and the UNFPA have had to consider the problems involved in measuring population assistance, and have in practice reached a large measure of agreement on the most useful classifications.

The accurate identification of population assistance assumes a new importance in view of the necessity to estimate the costs of implementing the World Population Plan of Action issued at Bucharest. The Development Centre of the OECD has accordingly agreed, after consultation with the Secretariats of the UNFPA and the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, to act as host to a small meeting of technical experts who are in charge of reporting population assistance for their respective aid agency or organisation.

The meeting will be held on February 6th and 7th, 1975 at the OECD Development Centre in Paris and will last 2 1/2 days. I have pleasure in inviting your organisation to participate in these discussions.

Enclosed with this letter are three papers to which we would refer you as background documentation:

1. A first proposal by UNFPA for a revised classification system for population programs and project activities - based on the sectors of the UNFPA Work Plan.
2. The relevant section of DAC Directives for Reporting Population Assistance [DAC(74)12].
3. List of Points for Discussion - to serve as agenda for the meeting.

.../...

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Dept.
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

If, in addition, your agency wishes to have any further specific problems or questions raised at the meeting, would you please send them in writing to Miss Margaret Wolfson, Acting Head of the Social Development and Demography Division of the Development Centre, at this address. It would be helpful if you could let us have these questions in sufficient time so that they can be circulated to those attending and receive detailed consideration before the meeting takes place.

We would also request you to be kind enough to prepare a brief report, to be given orally at the meeting, of your own system of reporting population assistance, if this differs in any significant ways from that set out by the DAC.]

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul-Marc Henry". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Paul-Marc Henry

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA 510/231

9 December 1974

cc: Messrs. Hoffman) To note
Riley)
L. Domingo-file

Dear KK,

I refer to your letter dated 5 November 1974 with the reference to UNFPA's coordinating role in the report of the eighteenth session of the Governing Council of UNDP.

I have taken note of your remarks regarding this subject. I should, of course, point out that the report referred to by you was adopted formally by the Governing Council at its eighteenth session in Manila and that all delegations and observers had an opportunity to comment on it during the adoption of the report. It is not for the Secretariat to amend a report adopted by an inter-governmental body. Actually, there is little difference between the text of the report and the summary record you quote but both statements are admittedly at some variance with the ECOSOC resolution 1763 (LIV).

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Halvor".

Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
Policy and Programme Development

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433.

LI - UNESCO/IBRD Conf. Prog.
cc LI - FAO/IBRD Conf. Prog.
cc LI - WHO/IBRD Conf. Prog.
cc LI - UNISD/IBRD Conf. Prog.
✓ cc LI - ILO
cc LI - UNFPA December 2, 1974
cc LI - UNICEF

Mr. Clark

Michael L. Hoffman

Cooperative Programs

During the Board discussion of the education sector paper, there were frequent references to the desirability of a close Bank/Unesco relationship. This suggests to me that many members of the Board are not aware of the existence and purpose of the cooperative programs (not surprising, in view of the number of new Directors). As it is likely that similar comments will be made, with respect to a Bank/WHO relationship, when the health policy paper is taken up on Thursday, December 5, I wonder if it would not be a good idea for you to deal with the programs when you speak to the Directors on December 5 as part of their indoctrination.

Attached, in case you agree, is a brief description of the programs.

SEB:tso

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

1. The Bank has entered into "cooperative program agreements" with four United Nations agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The agreements set out the areas of cooperation, scope of activity, work relationships and financial arrangements. (The texts of the agreements can be found in the "Basic Documents" manual.) In accordance with the requirement of the Bank and IDA Articles that formal arrangements to cooperate with other international organizations must have the approval of the Board of Governors, each of the agreements has been approved by the Bank and IDA Boards of Governors.
2. The agreements with FAO and Unesco date from 1964, when the Bank decided to expand its work in the fields of agriculture and education, and to look for support to the expertise of these technical bodies. The agreement with WHO, which applies to the field of water supply and sewerage, was entered into in 1971; the agreement with UNIDO has been in effect just since the beginning of 1974. The general purpose of these programs is to increase the opportunities for Bank Group financing and to add to the Bank's knowledge of sector needs and investment targets. Under the programs, the partner agency assists governments in identifying and preparing projects which the Bank Group can finance. They also provide staff assistance to the Bank in its studies of economic sectors within their respective fields, as well as for Bank economic, appraisal and supervisory missions.
3. The Bank meets 75% of the costs of agreed work under each of the programs, the remaining 25% being met by the partner agency. In each case, a special unit has been set up within the partner agency to carry out the agreed work under the program. The Bank's actual share for the four programs was \$5.17 million in FY 1974, and is budgeted at about \$5.2 million for FY 1975. The Bank/IDA Annual Report regularly provides data on the number of projects which the cooperative programs helped to prepare, the missions in which cooperative program staff participated, etc. It is a feature of each of the programs that there are periodic reviews of the agreed work program and exchanges of information on activities of common interest.
4. The Bank and WHO have agreed on guidelines for staff working in the population sector, although this area of activity is not the subject of a formal cooperative program. The Bank maintains operational relationships with other U.N. organizations such as the International Labour Office, the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Children's Fund but, because its own work in the fields of these agencies' expertise is not yet substantial in nature, the Bank does not consider a formal cooperative program to be justified in these cases.

November 22, 1974

Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population
Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 8 in which you asked us whether we have been approached for support, contributed or plan to contribute to programs of various Non-Governmental Organizations listed in your attachment.

We would like to confirm that we have no plan to contribute to any of the listed organizations. Even if we received requests from them, we would be unable to comply with such requests as we have no funds for such contributions.

Sincerely yours,

I. H. Kang
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

IHKang:is

cc: Mr. Chatenay w/c inc.
Mrs. Domingo w/c inc.

November 5, 1974

Mr. Rafael Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
435 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Rafael:

In paragraph 3.33 of the Report of the 18th Session of the UNDP Governing Council there appears a statement about UNFPA's coordinating role that we feel is misleading. The statement reads as follows:

"One member requested that the Executive Director prepare an oral statement for the nineteenth session, and a written report for the twentieth session on how UNFPA was carrying out the role assigned to it by the Economic and Social Council to coordinate activities among all the institutions active in the population field." (emphasis added)

Actually the Governing Council Report is not a true reflection of the debate on this point. The summary record presents the matter much more accurately, and as it indicates, the "member" referred to in the report is Mr. Stafford Mousky of the U.S. delegation (DP/SR.436, pp.16-17). The complete text of his remarks on this point read as follows:

"UNFPA should also, in conformity with the instructions of the Economic and Social Council, promote and facilitate cooperation in and the coordination of population activities, particularly in countries where it was undertaking - or intended to undertake - large-scale programmes. In particular, it should more effectively coordinate those large-scale programmes with IBRD programmes, the bilateral programmes of some donor countries, those of WHO and of certain private foundations and, in particular, those of the beneficiary countries, where the latter had themselves taken the initiative at the local level. The Executive Director should make verbal report to the Council at its nineteenth session and a written report at its twentieth session, possibly within the framework of his annual report."

Mr. Rafael Salas

- 2 -

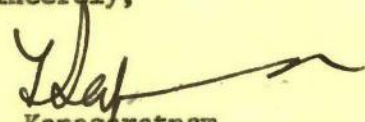
November 5, 1974

Thus, while Mr. Mousky's actual remarks are consistent with the ECOSOC instruction to UNFPA "to coordinate projects supported by the Fund" you will immediately recognize that the statement on this appearing in the Governing Council report is not.

We bring this to your attention now in the hope that, in preparing your response for the 19th and 20th sessions of the Governing Council, you will be able to move away from the inaccuracies of the report and thus avoid any possible misunderstanding on this point.

With regards,

Sincerely,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Riley

VRiley/KK:b1i

November 5, 1974

Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population
Activities
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you for your letter of October 29 with attached agenda for the twelfth session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee to be held in New York on December 5 and 6.

I also thank you for your cable of October 29 inviting us to attend a consultative group meeting on the World Population Plan of Action on December 4 at 2:30 p.m.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. I. H. Kang of this Department will attend both meetings.

Sincerely yours,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

is

cc: Mr. Chatenay w/copy of incoming cable
Mrs. Domingo " " " and ltr.
Mr. Kang

LI-UN Fund for Population Activities

INCOMING CABLE

NOV 1 3 02 PM '74

SECTION

Distribution:

Population Dept.

185 NEWYORK 64 29 1921Z ;

LTF Oct. 29, 74

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON DC

58 KANAGARATNAM

UN POPULATION DIVISON AND UNFPA INVITE YOU OR YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING ON WPPA SCHEDULED UNFPA PREMISES FOUR DECEMBER AT 2.30 P.M. TO CONSIDER PREPARATORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETING ON PROGRAMMATIC IMPLICATIONS ON WPPA CONTEMPLATED TO BE HELD LATE SPRING 1975. ACC SUBCOMMITTEE ;
~~P2/14 ;~~

ON POPULATION EXPECTED TO FINISH BUSINESS MORNING FOUR DECEMBER. LETTER FOLLOWS ;

UNFPA NEWYORK "

COL 2.30 1975 "

UNITED NATIONS



LI-ESCAP

cc LI-UN

cc LI-UNFPA

NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SALA SANTITHAM
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEPHONE ESCAP 813544
CABLE: ESCAP BANGKOK

POP 64(13)

24 October 1974

Dear Mr. McNamara,

The representatives of ESCAP countries at the World Population Conference (WPC) at Bucharest had a series of informal meetings during the Conference and proposed that a post-WPC consultation be organized by UNFPA, the United Nations and ESCAP during the second week of January 1975 to work out an objective programme in the field of population for the ESCAP region.

In response to this proposal, it is my pleasure to inform you that such a regional post-WPC consultation will be held at ESCAP headquarters, Bangkok, from 14 to 20 January 1975, with financial assistance from UNFPA. All Governments of the ESCAP region which participated in the World Population Conference at Bucharest and/or the Regional Consultation Preparatory to WPC at Bangkok are invited to participate. Your agency is also cordially invited to send not more than two persons as observers. According to the usual practice, your participation will be at your agency's expense.

May I request you to be kind enough to communicate to me as soon as possible and not later than 30 November 1974 the name(s) of your observer(s). It is strongly urged that, if possible, your agency nominate an individual or individuals who personally participated in the deliberations at the World Population Conference, as the discussion at the post-WPC consultation will be a close follow-up consultation aimed at a practical step forward in the population strategy in the ESCAP region. Background and working documents are now being prepared at the ESCAP secretariat, and I shall provide you in due course with information on detailed arrangements and documentation for the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.B.P. Maramis', is written over the typed name.

J.B.P. Maramis
Executive Secretary

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

cc: Mr. Manfred G. Blobel

REGIONAL PROGRESS THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

JUNE 1947 - JUNE 1972

M 1101



LI-FAO
A LI-UNFPA

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

100 Rome of Caracas, 00100 - ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

LI/74/319(a)

9 October 1974

Invitation to the Seminar on Population Problems Related to Food
and Agricultural Development in Asia and the Far East
Bangkok, Thailand, 9-13 December 1974

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has the honour to invite designation of special participants at the Seminar on Population Problems Related to Food and Agricultural Development in Asia and the Far East which will be held from 9 to 13 December 1974, at the kind invitation of the Government of Thailand.

The Seminar is being convened under the FAO/United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Programme. It is open to participants from selected Member Nations of the FAO Asia and Far East Region, and the Southwest Pacific Region, and to special participants.

The Seminar will be conducted in English and French. The Provisional Programme is enclosed. Further detailed information will be sent directly to the participants.

The Director-General would appreciate receiving as soon as possible the names, official titles and addresses of the special participants designated to attend. The Organization is not in a position to finance the attendance of such participants.

WCL

Original to: *Mr. Hoffman*
D.16
OCT 17 1974
Contracting Unit
Director

The President
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

LI-UNFPA

August 6, 1974

Mr. Jack C. Voelpel
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
Room 20-11
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Voelpel:

Further to your letter of July 19 (Ref. FPA/551/GEN) and our recent telephone conversation concerning the UNFPA publication entitled "Catalogue of Population Projects in Countries Around the World - 1973" we would like to make the following comments:

- 1) In your Tables of Assistance you have treated the World Bank and IDA as separate entities. We would like to have this put together as IBRD/IDA or World Bank Group.
- 2) No amounts have been mentioned for all the World Bank Group assisted projects. Could you please specify the amounts for each project, as this is an important factor in giving an indication of the size of the project.
- 3) We wonder whether the title of your publication could be changed to "Catalogue of UNFPA Population Projects in Countries Around the World - 1973 - with Notes on Activities of Other Agencies", as the publication seems - and quite rightly - to emphasize UNFPA activities.

I am returning herewith your draft copy as requested in your letter of July 19.

Sincerely yours,



I. H. Kang
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Attachment

IHKang:is

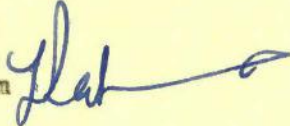
cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Bravo

L2-UNFPA

Mr. I. H. Kang

August 1, 1974

K. Kanagaratnam



Eleventh Session, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA
Terms-of-Reference

1. You will proceed to Geneva to participate on the Bank's behalf in the eleventh session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA to be held on August 9, 1974, at Palais des Nations in Geneva. While you are there you will also attend the meeting to discuss the UNFPA's Classification System for Population Programmes and Project Activities, to be held on August 8, 1974.
2. On your return, you will prepare a brief back-to-office report.

cc: Mr. M. Hoffman, International Relations Department
Mr. P. Chatenay, International Relations Department
Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mrs. Domingo, PNP

IHKang/ejs

July 25, 1974

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Halvor:

I have pleasure in sending you the summary of the main points discussed
at our meeting on May 1, 1974, here in Washington D.C.

Sincerely,

G.B.

George B. Baldwin
Deputy Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Enclosure (2 copies)

cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Zaidan
Miss Husain/Mr. Jones
Mrs. Domingo,
Dept. Files - UNFPA
Div. Files

LDomingo/jim

UNFPA-IBRD REVIEW MEETING
MAY 1, 1974, WASHINGTON, D.C.

In attendance for the UNFPA: Mr. H. Gille and Dr. N. Sadik

for the IBRD : Dr. Kanagaratnam, Messrs. Zaidan, Jones and Gould

Summary of the Minutes

1. Indonesia

a) Mr. Jones briefed those present on the latest developments in the Indonesia project. He reported that the Government's recent ban on the importation of sedans and station wagons has caused difficulties in the procurement of vehicles for the population project. There were indications that Bappenas has produced a series of procurement instructions which conflicted with the Bank's procurement policies. A working group within the Bank, which was studying the matter, felt that the Bank could not reimburse the Government for vehicles under broken contracts. For other vehicles for which bids have not yet been invited, the Bank might be prepared to waive its procurement requirements. This recommendation would be submitted to the management for its consideration and as soon as a decision is reached, UNFPA would be informed accordingly.

b) A full supervision mission is scheduled in September 1974 and UNFPA would be invited to participate.

2. Philippines

Previous problems in conjunction with the project have already been satisfactorily resolved and both agencies were generally pleased about the project.

3. Bangladesh

Mr. Zaidan reported that a Bank mission was in the field for discussions with the Government on project composition. At Dr. Sadik's suggestion it was agreed that any discussions on the matter between Miss Epstein, who was also in Bangladesh, and the Bank mission members would form part of UNFPA's comments on the Bank's report.

4. Tunisia

Mr. Zaidan reported that the sector report on Tunisia was expected to be finished within a few weeks. A copy of the report would be sent to UNFPA, for its comments.

5. Malaysia

Dr. Sadik reported that the Government, in view of prevailing conflicting political views on population planning, has decided to adopt a low profile on family planning. Posters on family planning have been banned.

6. Latin America

a) Each organization briefed the other on activities and plans to date. The main operations which the Bank might have in Latin America include a nutrition project in Brazil, a second population/nutrition project in Jamaica and a population/nutrition project in Colombia. No firm plans have yet been crystallized on Ecuador. The Bank is closely liaising with the USAID on the Dominican Republic and an identification mission was scheduled to leave at the end of May.

b) Dr. Sadik reported that the UNFPA has program activities in the Dominican Republic, St. Vincent and Barbados. UNFPA is now funding the Family Planning Association in Mexico and has also received a request for financial assistance to Mexico's national family planning program.

7. General Program/Policy Matters

a) Mr. Gille shared Dr. Kanagaratnam's observation that specific country consultations between the two agencies have been most useful and helpful, and that they be continued whenever the need arises.

b) Mr. Gille noted that the Bank has entered into a memorandum of agreement with WHO and raised the possibility of the UNFPA and the Bank drafting a similar joint agreement to guide the staffs of both agencies in carrying out their respective operations in the population sector. Dr. Kanagaratnam took note of the suggestion for further discussions with the other Bank officials.

c) There was a brief discussion on how to achieve the most efficient way of exchanging documents and improving the existing informal consultation between the two agencies. Mr. Gille suggested that an exchange of roster showing staff members and their country assignments might be helpful in this respect.

d) The next review meeting was scheduled for November 1974.

Handwritten signature
June 24, 1974

Mr. Peter D. Garrucho, Jr.
Executive Director
International Committee on the
Management of Population Programmes
M.C.C. P.O. Box 1877
Makati, Rizal
Philippines

Dear Mr. Garrucho:

I want to acknowledge and thank you for your invitation
to me to the July 31 session of the ICOMP Annual Conference.

I am pleased to accept the invitation.

Sincerely yours,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

KKanagaratnam:ejs

cc: Mr. J. Merriam (with copy of incoming ltr.)

J

June 21, 1974

Dr. Nafis Sadik
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Nafis:

As requested, I have looked into the matter of Ted Meldahl's activities in Kuala Lumpur as they bear on the Bank components of our cooperative project in Malaysia. What I find in talking with our staff members responsible for following this project closely is nothing nearly so bothersome as you implied when you reported that you had heard that the Bank felt that Mr. Meldahl was "obstructing" the progress of the project. No such feeling exists here, at all. On the contrary, there is a very positive feeling toward Mr. Meldahl as a person, toward his conscientiousness in pressing the project forward, and toward his cooperativeness in working with the Bank.

There is, however, one problem which does indeed concern us, which we hope is relatively minor, and which probably stems from Mr. Meldahl's conscientiousness and from some misunderstanding of what is expected of him so far as the cooperative project is concerned. I refer specifically to the penultimate paragraph in his letter of January 17 to Dr. Shamsuddin/Encik Ismail, his followup letter to Mr. Ismail of March 25, and his letter to Ishrat Husain of last April 1st. In each of these letters he makes clear that he is pressing the NFPB, among other things, for detailed information on its plans for implementing the Bank-financed project components and in doing so he uses language that could easily be interpreted as the exertion of pressure on our joint behalf.

We have no objection to the Fund exerting pressure on the Government with respect to our components, provided it is clear that the Fund is speaking for itself only (we would of course expect to be kept well informed on any such actions taken -- and this Mr. Meldahl has clearly done). We would, however, feel that Mr. Meldahl would be going too far if he should, or should appear to, assume that he had a responsibility to exert pressure on the Government, on our behalf, with respect to Bank-financed components as part of his general responsibilities. We would naturally like to retain control over what is said to the Government in our name with respect to the implementation of the Bank-financed components, just as we assume the Fund would want to do with respect to the supervision of the components which it is financing.

There was some feeling here that Ted did not make it sufficiently clear to the Government what the limits of his concern were and that he was acting

June 21, 1974

solely on behalf of the Fund and not also on our behalf. We would hope that in future he could perhaps be somewhat more sensitive to this point and try to reflect it in the language he uses when approaching the Government, either in writing or orally. This point was recently raised by Mr. Leslie Helmers of the Bank in a talk with Mr. Alexander Campbell, the UNDP Regional Representative, who, after reviewing the correspondence in question, agreed that Mr. Meldahl had acted with some excess of zeal.

We regard the incident as minor, and closed, and look forward to a continuation of what we feel has been an unusually good initial working relationship with Mr. Meldahl.

Sincerely yours,

gbb Bm ddm

George B. Baldwin
Deputy Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

cc: Mr. Alexander F. Campbell
Regional Representative
United Nations Development Programme
3 Jalan Freeman
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mr. Edward N. Meldahl
UNFPA Coordinator
3 Jalan Freeman
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Helmers, Div. Chief, EAP
cc: Mr. Hoffman, Dir., IRD
Mr. Zaidan (o/r), Div. Chief, PNP
Miss Husain/Div. Files, PNP
Mrs. Domingo, PNP
Dept. Files, PNP
Central Files

GBBaldwin/jim

880-MA



ICOMP

M.C.C. P.O. BOX 1877
"MAKATI, RIZAL"
PHILIPPINES
CABLE ADDRESS
"ICOMP"

6 June 1974

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects
Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Kanagaratnam:

The International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) joins the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in inviting you to participate in the third day's sessions of its Annual Conference scheduled on July 31 at the Harrison House, Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

During the third day, we shall discuss "A Forecast of Organizational Change in Population and Family Planning Organizations and its Implications for Management and Organizational Development". A paper on "What population and family planning programs might look like 5 to 10 years from now" is being prepared and will serve as background material for the discussion and will be distributed to you together with other conference materials upon your arrival. A copy of the agenda for the conference is enclosed. *NOT RECORDED*

→ A single room has been reserved for you at the Harrison House for the night of the 30th. A map on how to reach the Harrison House and a brochure on limousine service from the La Guardia and John F. Kennedy airports are enclosed. We hope you can schedule your arrival such that you could join us for cocktails at 6:15 p.m. on July 30. *NOT RECORDED*

Invitations for the third day's sessions have also been sent to representatives of donor agencies engaged in population and family planning and to representatives of some governments. ICOMP had also

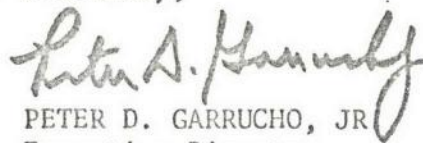
.../...

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam
6 June 1974
Page Two

invited twenty eight (28) heads of national programs and five (5) deans of management institutes to attend the three-day Conference.

We look forward to your participation in ICOMP's discussions which we hope will lead to effective management and organizational development programs in population and in family planning organizations in the developing world.

Sincerely,


PETER D. GARRUCHO, JR.
Executive Director

PDG:mcc

Encls.

LI - UN Fund for
Population Activities.

May 21, 1974

Mr. Rafael M. Sales
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rafael:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 10 in which you kindly invited us to attend a conference on the "Management of Population Programmes" sponsored by the UNFPA and organized by the International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) to be held in Long Island, N.Y. on July 31, 1974.

We are pleased to inform you that we will attend the conference and will let you know the name of our representative in a few weeks. In the meantime we are looking forward to receiving further details concerning the conference and other background materials.

Sincerely,

K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

IHKang:is

cc: Mr. P. Chatenay w/inc
Mrs. Domingo w/c inc.

UNited Nations
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA/GLO/73/P49

10 May 1974

Files

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

I have the honour to invite you to a conference on the "Management of Population Programmes" sponsored by the UNFPA and organized by the International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) to be held in Long Island, N. Y. on 31 July 1974.

This conference is scheduled as the last day of ICOMP's annual meeting and it will be exclusively devoted to donors participation in a discussion of selected management issues with population and family planning administrators from many developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

Details concerning the conference and other background materials will be circulated in a very near future. I would appreciate your informing us whether you or your representative could attend the conference.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rafael M. Salas".

For: Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Dept.
Int'l Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: UNOVROD & NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 761-1211

10 MAY 1974

REFERENCE: EPA/GLO/73/P4

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

I have the honor to invite you to a conference on the "Management of Population Programmes" sponsored by the UNFPA and organized by the International Committee on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) to be held in Long Island, N. Y. on 31 July 1974.

This conference is scheduled as the last day of ICOMP's annual meeting and it will be exclusively devoted to donors participation in a discussion of selected management issues with population and family planning administrators from many developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

Details concerning the conference and other background materials will be circulated in a very near future. I would appreciate your indicating us whether you or your representative could attend the conference.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

For: Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Dept.
Int'l Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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1974 MAY 20 AM 10:41

RECEIVED

✓ UNFPA


April 2, 1974

Dear Mr. Shaheed:

On behalf of Mr. McNamara, I acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated March 25, 1974, (Ref: UNDP/FPA 164-3-6-9-1) concerning the ILO/UNFPA Arab Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Welfare Planning to be held in Beirut from May 20 to 24, 1974.

As indicated in your letter, the field to be covered by the Seminar is of concern to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and we are grateful for the invitation to send a representative to participate in the meetings. Unfortunately, staff in the Projects Department concerned will simply not be available on the dates in question to travel to Beirut. We are, therefore, compelled to decline the invitation. We hope, on the other hand, that the documentation prepared for the Seminar and the reports resulting from its discussions can be sent for the information of the World Bank and specifically to the attention of Dr. Kanagaratnam, Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Department, at this address.

Yours sincerely,

L. Peter Chatenay 
Deputy Special Representative
for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. A. A. Shaheed, Chief
Conditions of Work and Life Department
International Labour Office
CH 1211
Geneva 22, Switzerland

Cleared in substance and cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam

LPC:gja



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

25 MARS 1974

Adresse postale: CH 1211 GENÈVE 22
Télégrammes INTERLAB GENÈVE
Télex 22.271
Téléphone 31 24 00 & 32 62 00

Mr. R. McNamara,
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2433

Réf. n° UNDP/FPA 164-3-c-9-1
UNDP/FPA 164-3-c-9-1-1

(U.S.A.)

Dear Sir,

ILO/UNFPA Arab Employers' Seminar on Population and
Family Welfare Planning - Beirut, Lebanon
20 - 24 May 1974

I have the honour to inform you that the International Labour Organisation is organising, in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, an Arab Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Welfare Planning from 20 - 24 May 1974 in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Seminar constitutes a part of the broadly based ILO population programme implemented in response to the decision of the ILO Governing Body in November 1968. Its object is to promote an awareness and a greater understanding of population problems as they affect economic and social development in general and, more specifically, in relation to certain fields of ILO concern such as employment, conditions of work and life, social security and the health and welfare of workers and their families. Ways in which employers in Arab countries could contribute towards the implementation of family planning and welfare programmes for workers will also be considered. Further details concerning the background, programme and the organisation of the Seminar are contained in the enclosed Memorandum.

As the field of the meeting is of interest to the World Bank, I should like to extend a cordial invitation to you to send a representative to participate in the Seminar. I hope that you will be able to accept this invitation. If so, I should appreciate being informed of the name of your representative at your earliest convenience so that he can be provided with the relevant documentation.

Thanking you in advance for your collaboration,

SECTION
Yours sincerely,
For the Director-General:

1211 GENÈVE 22 *A. A. Shaheed*

A. A. Shaheed,
Chief,
Conditions of Work and Life
Department

LI-UN

G-1065

EC-LE-UNFPA
CC-OP-LIAISON

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director, PNP

March 11, 1974

92H
I. Z. Husain, PNP

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.) TO R FILES

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

March 14, 1974

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 pro-natalist 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,
IZHusain:om Infor. & Public Affairs and Chatenay, International Relations;
Conference/PNP Division Files and Central Files

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, PNPDR

March 11, 1974

G. Zaidan and I. H. Kang

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee Meeting - Tenth Session - New York,
February 27 - March 1, 1974
Back-to-Office Report

1. According to our terms of reference dated February 25, 1974, we attended the IACC meeting in New York from February 27 to March 1, 1974. Mr. V. Riley attended the first day. Attached are a copy of the agenda (Annex I), and also a copy of the list of participating agencies and their representatives (Annex II). Agency representation was similar to previous meetings except that UNIDO attended this session for the first time.
2. In his opening statement at the session, Mr. Salas made the following points:
 - i. He said that about \$50 million worth of pledges had now been obtained for 1974. He was pleased because these pledges had been obtained early in the year and they reached an all-time high. He was also very pleased because the base for support had been widened with pledges from many LDCs and catholic countries (e.g. Belgium has increased its contribution tenfold; Mexico was expected to make a contribution). He also hoped to see the Pope on March 20, and to go to Moscow shortly thereafter. He was very pleased with the "universilation" of UNFPA activities.
 - ii. Mr. Salas talked at some length of the reorganization of UNFPA activities (Annex III gives the details of this reorganization). Briefly, the three divisions of UNFPA have been consolidated into two. One, a project development division, is called the Projects Division and includes three sections - one each for Middle East and Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The second division is the Program Planning Division. Also, the evaluation unit to review progress of UNFPA programs in the field was being attached to the Office of the Executive Director. Mr. Salas referred to the new post of Deputy Director, Operations, to manage the day to day operations in the Fund. This post had not yet been filled but had been approved by the Governing Council which had also approved two new posts to create a new external relations section in UNFPA for liaison with the UN system. (We learned that at the Governing Council it was said that these two posts were established against the background of revival of functions of the old Program Consultative Committee, now to be assumed by UNFPA Technical Committee with ad hoc meetings and timing and composition related to subjects under discussion).

3. Mr. Keppel reported on Development at the Second Committee of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly and the seventeenth session of UNDP Governing Council (item 3 of the agenda), and this was followed by a few comments by Mr. Gille regarding some reservations which had been expressed at the discussion at the UNDP Governing Council. First, there was some unhappiness at the extent of general program support, e.g. to IPPF. Many members of the Council felt that support should be for specific projects. Secondly, there was some unhappiness of UNFPA financing of posts in the UN Executing Agencies; UNFPA would have to study this. Third, questions were raised about the program of the Demographic Training and Research Center in Bucharest which is to have UNFPA financing. This was approved, but the Council sought assurance that the training in the center should concentrate on persons from developing countries.

4. The representatives of most agencies made some remarks on item 4 of the agenda - General Remarks by Agencies and Organizations. The most interesting from our point of view were those made by Dr. Zahre (I learnt later that their comments had been discussed and coordinated before the meeting). First the importance of the involvement of their agencies at the early stages of developing programs and in particular their need to participate in comprehensive health planning. (Dr. Zahra reported in length on the activities of their PSA Group). He suggested that in the last session the pooling of technical experts from various agencies should be discussed to develop such a broad sectoral approach. The second point was the importance of UNFPA accepting the broad approach to the financing of population projects in view of the strong interdependency between population and preventive health services, in particular MCH services and nutrition. Mr. Zahra had just visited China and Africa, and he was convinced that this was the only viable approach. Unfortunately he felt that UNFPA coordinators did not always reflect this, but took a "family planning only" view. Also, other agencies were promoting the view that low cost delivery systems were the best approach to the problem. Mr. Salas responded that UNFPA was not a "contraceptive supply agency", and it was important to project this view. Dr. Zahra also stressed the need for more coordination among agencies; in this context he commended the very good working relations which were being developed between WHO and the Bank, and noted that a memorandum of understanding to consolidate this coordination had been signed between Mr. McNamara and Dr. Mahler, and was being circulated to the staff of both agencies.

5. The next item of interest on the agenda concerned regional and inter-regional projects (item 6), and here Mr. Gille noted the constraints under which UNFPA was operating. Last year (1973) a ceiling of \$25 million had been put on regional and interregional projects and this was done by keeping the activities of the previous year constant and adjusting them from inflation. This ceiling for 1974 was fixed at \$26 million; however, the 1975 ceiling had not been determined. Mr. Gille indicated that a likely figure would be around \$28 million - on the basis of the same principles as previously - i.e. keeping the active level constant and adding a provision for cost increases. Mr. Gille suggested that the agencies might want to break down their request for 1975 into high priority (basically, those of the current year) and other desirable projects. The deadline for submission should be no later than July 1.

6. Mr. Gille inquired whether the agencies would welcome approval for multi-year projects, now that the UNFPA had authority to do so. Dr. Zahra and others strongly supported this approach and Mr. Gille said that the Fund would agree to fund in some cases two-year projects.
7. Discussions on country projects were held during part of the first day and all of the second (see agenda). The status of activities in various countries of interest to us is summarized in separate supplementary notes. Most country projects were of no interest to many agencies, as they concerned only one or two agencies with insignificant matter. Therefore Dr. Zahra suggested that a few country programs (at the most three) should be selected for discussion at the next IACC meeting. He further suggested that Bangladesh and Kenya should be discussed. Mr. Salas accepted this suggestion.
8. A discussion on the UNFPA draft Four Year Work Plan (1974-77) showed that their estimated annual expenditures would be \$49 million in 1974, \$68 million in 1975, \$82 million in 1976, and \$92 million in 1977, totalling about \$300 million for the four year period. The UNFPA plans to allocate on the average 43% of these estimated annual expenditures to family planning activities, primarily delivery systems. In other words, the UNFPA is likely to allocate \$21 million in 1974, \$29 million in 1975, \$35 million in 1976 and \$40 million in 1977, totalling \$125 million for the four years, for their support to FP activities.
9. The "role of the executing agencies" was discussed at the request of several agencies as they were not too clear on where or how they would fit into the UNFPA's new approach on "country programs". Mr. Gille explained that the UNFPA has very little choice in selecting executing agencies, if the recipient country indicates its preference; however, the UNFPA will continue to seek agencies' technical comments on all country project proposals. The UNFPA also will rely on UN agencies to monitor and evaluate the UNFPA funded projects including country programmed projects. What most agencies had in mind was how they could get some or more business out of country programs as executing agencies. Therefore, a question was raised as to whether the UNFPA would spare no effort in informing the country of the availability of UN agencies for the selection of executing agencies. Mr. Salas assured them that the UNFPA would do its best to do so in this connection. Some agencies pointed out the crucial role the field coordinators would play in assisting the countries in the selection of executing agencies, and asked Mr. Salas to inform the field coordinators of his assurance just given in this meeting and also instruct them to implement it. As a means of complying with such a request, Mr. Salas promised to send a copy of this meeting's minutes to all the field coordinators. He would also stress these points in their in-house magazines which would go to the field coordinators.
10. Following the earlier suggestion of Dr. Zahra on the possibilities of forming an inter-agency group from interested agencies to develop a broad sectoral approach for country programming, Dr. Egger of UNICEF expressed

UNICEF's interest in getting together with WHO to work out a proposal for a country programming model. Mr. Salas welcomed this move and also indicated that the UNFPA would participate in this exercise. Time and place for this exercise will be discussed among UNFPA, WHO, and UNICEF later.

11. The next meeting would be held in New York after the ACC Sub-Committee Meeting and the tentative dates were set from October 7 to 9.

Attachments

Cleared with and cc: Mr. V. Riley, IR

cc: Mr. P. Chatensy, IR
Mr. M. Ebstein, IPA
Mr. G. B. Baldwin, PNP
Mrs. L. Domingo, PNP

GZaidan/IHKang/is

UNFPA/IACC/X/1/Rev.2
27 February 1974

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
TENTH SESSION - NEW YORK
27 February - 1 March 1974

AGENDA

General Sessions

1. Opening statement by the Executive Director.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Developments at the Second Committee of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly and the seventeenth session of UNDP Governing Council.
4. General remarks by agencies and organizations.
5. 1974 Agency Programming.
6. Planning for Submission of 1975 Agency, Regional and Inter-Regional Projects.
7. Preparations for Work Plan 1974-1977
8. World Population Year
9. Role of Executing Agencies.
10. Other items
11. Time and place of next meeting.

/...

Special Sessions

1. Review of selected country projects:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Review and/or Agenda</u>	<u>Selected Agencies</u>
(a) Bangladesh	General	*FAO, *ILO, *WHO, *UNICEF - UN, UNDP
(b) Colombia	General	*FAO
(c) Indonesia	General	*FAO
(d) Venezuela	General	*FAO
(e) Egypt	Population and Family Planning Programme, General	*UN Population Division, *FAO (In addition, participation of country Desk Officers from WHO, UNESCO, ILO Regional Officers and from UNDP, UNICEF and UN would be useful.).
(f) Cameroon	General	*FAO
(g) Mauritius	General	*ILO
(h) Tunisia	General	*ILO
(i) Kenya	General/Review of Project Documents	WHO, UNICEF, UN
(j) Turkey	General	*ILO
(k) Chile	1) MCH/FP Programme <u>Agenda:</u> a) Report of Project Manager b) Reprogramming of 1973 carryover funds c) Reprogramming of MCH/FP Targets	*WHO, *UNICEF - UN/OTC, Population Division, PAHO Other suggested participants: UNFPA Co-ordinator - Mrs. Aurelius Project Manager - Dr. Suarez

* Agencies which have specifically requested discussion of these programmes.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Review and/or Agenda</u>	<u>Selected Agencies</u>
	d) Discussion by UNFPA Co-ordinator	
	2) Social Economics Studies for Regional and National Planning <u>Agenda:</u> a) Report by OTC on past activities, programme and recruitment and placement of experts b) Reprogramming of 1973 carryover funds c) Discussion by UNFPA Co-ordinator d) Reprogramming of Activities	UN Population Division/ OTC, UNFPA Co-ordinator - Mrs. Aurelius
(l) Ecuador	1) MCH/FP Project <u>Agenda:</u> a) Mission report by UNFPA Co-ordinator and IBRD Representative b) PAHO - Status Report	PAHO/IBRD, UNFPA Co-ordinator - Mrs. Aurelius
(m) El Salvador	Deferred FP Project Human Resources Planning Unit	UN/Population Division, PAHO
(n) Costa Rica	Discussion of Direct Assistance	UNDP
(o) Guatemala	General	UNESCO
(p) Mexico	General	UNDP, UN, ILO, PAHO
(q) India	General	*ILO, *WHO, *UNICEF
(r) Philippines	Bohol Project	*WHO
(s) Nigeria	Sokoto Project	*WHO
(t) Sierra Leone	General	*FAO
(u) Jordan	General	*FAO

* Agencies which have specifically requested discussion of these programmes.

/...

<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Review and/or Agenda</u>	<u>Selected Agencies</u>
(v) Pakistan	General	*UNICEF
(w) Sri Lanka	General	*UNICEF
(x) Morocco	General	UNFPA
(y) Algeria	General	UNFPA
(z) Nepal	General	*WHO
(aa) Ghana	General, Expansion of National Compulsory Registration System for Births and Deaths and Development of Vital Statistics	*WHO, *UN Population Division
(bb) Korea	General	*ILO
(cc) Brazil	Population Studies Institute Socio-Economic Research - State of Maranhao	*UN Population Division
(dd) Congo	Population Census	*UN Population Division
(ee) Iran	Project agreement on Family Planning of November 1971 between Government of Iran and UNFPA	*UN Population Division
(ff) Singapore	Family Planning Training Centre	*UN Population Division

* Agencies which have specifically requested discussion of these programmes.

UNFPA/IACC/X/5
26 February 1974

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
Tenth Session, 27 February - 1 March 1974
UNFPA Headquarters - New York

List of Participants

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Octavio Cabello
Associate Director-in-Charge
Population Programmes and Projects Office
Population Division

Mr. D. Johal
Special Assistant to the Commissioner
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Charles Ejiogu
Desk Officer for African countries
(English-speaking), Population Division

Mr. Miguel Gel
Desk Officer for Latin America

Mrs. Karen O'Brien
Desk Officer for African countries
(French-speaking)

Mr. Habib Siddiqui
Desk Officer for Asia and the Middle East

UNDP

Mr. M. Nolte
Chief, Policy Section
Division of Finance

Miss Ulla Olin
Chief Programme Development Officer
Programme Policy Division

UNICEF

Mr. Charles A. Egger
Deputy Executive Director, Programmes

Mrs. T. Memet Tanumidjaja
Family Planning Officer

Mr. Perry Hanson
Chief, Asia Section

Mr. Jose Zanartu
Chief, Latin America Section

ILO

Mr. Kailas C. Doctor
Head, Population Focal Point
Technical Co-operation Department

Mr. Evald Gisselbaek
Finance and General Services Department

FAO

Dr. W. Schulte
Population Programme Officer
Economic and Social Policy Department

Ms. Jean Delaney
Population Programme Officer

UNESCO

Mr. Alexander Graham
Chief, Population and Family Planning
Education Section

WHO

Dr. A. Zahra
Director, Division of Family Health

Dr. L. Engstrom
Chief Medical Officer
Division of Family Health

Dr. R. H. Strudwick
Medical Officer
Division of Family Health

Mr. S. Sharma
Budget Officer

Mrs. J. Chaaban
Administrative Officer

PAHO

Dr. W. Suarez
Project Manager

IBRD

Mr. G. Zaidan
Programme Officer
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Mr. I. H. Kang
Programme Officer
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

UNIDO

Dr. Aron Tehnavorian-Asenbauer
Associate Industrial Development Officer

WFP

Mr. W. Van der Heide
Senior UN/WFP Liaison Officer

UNFPA

Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director
Mr. Halvor Gille, Deputy Executive Director
Mr. John Keppel, Assistant Director
Mr. S. L. Tan, Special Assistant to the
Executive Director

Dr. Nafis Sadik, Chief, Projects Division
Dr. Jose Donayre, Deputy Chief,
Projects Division
Mr. Paul Micou, Deputy Chief, Projects
Division

Dr. C. Chandrasekaran, Chief, Programme
Planning Division
Mrs. M. O'Connor, Chief, Planning Section,
Programme Planning Division

Mr. Tarzie Vittachi, Executive
Secretary, WPY, 1974

Mr. Edward Gregory, Chief, Administrative
Section

UNFPA/GE/74/160

To: ALL UNFPA STAFF
From: Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
Subject: Partial Reorganization of UNFPA Headquarters

62 DISTRIBUTED

The partial reorganization of UNFPA Headquarters which I described to the Governing Council will be put into effect, as described below, as soon as the physical moves involved can be arranged by the Administrative Section. As I said there, our operating divisions will be consolidated into two and given slightly different names from -- although the same initials as -- the present divisions on which they are based. They are: Programme Planning Division (PPD) and Projects Division (PD).

Pending the recruitment and arrival of the Deputy Executive Director, Operations, the functions of the Deputy Executive Director and of the Assistant Director will remain as presently described in the Policy and Procedures Manual. The functions currently assigned in the Manual to the Implementation Section of IED are transferred to PD. The functions assigned to the Evaluation Section of IED will continue to be those of the Evaluation Section in its new status as a staff section. The functions ascribed to PD and PPD in the Manual will continue to be in force except as they may be modified or amplified below. Revisions in the Manual, including organization charts and procedures, will be issued shortly.

The functions of the Office of the Executive Director, (including the External Relations Section and the Internal Communications Unit) and the Administrative Section are unaffected by this reorganization.

Principal Purposes of Partial Reorganization

1. To develop a rational and effective system for the allocation of relatively scarce resources among competitive demands;
2. To expand and improve the formulation of substantive and operational policies and their distribution within the headquarters and to the field staff so as to permit a greater degree of decentralization in the Fund's work and to ensure that less problems will have to be dealt with ad hoc by high ranking officers in the headquarters;
3. To develop rational and explicit methods for the allocation of resources among countries and functional areas;
4. To improve the managerial and financial aspects of programming so that
 - (a) the chances of effective and early implementation may be enhanced and
 - (b) resources may be allocated correctly both as to amount and as to year.

.../

Divisional Responsibilities

Programme Planning Division (PPD):

1. Systematize the conduct of the Fund's external technical relations;
2. Develop and maintain up to date the Work Plan Model as the basis for the Fund's request for allocation authority and as a guide to PD in day-to-day project development and assessment;
3. Through the organization of ad hoc working groups, composed of professionals from other units, in particular PD, and outsiders as appropriate, formulate substantive and operational policies.

In other words, PPD is responsible for developing our contacts with population programmes conducted by other organizations so that the Fund may obtain technical advice as needed and play the coordinating role ascribed to it in the aims and purposes given it by ECOSOC. Also, in its formulation and recommendation to the Executive Director for approval of the Work Plan and of policy guidances it is responsible for the development of the major substantive and managerial tools of the Fund. In this connexion, it is essential that PPD draw on the knowledge of not only its own personnel but also that of members of other units, particularly PD. Indeed, close co ordination between PD and PPD is absolutely essential to the satisfactory performance of the new tasks facing the Fund.

Technical Services Section:

1. Organize the external technical relations of the Fund. This includes the collection and dissemination (in co-operation with the Library) of relevant research and experience of other organizations, identification of major technical problems faced by the Fund and sources of assistance to the Fund for solving these problems, and identification and recommendations regarding attendance at external technical meetings and seminars relevant to the work of the Fund.
2. Work closely together with the Planning Section of PPD in bringing technical and other policy considerations to bear on decisions as to the future distribution of resources in the Work Plan Model;
3. Organize and conduct ad hoc working groups on policy and substantive procedures.

.../

Planning Section:

1. Formulate the Work Plan for submission annually to the June session of the Governing Council:

2. Maintain the Work Plan Model continuously up to date through close collaboration with PD through standing working groups related simultaneously to major sectors of the Work Plan Model and the geographic and functional groupings within PD. This is necessary so that

- (a) the Work Plan submitted to the Council annually may be formulated on the basis of complete knowledge of existing obligations, their logical consequences, projects in the pipeline and probable other demand, projected so as to take account of relevant technical and other policy considerations, and
- (b) so that relevant PD units may be aware on a detailed and continuous basis of the availability of funds for specific purposes within their field of responsibility and the specific nature of sacrifices that might have to be made to accommodate cost over-runs or projects of which account had not been taken in the Work Plan Model previously.

Projects Division:

This Division is responsible directly within existing policy and plans for project development, assessment, monitoring and corrective action and for substantive management of the field staff. It is also responsible for close collaboration with PPD in planning and policy formulation. Under the Division Chief there are two deputies, one (Dr. Donayre) responsible for the organization and conduct of the technical assessment of projects and the substantive direction of the work of the geographical sections, and the other (Mr. Nicou) responsible for the supervision and direction of the work of the division on the administrative and financial aspects of project assessment, as well as for the project monitoring system, and the substantive management of the field staff.

Personnel in the Division not assigned directly to Division Chief's office will be assigned to one of three geographical sections which will function under Section Chiefs. Simultaneously, and as appropriate, such personnel will be given the functional responsibilities required to deal with global and interregional projects and to conduct

the technical assessment of all projects. The first task of the new Projects Division will be to assign country responsibilities to each Project Officer and to define the functional groupings.

In addition to being responsible for all aspects of the Fund's project development, assessment, monitoring and corrective action in the several countries within the sphere of responsibility of the Geographic Section to which they are assigned, and the afore-mentioned functional assignments, individual PD Officers will take part in the standing joint PD/PPD working groups to formulate and keep up to date the Work Plan Model and in the ad hoc working groups organized by PPD to formulate policy guidelines.

Assignment of Personnel

PROGRAMME PLANNING DIVISION (PPD)

Chief of Division

Mr. Chandrasekaran

TECHNICAL SERVICES SECTION

Chief and Demographic Specialist
Public Health Specialist
Social Science Specialist and
External Technical Relations
External Technical Relations

Mr. Thavarajsh
Dr. Burhanuddin
Mr. Carder

Mr. Trainer (concurrent
assignment)

PLANNING SECTION

Chief
Planning Officers:

Mrs. O'Connor
Mr. Kotecha
Mrs. Lee
Miss Ong

PROJECTS DIVISION (PD)

Chief of Division
Assistant to the Division Chief
Deputy Chief of Division
Deputy Chief of Division

Dr. Sadik
Mr. Mack
Dr. Donayre
Mr. Micou

.../

LATIN AMERICAN SECTION

Acting Chief
Project Officers:

Dr. Donayre
Mr. Visser (until assign-
ment to Colombia as
Co-ordinator)
Miss Hekmati
Miss Duce
Mr. Salom
Mr. Wibmer (upon recruitment)

ASIA SECTION

Chief
Project Officers:

Mr. Van Arendonk
Mr. Tomita
Miss Kano
Miss Osinski
Miss Epstein

MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA SECTION

Chief
Project Officers:

Mr. El Heneidi
Mr. N'Diaye
Mr. Kamihigashi
Mr. Robinson
Mr. Witham
Mr. Santiago

EVALUATION SECTION

Chief
Evaluation Officers:

Mr. Sacklowski
Mr. Zimmer
Miss Melchior

LI UNFPA

25

Mr. G. Zaidan and Mr. I. H. Kang

February 25, 1974

K. Kanagaratnam *KK*

Tenth Session, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA
Terms of Reference

1. You will proceed to New York to participate on the Bank's behalf in the tenth session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA to be held February 27 to March 1, 1974, at UNFPA headquarters.
2. On your return, you will prepare a brief back-to-office report.

cc: Mr. M. Hoffman, International Relations Department
 Mr. P. Chatenay, " " "
 Mr. Baldwin, PNP
 Mrs. Domingo PNP
 Div. Files
 Dept. Files
 Central Files

IHKang/is

✓ 4 UNFPA

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director - UNFPA

February 19, 1974

George B. Eschlein, Deputy Director - UNFPA

Back-to-Office Report - Attendance at Meeting of Advisory Committee of Experts to Review the Draft World Plan of Action

1. I was in New York February 11 through 14 to participate in the above meeting on behalf of the Bank (Dr. Kanagaratnam being away on mission). I attended this meeting only enough to keep reasonably well informed on the substance of the discussions and devoted much of my time in the city to making contact with other organizations with whom we work on departmental operations. These other institutions included: International Educational Development, Inc. (a private foundation), the Western Hemisphere Office of International Planned Parenthood Foundation, the Population Council, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. The meeting at the U.N. to review the draft World Plan of Action involved four-and-a-half days of both general discussions on the tone and purpose of the document (the first morning) followed by three-and-a-half days of paragraph-by-paragraph detailed review. The final meeting (Friday, February 15) was reserved for approval of a revised draft which would be delivered to the Population Commission, which will meet in New York on March 4 and which has the responsibility of approving the final document to be laid before the World Population Conference Meeting in Bucharest in August. I did not remain for the final meeting and hence cannot report on the nature of the final document or the action taken by the Advisory Committee. We will of course receive the document in due course. It is sufficient to report that a main theme of the discussions was the feeling of most committee members that the document could deal somewhat more directly and explicitly with the existence of a world population problem without necessarily risking the kind of "political confrontation" at Bucharest which Mr. Carxillo-Flores and Mr. Tabah very much want to avoid. A recurring difficulty in calling attention to the existence of a world population problem and persuading people to "do something about it" is that very little can be done independent of actions that national governments are willing to take. It is the old problem of everybody's problems being nobody's problem. A second feature of the draft worth noting is the very broad definition it gives to "population activities". The draft is by no means concerned exclusively with excessive population growth rates or high birth rates. It pays almost equal attention to problems of excessive mortality and morbidity in certain countries, to migration phenomena, to changing population age structures, to demographic research, and other population-related questions. This broad definition of population concerns that deserve attention and "action" blurred the focus of the draft under consideration; it remains to be seen whether the revised draft will present any sharper sense of priorities.

February 19, 1974

3. At the instruction of the last meeting of the Population Commission, an attempt had been made to work out the cost indications of the proposed World Plan of Action. An informal paper was prepared by a consultant engaged by UNFPA and was distributed at the meeting. This paper identified some 16 population-cum-health programs in developing countries plus another 13 similar programs in developed countries for which 10-year costs were estimated (1975-85). When it appeared that the meeting might pass over this paper very cursorily, I requested that we spend sufficient time on the document to become aware of what I considered some serious methodological shortcomings which I felt rendered the estimates invalid and should argue against their being made public. The day after this remark, the Secretary General of the Bucharest Conference (Mr. Carzillo-Flores) informed the group that he and Mr. Tabeh had now had an opportunity to examine the cost paper (which had been prepared while both of them were away on an extended trip) and it was their conclusion that the paper should be withdrawn from consideration by the experts and should not be presented to the Population Commission. Mr. Halvor Gille, speaking for UNEPA, supported this suggestion and disclaimed any responsibility for the document on behalf of UNFPA.

4. My visit to International Educational Development, Inc. was to pursue the possibility of Bank assistance so that IED might secure funding to play a role in helping church-related and other voluntary bodies in LDC's play a stronger role in population-related activities (mostly of a non-family planning nature). A separate memorandum on these discussions is being prepared. My visits to IPPF, the Pop Council, and to UNFPA were for the specific purpose of learning whatever these institutions could tell us about population policies and programs, and their own operations, in two Latin American countries to which we will shortly send reconnaissance missions, i.e., Colombia and Ecuador. Separate memoranda are being prepared on those discussions.

CBBaldwin/wg

cc: Mr. Zaidan, PNPB
Mr. Hoffman, Director, International Relations
Mr. Chatenay, International Relations
Mr. Rath, PNPB
Mrs. Maraviglia, PNPB
Mr. Burfield, PNPB

January 30, 1974

Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you very much for your letter dated January 17, addressed to Dr. Kanagaratnam, who is away on an Overseas mission, and for the enclosed draft provisional agenda for the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee Meeting to be held in New York from February 27 to March 1, 1974.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. G. Zaidan and Mr. I. H. Kang of this Department will represent the Bank at this meeting.

I also noted that you will be writing us separately on the question of the periodic UNFPA/IBRD Programme Reviews and am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

G/B

George B. Baldwin
Deputy Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

IHKang/is

cc: Mr. Chatenay w/inc.
Mrs. Domingo
Mr. Zaidan
Mr. Kang

LD-UNACC
✓ CC-LF-UNFPA

January 22, 1974

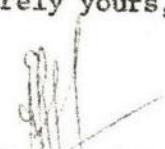
Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter of January 11, 1974 (SO 327/6) with which you sent me a copy of your letter of that same date to Mr. Gille containing your Office's preliminary comments on the draft of the UNEFA background paper on technical assistance for the World Population Conference, 1974.

On January 8, 1974, Dr. Kanagaratnam of the Bank wrote to Mr. Gille commenting on the same paper. I am enclosing a copy of that letter which we would appreciate your taking into account in further reviewing the UNEFA submission.

Sincerely yours,

Encl.


Ernesto Franco-Holguin
Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. Frederick K. Lister
Secretary
Administrative Committee
on Coordination
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam

Central Files with incoming letter

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LT-UNACC
✓ CC: LT-UNFPA

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

REFERENCE: SO 327/6

11 January 1974

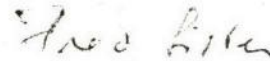
Dear Mr. Franco-Holguin,

..... I enclose herewith a copy of a letter containing the preliminary comments of the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination on a draft of the UNFPA background paper on technical assistance for the World Population Conference, 1974. I have been informed that a copy of the same draft has been sent for comments to Mr. Kanagaratnam of your organization.

You will recall that the Preparatory Committee, at its last October session, "while aware that final responsibility for this paper rested with the Executive Director, ... agreed that the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination would co-operate in ensuring that ... comments [by organizations] are taken into account in finalizing the paper, before submission to the Conference secretariat".

As I have mentioned in my letter to Mr. Gille, I do not at this stage anticipate any serious problem of duplication between this paper and the ACC's paper on the population activities of the system. We, nevertheless, stand ready to assist, if necessary, with regard to this matter, as was agreed at the October session of the Preparatory Committee.

Yours sincerely,



Frederick K. Lister
Secretary
Administrative Committee
on Co-ordination

Mr. E. Franco-Holguin
Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

ES 327/6

11 January 1974

Dear Halvor,

Thank you for your memoranda of 10 and 21 December 1973, transmitting the paper on technical assistance which the Fund is preparing as a contribution to the World Population Conference.

Though, as you say, in some parts it needs a little editing and condensation, I have found the paper informative and stimulating, and I have no doubt that it will constitute an important addition to the background documentation for the Conference.

I do not, at this stage, have any general comments on the paper, except that I wonder whether a little more emphasis might not be placed on the distinctive features of multilateral assistance and, within that context, on the unique contribution that the progressive involvement of United Nations organizations is bound to make in achieving a wider acceptance of population programmes. A corollary of this observation is the desirability of presenting, wherever appropriate, assistance by the United Nations system as a separate whole, within the broader framework of multilateral sources of assistance. I have enclosed a note raising several other points of detail, a few of which, because of their nature, I pass on informally as an outsider's reaction.

I am glad that there does not seem to be any problem of duplication between this paper and the ACC paper on the population activities of the system. Moreover, as long as there are no glaring contradictions of view, I see some advantage in each paper achieving a certain degree of self-sufficiency. It will, in any case, be quite easy, when the two papers are being finalized, to include in each of them footnotes referring the reader to those sections in the other paper in which a given subject may be discussed in greater detail. I have noted that one such cross-reference has already been included in the UNFPA paper.

Yours sincerely,

Frederick K. Lister
Secretary
Administrative Committee
on Co-ordination

Mr. H. Gille, Deputy Executive
Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
United Nations Development Programme
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. M. El-Badry 2729D

ATTACHMENT

Page 8

The reference to the special statement by ACC on the Development Decade in footnote 4 should be preceded by a reference to the Strategy itself, or another appropriate intergovernmental statement on the subject. The second part of the footnote might be reformulated to read "the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination stated that, whatever the national population objectives, steps needed to be taken ..."

Page 20

The last sentence of the first paragraph, stating that "since 1973, the Fund operates under the direct authority of the United Nations General Assembly", might prove somewhat misleading to a reader not fully familiar with United Nations structures. You might consider dropping the word "direct" which does not, in any case, appear in the resolution.

Pages 28 and 29

The data showing the population expenditures of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations are aggregate figures for respectively a 20 years and a 9 years period. They would probably be more meaningful if they were to be accompanied by a figure showing the (most recent available) annual expenditures of these two Foundations.

Pages 32 and 73

The paper states (page 32) that "programmes financed from the regular budgets of the United Nations agencies are not included [in table 5], presumably since population activities could not be readily separated". Later on (page 73), it adds that "apparently, the United Nations agencies usually do not report expenditures on population activities met from their regular budgets". These statements do not seem to be entirely accurate. The ACC report on expenditures in relation to programmes, for example, does show separately expenditures incurred under the regular budgets, and those financed from extra-budgetary resources. Although their accuracy could be questioned, we have, as you know, approached the CCAQ secretariat in Geneva to make sure that the data which will appear in the next report are more reliable, and we hope that they can be utilized in our reporting to the Population Conference. In addition, agencies are increasingly showing population activities as a separate item in their own programme-budgets.

Pages 42 and 43

Shouldn't the statement on "rationale for assistance" include some reference to the Strategy for the Second Development Decade? Also, it seems to me that, beginning with the second paragraph in page 43, the paper deals more with strategies rather than with the underlying rationale for assistance.

Page 51

The last sentence on this page contains a very sharp criticism of the programmes carried out by health ministries. Since health ministries will presumably be heavily represented in the delegations to the Conference, a more diplomatic formulation might be advisable.

Page 62

The first sentence, expressing the hope that other countries might come "closer to the Norwegian share", is also likely to prove controversial, since it may raise the whole question of priorities in development assistance. Some sort of saving clause, for example, to the effect that increases in assistance in population should not be brought about at the expense of assistance in other areas of development, might save the Fund some criticism. The same delegations which would criticise this statement are also likely to utilise against you the formulation "population control movement" at the bottom of the page.

Page 65

May I assume that the last paragraph, dealing with delivery systems in family planning, takes into account the statement on the matter (E/5133, para. 125, attached) agreed upon by ACC and the Sub-Committee on Population in 1972?

* * *

A final word on the tables and the other financial information in the report. The latest data included generally refer to 1971 or 1972. Will they not be regarded as "past history" in 1974?

LI UNFPA
yellow

January 8, 1974

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Halvor:

This letter is in response to yours of last December 10th asking us for comments on the first draft of the Fund's WPC paper, "The Role of International Assistance in the Population Fields" (sic). We have read the paper, giving somewhat closer attention to those sections which are of direct interest to Bank activities, and are glad to send along a few comments on matters of substance which we hope will be helpful in preparing a final draft. We have not made any purely editorial comments nor checked any of the figures (indeed, most of the tables referred to in the draft were not included in the preliminary copy you had sent). Although the main thrust of my subsequent comments will be critical, as requested, let me say that in general the paper strikes us as a useful and well-written contribution to the WPC documentation.

Here are a few specific comments for you to consider when redoing the draft:

- (I) The terms of reference, or objectives, of the paper could well be brought into sharper focus. One waits until the paragraph at the middle of p. 4 to learn what the scope of the paper is to be -- and then gets a statement that is too vague and general ("The focus ... is on assistance..."). The growth and present volume of assistance? The sources and distribution of assistance? Official plus unofficial assistance? The adequacy or inadequacy of assistance? Problems involved in extending effective assistance? The terms on which assistance is given? Problems of coordinating multiple sources of assistance? A sharper, fuller statement of the paper's scope would tell the reader what lies ahead and would provide the authors and editors with a clearer basis for judging what to include or exclude.
- (II) Although the attempt on pp. 1-3 to define the field of "population activities" is quite good, you may want to consider going even farther by giving recognition to activities that are not explicitly "population activities" but which nevertheless have - or may have - demographic impact,

perhaps even stronger than the demographic impact of "direct" population activities. I would myself exclude the "indirect" activities from any definition of "population activities," and would thus not count assistance to other sectors as "population assistance" no matter what its suspected demographic impact may be. But if social research on fertility determinants ever shows us a convincing route to lowering fertility that leads along paths not now covered by "population activities" then I would expect a wholesale switch of the latter into these new fields. Thus our present definition of the field (and of international assistance) is a reflection of our present knowledge (or assumptions) as to what types of activities are effective in achieving our population objectives. This point is related to the point made on p. 57 of the draft where it is suggested that economic and social change may have to occur before family planning programs can have a significant demographic effect. If this hypothesis could be established as a fact, and the specific changes needed could be specified, then the best route to fertility control might be through national development planning and not through the extension of family planning networks. But not enough is yet known about the necessary "beyond-family-planning" measures to provide a new strategy for national population planning or for international assistance.

(III) The paper might make more explicit acknowledgement of the differing motivations underlying population activities, especially the key activity of family planning. This comment applies to donors and recipients alike. Some believe family planning important to prevent world population from getting out of hand; some want it to make possible faster growth in the per capita incomes of certain countries or groups within countries; some are concerned primarily with the health status of women and their offspring; some are almost equally concerned with all these motives. The existence, amount, and kinds of assistance are sometimes affected by differences in donor and recipient motivations or by assumed differences in motivations.

(IV) Although the first sentence in the middle para. on p. 4 makes clear that the paper is concerned with both financial and technical assistance, this distinction does not receive enough attention later on. Section III of the paper, for example, starts with "Sources of funding" without paying any attention to the funding/TA distinction -- and then moves directly into "multilateral organizations" which present a mixture of funding and TA agencies. The distinction seems to us an important one, as it explains many things about how international assistance is organized and about the difficulties of aid coordination. On this latter subject (aid coordination), the discussion at the top of p. 50 could be strengthened by pointing out that it is easier to hope for coordination of the activities of United Nations technical assistance agencies by some designated U.N. authority because of the common source of funds (e.g. UNEPA funds) than for coordination of major financial donors operating out of different authority-structures. We would like to see greater emphasis put on (1) the need to build up common-law traditions of cooperation among donors arising out of close communications and (2) a stronger acknowledgement of the coordinating responsibility of recipient governments. The assumption of this responsibility by Planning

Commissions or Ministries of Finance can make a major contribution to donor coordination; failure to assume this responsibility encourages undesirable forms of competition (and cannot really be replaced from outside).

(V) On p. 45 there is a reference to international assistance on the Indian program as being of the order of 10% (presumably around 1970-71?). To put this isolated figure in perspective, you might want to note that this is probably somewhat higher than the proportion of aid to total resources in most other sectors (i.e., foreign aid rarely provides more than 5-10% of a country's total development resources).

(VI) From page 47 onwards the paper draws rather extensively on the OECD Development Center meeting of December 1972. The number of recipient country representatives and their positions and operational responsibilities in their governments tended to reflect rather "parochial views". We would urge you to use the conclusions of that meeting with some caution.

(VII) The section on World Bank assistance (p.21) does not accurately reflect the objectives and operations of the Bank. I have enclosed an alternative treatment (see Annex 1) which makes the points we feel deserve coverage; feel free to use it or to adapt it as you see fit. Again, on p. 37 the paper makes inaccurate reference to what is financed from Bank or IDA funds. This matter is covered most explicitly in the article on "The Population Work of the World Bank" which appeared in the November, 1973, issue of Studies in Family Planning (p. 295). Again, an alternative draft text (Annex 2) is enclosed for your consideration.

These are the principal comments we want to submit. We hope you and others will find them helpful.

Sincerely,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Attachments

cc: Mr. R. Salas

cleared with and cc: Mr. Hoffman

cc: Mrs. Hughes

Mr. T. King

MR. Baldwin

Mrs. Domingo

Mr. Kang

KK/CBB/1s

(To replace para on IBRD - page 21-22)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The decision in 1968 for the World Bank^{1/} to enter the field of population assistance was based on the conviction that rapid population growth is a major barrier to the economic and social progress of most of its member countries. The Bank uses a three-step program which begins with an assessment of the implications of population growth on development as part of the Bank's periodic economic reviews; it then undertakes, on request, sectoral analyses; finally, it provides financial assistance to specific projects on conventional Bank terms or, to especially weak economies, on highly subsidized soft-loan terms (no interest, 50-year repayment period). To date Bank or IDA assistance has been extended to Jamaica, Tunisia, Trinidad, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Egypt and Iran. Some of this Bank/IDA financing has been done in cooperation with other donors. Up to the end of 1973 the Bank has committed \$71 million for population activities.

1/ Including its soft-loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA).

(To replace paras on Grants/Loans p. 36-37)

(ii) Grants and loans

In the early period population assistance was given in the form of grants. As with other development assistance, it was sometimes given as tied aid, but this practice, never popular with recipient countries, has declined. Nowadays untied aid is the usual form for population assistance.

Since the entry of the World Bank to the community of donors, it has extended its conventional "Bank" and "soft loan" assistance to the population sector as well. Loan assistance from the Bank was \$34.4 million in 1972 and is projected to be \$133 million for the period 1972-75, becoming a substantial component in the total volume of population financial assistance. As in any sector, there would be a preference for outright grants. World Bank projects are required to meet the necessary appraisal criteria applied by the Bank in its project assistance. Population projects designed to achieve a predetermined set of population objectives are usually broader than the components which are financed from Bank funds. Joint or parallel financing, as in other sectors, is undertaken by the Bank where suitable opportunities present themselves. Bank financing is extended to a variety of areas and includes "hardware" elements such as buildings, vehicles, furniture and equipment, machinery for contraceptive manufacture, etc.; and software items which include training, preparation of materials, demographic research, technical assistance or, occasionally, additional operating costs arising from rapid program expansion. From its experience

to date the Bank finds no additional delays in getting projects under way because of credit financing rather than grant aid; it regards a recipient's general administrative capacity and detailed project planning as the critical factors affecting the pace of project implementation.

It is likely that in the future a growing amount of population assistance will combine grant and loan funds in ways that will permit larger, more flexible, and better coordinated programs of external assistance.

✓ LI-UNHCC-SUBCOMMITTEE & C.C. UN-UNFPA

December 27, 1973

Dear Mr. Narasimhan:

I refer to your telex of December 23 proposing that the next session of the Sub-Committee on Population be held in New York on February 25 and 26, 1974, and the next meeting of the UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee, also in New York, from February 27 to March 1, 1974. These dates are agreeable to us.

Sincerely yours,



Ernesto Franco-Holguin
Special Representative for
United Nations Organizations

Mr. C.V. Narasimhan
Under-Secretary-General
for Inter-Agency Affairs
and Coordination
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Cleared with & cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
cc: Mr. McNamara

Central Files with incoming Telex

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UNFPA - SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULATION

✓ CC. LTF - UNFPA

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Mr. Hoffman ✓

Mr. McNamara

Mr. Kanagaratnam

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WASHINGTON DC

81 MCNAMARA WITH TO PROPOSE THAT NEXT SESSION SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULATION BE HELD IN NEWYORK ON 25 AND 26 FEBRUARY 1974 RATHER THAN IN GENEVA FROM 27 FEBRUARY 1 MARCH AS RECOMMENDED BY SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND TENTATIVELY APPROVED AT POSTCOM. THESE SLIGHTLY REVISED DATES AND

PROPOSED DATES FOR UNFPA INTERAGENCY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (27 FEBRUARY 1 MARCH 1974) HAVE BEEN SET FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH UNFPA AND ENSURE THAT THE TWO MEETINGS WILL BE HELD CONSECUTIVELY ONE EVE OF 18TH SESSION POPULATION COMMISSION (4-15 MARCH 1974). CHANGE OF VENUE DESIRABLE BECAUSE OF COMMISSION'S DECISION TO MEET IN NEWYORK RATHER THAN GENEVA

NARASIMHAN"

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Distribution: Mr. Riley
Controller Mr. Reamy

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DECEMBER 14, 1973

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REQUESTED TO DIRECT ALL CORRESPONDENCE OF UNFPA ACCOUNTS TO CHIEF
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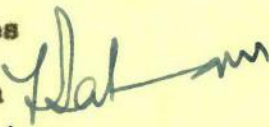
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LI - UN Fund for Population
Action

Mr. Huw M. Jones

December 10, 1973


K. Kanagaratnam



Visit to New York - December 11, 1973 - Terms of Reference

1. You will visit the UNFPA in New York on the 11th December to attend meetings which the Fund is having with Dr. Hafid, Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian National Family Planning Coordinating Board.

2. On your return you will prepare a brief Back-to-Office report of the discussions.

 HJones/dlf

cc: Mr. Baldwin, PNPB
Mr. Zaidan, PNPB
Mr. Gould, East Asia and Pacific Affairs
Mr. Riley, International Relations
Mrs. Domingo, PNPB
Division Files

LI UN Fund for Population Activities

Mr. Aldewereld, Vice President, Finance
(through Mr. Baum, Vice President, Projects)
Michael L. Hoffman, Director, IRD

November 16, 1973

Bank/UNFPA Issues

I attach for your signature a letter to Mr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. This is a fairly tough letter. We think it should be sent, and quickly, to prevent deterioration in the situation in a very sensitive field that could occur unless some basic issues are settled at a high level.

The UNFPA is a young financing agency, with all sorts of mandates from U.N. bodies to become the "lead" agency in the population field. It does not know much about how things are actually done in development finance; and it has a thin headquarters staff.

We have close and frequent contacts with UNFPA, and, as you know, have several project in which they are participants in joint or parallel financing arrangements. Relations at the operational level are friendly and, on the whole, good, though sometimes rather frustrating. But the UNFPA has this thing about not having projects, or pieces of projects, that it finances "approved" or "supervised" by the Bank or any other development finance agency. We have had numerous discussions with the staff and the Executive Director attempting to explain how things really work in joint or parallel financed projects but we obviously have not succeeded in getting our message across. The situation in the Philippines has brought matters to the point at which it is clearly necessary that we should spell out for UNFPA some of the ABCs of development finance. Thus the attached letter.

MLH:tsb

MLH

*letter was not signed
but this memo did
go out.*

LI-UNFPA

Form No. 27
(3-70)
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP
INYALAKEHO
RANGOON

DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 1973

CLASS OF SERVICE: ~~FULL RATE~~ *Telex*

COUNTRY: BURMA

RCA

TEXT:
Cable No.:

AS YOU MAY KNOW, WE RECEIVED CABLE FROM GOODMAN IN MANILA REPORTING ON DIFFICULTIES WITH UNFPA ON POPULATION PROJECT. GOODMAN ALSO TRANSMITTED TEXT OF CLAUSES FROM A DRAFT GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WHICH UNFPA PROPOSED TO SIGN WITH GOVERNMENT. WE THINK PROJECT ISSUES WILL BE QUICKLY RESOLVED. PROPOSED MEMO HOWEVER RAISES SERIOUS GENERAL ISSUE AFFECTING BANK/UNFPA COLLABORATION IN PHILIPPINES OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY WITH WHICH UNFPA SIGNS SUCH UNDERSTANDING. WE THEREFORE FEEL IT URGENT TO TRY TO PERSUADE UNFPA NOT TO MAKE ~~THE~~ MOVE THAT WE FEEL SURE WILL DAMAGE THEM IN THE END MORE THAN BANK. BELIEVE ISSUE AND OUR POSITION DEFINED IN LETTER TEXT OF WHICH GIVEN BELOW. INFORMATIVELY WE HAVE EXPLAINED REPEATEDLY TO UNFPA THAT WHEN THE BANK OR ANY OTHER AGENCY ASKS RIGHT TO REVIEW ALL COMPONENTS OF INTEGRATED PROJECTS INCLUDING THOSE FINANCED BY OTHERS NO INFRINGEMENT ON AGENCY "SOVEREIGNTY" IS INVOLVED BUT WE OBVIOUSLY HAVE NOT GOTTEN MESSAGE ACROSS AND BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN TO UNFPA IN ABC TERMS HOW

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

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OUTGOING WIRE

NOVEMBER 16, 1973

DATE

TO: KAMP
INYALANG
LANGOON

CLASS OF
SERVICE

TELETYPE

RA

COUNTRY: BURMA

TEXT
Cable No:

AS YOU MAY KNOW, WE RECEIVED CABLE FROM GOODMAN IN MANILA REPORTING ON
DIFFICULTIES WITH UNIPA ON POPULATION PROJECT. GOODMAN ALSO TRANSMITTED TEXT
OF CLAUSES FROM A DRAFT GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WHICH UNIPA
EXPOSED TO SIGN WITH GOVERNMENT. WE THINK PROJECT ISSUES WILL BE QUICKLY
RESOLVED. PROPOSED MEMO HOWEVER RAISES SERIOUS GENERAL ISSUE AFFECTING
BANK/UNIPA COLLABORATION IN PHILIPPINES OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY WITH WHICH UNIPA
SIGNS SUCH UNDERSTANDING. WE THEREFORE FEEL IT URGENT TO TRY TO PERSUADE
UNIPA NOT TO MAKE ~~THE~~ MOVE THAT WE FEEL SURE WILL DAMAGE THEM IN THE END
MORE THAN BANK. BELIEVE ISSUE AND OUR POSITION DERIVED IN LATTER TEXT OF
WHICH GIVEN BELOW. ALTERNATIVELY WE HAVE EXPLAINED REPEATEDLY TO UNIPA THAT
WHEN THE BANK OR ANY OTHER AGENCY ASKS RIGHT TO REVIEW ALL COMPONENTS OF
INTEGRATED PROJECTS INCLUDING THOSE TIMAGED BY OTHERS NO INVOLVEMENT ON
AGENCY "SOVEREIGNTY" IS INVOLVED BUT WE OBVIOUSLY HAVN NOT GOTTEN MESSAGE
ACROSS AND BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN TO UNIPA IN ABC TERMS NOW

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 2

DATE:

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

DEVELOPMENT FINANCING WORKS. WE DRAFTED FOLLOWING LETTER FOR ALDEWERELD'S SIGNATURE BUT HE ASKED ME TO SEND FULL TEXT TO YOU IN THOUGHT YOU MAY HAVE DISCUSSED ISSUES COVERED WITH PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT AND IN ANY EVENT FOR YOUR VIEWS AS TO WHETHER LETTER SHOULD GO FORWARD. KANAGARATNAM, BAUM, CARGILL AND I ALL FEEL LETTER SHOULD GO NOW TO PREVENT WORSENING OF SITUATION WHICH PROBABLY DUE SIMPLY TO UNFPA'S INEXPERIENCE AND EXTREME SENSITIVITY. TEXT OF LETTER FOLLOWS. SALAS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNFPA. WE ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE WORLD BANK GROUP AND THE UNFPA OF CERTAIN CLAUSES IN THE DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WHICH YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS PROPOSED TO BE SIGNED BY THE UNFPA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES. MR. CARGILL ENDEAVORED TO REACH YOU BY TELEPHONE ON NOVEMBER 15 AND AGAIN TODAY TO ADVISE YOU OF THIS SITUATION AND ALSO TO SAY THAT WE HAVE INFORMED THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, WHICH REQUESTED OUR VIEWS, OF THE GENERAL NATURE OF OUR CONCERN.

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COMMUNICATE

THE BUREAU IS BEING ADVISED THAT ONE OF THE OFFICERS WHOSE NAME IS ON THE LIST OF THIS BUREAU AND WHO IS NOW IN THE BUREAU HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE BUREAU AND THE OFFICERS OF THE BUREAU THAT THE BUREAU WHICH ARE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE BUREAU HAS BEEN ADVISED TO BE BUREAU AND THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE IN THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE WHOSE THE BUREAU FOR BUREAU COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE AND THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE ARE THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE AND THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE AND I AM NOT SURE THAT SHOULD GO FORWARD TO BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE WHICH ARE AS TO WHETHER THAT SHOULD GO FORWARD TO BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSED ISSUES RELATED WITH BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE AND IN THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE FOR HE ASKED ME TO SEND THAT TEXT TO YOU IN THE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE ARE DELETED BOTTOMING THAT FOR BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

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TO: KINAB

PAGE 2

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OUTGOING MESSAGE

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TIME

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 3

DATE:

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

PARAGRAPH AS A MATTER OF RECORD, THE TEXTS OF THE PROPOSED CLAUSES WERE HANDED TO MR. RAYMOND GOODMAN WHEN HE WAS IN MANILA PARTICIPATING IN GENERAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND MR. J. BURKE KNAPP, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK. MR. GOODMAN INFORMED US BY CABLE DATED NOVEMBER 13TH OF THE PROPOSED TEXT AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE'S REQUEST FOR OUR VIEWS.

PARAGRAPH THE RELEVANT TEXT OF THE CLAUSES IN THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, AS TRANSMITTED TO THE BANK, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE MEMORANDUM INCLUDES INTER ALIA FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS QUOTE
THE MAINTENANCE AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE RIGHT AND FREEDOM OF THE
GOVERNMENT AND UNFPA TO NEGOTIATE BILATERALLY THE TERMS OF ASSISTANCE
AND TECHNICAL AND PROGRAMME DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT TO ESTABLISH
AN INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION DIVISION WITHIN THE COMMISSION
ON POPULATION, AND ANY OTHER PROJECT AS THE GOVERNMENT MAY FROM TIME TO
TIME WISH TO SUBMIT FOR UNFPA ASSISTANCE, WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION

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TO: KNAPP
PAGE 3
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PARAGRAPH AS A MATTER OF RECORD, THE TEXTS OF THE PROPOSED CLAUSES WERE HANDED TO MR. RAYMOND GOODMAN WHEN HE WAS IN MANILA PARTICIPATING IN GENERAL DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES AND MR. J. HUNKE KNAPP, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK. MR. GOODMAN INFORMED US BY CABLE DATED NOVEMBER 13TH OF THE PROPOSED TEXT AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES' REQUEST FOR OUR VIEWS.

PARAGRAPH THE RELEVANT TEXT OF THE CLAUSES IN THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, AS TRANSMITTED TO THE BANK, WERE AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE MEMORANDUM INCLUDES INTER ALIA FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS QUOTE THE MAINTENANCE AND SAFEGUARDING OF THE RIGHT AND FREEDOM OF THE GOVERNMENT AND UFWPA TO NEGOTIATE BILATERALLY THE TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL AND PROGRAMME DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION DIVISION WITHIN THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION, AND ANY OTHER PROJECT AS THE GOVERNMENT MAY FROM TIME TO TIME WISH TO SUBMIT FOR UFWPA ASSISTANCE, WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 4

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Cable No.:

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FOR EITHER OF THE TWO PARTIES TO SUBMIT SUCH PROPOSALS TO ANY THIRD
PARTY FOR THEIR APPROVAL. UNQUOTE AND QUOTE THE UNDERTAKING BY THE
GOVERNMENT THAT NO SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT WHICH THEY MAY ENTER INTO
WITH OTHER DONORS SHALL IN ANY WAY ALTER OR AFFECT THESE RELATIONSHIPS
UNQUOTE
AND CONDITIONS. / MEMORANDUM ALSO REQUIRES GOVERNMENT TO AGREE COMMA
IN ORDER TO FULFILL

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OUTGOING WIRE

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PAGE 4

TO KNAPP

CLASS OF SERVICE

COUNTRY

TEXT

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FOR EITHER OF THE TWO PARTIES TO SUBMIT SUCH PROPOSALS TO ANY THIRD PARTY FOR THEIR APPROVAL. UNQUOTE AND QUOTE THE UNDERKING BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT NO SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT WHICH THEY MAY ENTER INTO WITH OTHER DONORS SHALL IN ANY WAY ALTER OR AFFECT THESE RELATIONSHIPS AND CONDITIONS. \ MEMORANDUM ALSO REQUESTS GOVERNMENT TO AGREE COMMA UNQUOTE

IN ORDER TO FULFILL

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

UNQUOTE AND QUOTE THE UNDERKING BY THE GOVERNMENT THAT NO SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENT WHICH THEY MAY ENTER INTO WITH OTHER DONORS SHALL IN ANY WAY ALTER OR AFFECT THESE RELATIONSHIPS AND CONDITIONS. \ MEMORANDUM ALSO REQUESTS GOVERNMENT TO AGREE COMMA UNQUOTE

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 5

DATE:

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

AND OBSERVE THESE CONDITIONS COMMA QUOTE TO CONSULT WITH UNFPA ON ANY PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES WHICH MIGHT IN ANY WAY AFFECT THE PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS ASSISTED BY UNFPA, THE ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION, AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN PARTICULAR, ANY PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNITS WITHIN OR IMPINGING UPON THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION, WHICH MAY BE MADE BY OTHER EXTERNAL DONORS WILL BE REFERRED TO UNFPA FOR CONSULTATION, IN THE INTERESTS OF MAINTAINING THE VIABILITY OF THE JOINT POPCOM/UNFPA PROGRAMME AND THE TERMS OF THIS AND PROVISION AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNQUOTE"

PARAGRAPH LET ME SAY AT ONCE THAT THE LANGUAGE IN THE THIRD QUOTED CLAUSE BEGINNING QUOTE TO CONSULT WITH UNFPA ON ANY PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES, ETC UNQUOTE PRESENTS NO PROBLEM AT ALL FOR US STOP IT IS SIMILAR TO CLAUSES THAT ARE FREQUENTLY INCLUDED IN OUR LOAN AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS WITH BORROWERS COVERING PROJECTS OR

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP
 DATE: PAGE 2
 CLASS OF SERVICE: ROUTED

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
 TEXT: TELETYPE
 Cable No.:

AND OBSERVE THESE CONDITIONS CORRE QUOTE TO CONSULT WITH UNRWA
 ON ANY PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES WHICH MIGHT IN ANY
 WAY AFFECT THE PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS ASSISTED BY UNRWA, THE
 ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION, AND
 AGREEMENTS SIGNED FOR THIS PURPOSE. IN PARTICULAR, ANY PROPOSAL
 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW UNITS WITHIN OR IMPINGING UPON THE
 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION OF POPULATION, WHICH
 MAY BE MADE BY OTHER EXTERNAL DONORS WILL BE REFERRED TO UNRWA
 FOR CONSULTATION, IN THE INTERESTS OF MAINTAINING THE VIABILITY
 OF THE JOINT POPCOM/UNRWA PROGRAMME AND THE TERMS OF THIS AND

PROVISION AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNQUOTE"

PARAGRAPH LET ME SAY AT ONCE THAT THE LANGUAGE IN THE THIRD QUOTED CLAUSE BEGINNING
 QUOTE TO CONSULT WITH UNRWA ON ANY PROPOSAL FOR ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES, ETC UNQUOTE
 PRESENTS NO PROBLEM AT ALL FOR US STOP IT IS SIMILAR TO CLAUSES THAT ARE FREQUENTLY

INCLUDED IN OUR LOAN AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS WITH BORROWERS COVERING PROJECTS OF

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 6

DATE:

CLASS OF
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TEXT:
Cable No.:

PROGRAMS WHICH ARE ALSO RECEIVING FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES STOP I WOULD SAY COMMA BASED ON OUR EXPERIENCE COMMA THAT ANY FINANCING AGENCY CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS WITH WHICH ITS RESOURCES ARE USED COMMA WHETHER MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL COMMA WOULD NORMALLY REQUIRE ITS BORROWER TO AGREE TO SUCH CONSULTATIONS STOP INDEED COMMA THE NORMAL PRACTICE WITH RESPECT TO PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS THAT ARE FINANCED JOINTLY COMMA OR THROUGH PARALLEL FINANCING BY SEVERAL MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AGENCIES IS THAT ALL PARTICIPATING AGENCIES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED ON PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL OR OTHER CHANGES THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM COMMA IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER SUCH CHANGES WOULD DIRECTLY CONCERN THE PARTICULAR SEGMENT OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM BEING FINANCED BY A PARTICULAR AGENCY STOP

PARAGRAPH THE LANGUAGE IN THE FIRST TWO OF THE QUOTED CLAUSES OF THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AS TRANSMITTED TO ~~H~~ US COMMA HOWEVER COMMA SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT THE UNFPA HAS ADOPTED A RADICALLY DIFFERENT POSITION FROM THAT HITHERTO ADOPTED IN THE UN SYSTEM AND BY BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING AGENCIES STOP AS WE

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: _____
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 PAGE 6
 DATE: _____
 CLASS OF SERVICE: _____
 COUNTRY: _____
 TEXT: _____
 Cable No: _____

PROGRAMS WHICH ARE ALSO RECEIVING FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES STOP I WOULD SAY COMMA BASED ON OUR EXPERIENCE COMMA THAT ANY FINANCING AGENCY CONCERNED ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS WITH WHICH ITS RESOURCES ARE USED COMMA WHETHER MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL COMMA WOULD NORMALLY REQUIRE ITS BORROWER TO AGREE TO SUCH CONSULTATIONS STOP INDEED COMMA THE NORMAL PRACTICE WITH RESPECT TO PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS THAT ARE FINANCED JOINTLY COMMA OR THROUGH PARALLEL FINANCING BY SEVERAL MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AGENCIES IS THAT ALL PARTICIPATING AGENCIES SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED ON PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL OR OTHER CHANGES THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM COMMA IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER SUCH CHANGES WOULD DIRECTLY CONCERN THE PARTICULAR SEGMENT ON THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM BEING FINANCED BY A PARTICULAR AGENCY STOP PARAGRAPH THE LANGUAGE IN THE FIRST TWO OF THE QUOTED CLAUSES OF THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM ON UNDERSTANDING AS TRANSMITTED TO K US COMMA HOWEVER COMMA SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT THE UNFPA HAS ADOPTED A RADICALLY DIFFERENT POSITION FROM THAT HITHERTO ADOPTED IN THE UN SYSTEM AND BY BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCING AGENCIES STOP AS WE

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KNAPP

PAGE 7

DATE:

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

TEXT:

Cable No.:

READ THESE CLAUSES COMMA YOU WOULD ASK THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO RENOUNCE ITS RIGHT TO SUBMIT TO THE WORLD BANK (OR ANY OTHER AGENCY CONTRIBUTING TO ITS POPULATION PROGRAM) FOR REVIEW ANY PART OF A PROJECT OR PROGRAM WHICH THE UNFPA WAS FINANCING STOP WE DOUBT WHETHER ANY OTHER MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL FINANCIAL AGENCY WOULD BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT POPULATION PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS IN A COUNTRY THAT HAD SUCH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNFPA STOP CERTAINLY THE WORLD BANK COULD NOT STOP PARAGRAPH AS INDICATED ABOVE COMMA THE NORMAL PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IS THAT ANY AGENCY FINANCING PART OF A PROJECT OR PROGRAM HAS A RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED ABOUT CHANGES IN ANY SEGMENT OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OR EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM AS A WHOLE. STOP THIS APPLIES COMMA IPSO FACTO COMMA TO THE QUOTE TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL AND PROGRAMME DETAILS UNQUOTE OF PARTS OF PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FOR FINANCING STOP FOR EXAMPLE COMMA IF WE PRESENT TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OR IDA A PROPOSAL TO FINANCE ALL OR PART OF A PROJECT FOR WHICH ESSENTIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INPUTS ARE TO BE FINANCED BY THE UNDP AND EXECUTED COMMA SAY COMMA BY UNESCO COMMA THE PRESIDENT MUST BE ABLE TO ASSURE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS THAT THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT OF THE

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: KAMP
 DATE: PAGE 7
 CLASS OF SERVICE: SERVICE

COUNTRY:
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 Cable No:

READ THESE CLAUSES CAREFULLY YOU WOULD ASK THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO RECONSIDER ITS RIGHT TO SUBMIT TO THE WORLD BANK (OR ANY OTHER AGENCY CONTRIBUTING TO ITS POPULATION PROGRAM) FOR REVIEW ANY PART OF A PROJECT OR PROGRAM WHICH THE UNFPA WAS FINANCING STOP WE DOUBT WHETHER ANY OTHER MULTILATERAL OR BILATERAL FINANCIAL AGENCY WOULD BE PREPARED TO SUPPORT POPULATION PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS IN A COUNTRY THAT HAD SUCH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNFPA STOP CERTAINLY THE WORLD BANK WOULD NOT STOP PARAGRAPH AS INDICATED ABOVE COMMA THE NORMAL PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IS THAT ANY AGENCY FINANCING PART OF A PROJECT OR PROGRAM HAS A RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED ABOUT CHANGES IN ANY SEGMENT OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OR EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT OR PROGRAM AS A WHOLE STOP THIS APPLIES COMMA IP SO VAGUE COMMA TO THE QUOTE TERMS OF ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL AND PROGRAMME DETAILS UNQUOTE OF PARTS OF PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FOR FINANCING STOP FOR EXAMPLE COMMA IF WE PRESENT TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OR IDA A PROPOSAL TO FINANCE ALL OR PART OF A PROJECT FOR WHICH ESSENTIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INPUTS ARE TO BE FINANCED BY THE UNFPA AND EXCLUDED COMMA SAY COMMA BY UNFPA COMMA THE PRESIDENT MUST BE ABLE TO ASSURE THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS THAT THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENT OF THE

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OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ~~KNALR~~
KNAPP

PAGE 8

DATE:

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

TEXT:

Cable No.:

PROJECT IS WELL DESIGNED COMMA APPROPRIATE TO THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY AND THE PROJECT
COMMA AND COMMA IN SHORT COMMA IS LIKELY TO ENSURE THAT THE PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED
EFFECTIVELY STOP CONVERSELY COMMA IF THE BANK OR IDA IS (AS IS FREQUENTLY THE CASE)
FINANCING A PROJECT ANOTHER PART OF WHICH (OR EVEN A SEPARATE QUOTE PROJECT UNQUOTE WHOSE
IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE SUCCESS OR
FAILURE OF THE PROJECT FINANCED BY THE BANK OR IDA) IS TO BE FINANCED BY COMMA SAY COMMA
THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMA WE WOULD EXPECT THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND TO
SATISFY ITS AUTHORITIES THAT THE BANK/IDA PROJECT WAS SOUNDLY CONCEIVED AND LIKELY TO BE
EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED BEFORE COMMITTING ITS OWN RESOURCES TO THE BORROWER STOP I AM SURE
YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THAT WE COULD NOT FOLLOW A RADICALLY DIFFERENT PRACTICE WITH RESPECT
TO POPULATION PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS WHOSE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION WAS HEAVILY DEPENDENT
ON SOME COMPONENT COMMA EVEN IF CONCEIVED AND ORGANIZED BY THE BORROWER AS A SEPARATE
QUOTE PROJECT UNQUOTE COMMA THAT WAS TO BE FINANCED BY THE UNFPA STOP
PARAGRAPH IT MAY BE THAT WE HAVE MISINTERPRETED THE PURPORT OF THE LANGUAGE IN THE
CLAUSES OF THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNFPA AND THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING WHICH THAT GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR THE BANK'S VIEWS STOP

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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OF THE MATTER CONCERNING WHICH THE BOARD HAS BEEN ADVISED BY THE BANK, AS TO THE
 STATUS OF THE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE BANK AND THE CORPORATION
 WHICH IS NOW BEING HAD BY THE BANK WITH REGARD TO THE PROVISION IN THE
 ABOVE PROPOSED MEMORANDUM THAT THE BANK IS TO BE ADVISED BY THE BANK AS TO
 ON SOME COMPLEX MATTER IS CONSIDERED AND OBTAINED BY THE BOARD AS A RESULT
 TO FORMATION PROCEEDS OR PROCEEDS WHOSE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION WAS HEAVILY DEPENDENT
 FOR THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BOARD NOT BOTTOM A FURTHER DIFFERENTIAL BECAUSE WITH RESPECT
 EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTED BEFORE COMPLETING ITS OWN RESOURCES TO THE BOARD AS TO SOME
 MATTER THE BOARD HAS THE BANK'S PROCEEDS HAS BEEN CONSIDERED AND TAKEN TO BE
 THE PROPOSED DELEGATION AND COMPANY HE SHOULD EXPECT THE PROPOSED DELEGATION AND TO
 AVAIL OF THE PROCEEDS REMAINS BY THE BANK OR IDV IS TO BE ADVISED BY COMPANY AND COMPANY
 IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS WOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY THE SUCCESS OF
 OBTAINING A PROCEEDS WHOSE BANK OF WHICH (OR PART A RESULT OF THE PROCEEDS WHOSE
 EFFECTIVE AS TO COMPANY IS THE BANK OR IDV IS (AS IS PROPOSED THE CASE)
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GOVERNMENTS IN DEALING WITH THEIR POPULATION PROBLEMS STOP AFTER ALL COMMA THE PROJECTS
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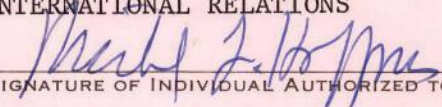
HOFFMAN

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AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN/pnn/mmcd

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
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FOR USE BY COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SIGNATURE

Michael G. Hollman

DEPT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NAME

MICHAEL G. HOLLMAN

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✓ LI - UN Fund for Population Activities
cc LI - UN

Mr. Ravi Gulhati

November 15, 1973

R. Cuca

Back-to-Office Report

On November 8, 1973, I went to New York to find out about the work being done on family planning programs in relation to fertility decline. I visited the Population Council, UNFPA and UN.

The Population Council is working on a model that relates socio-economic condition and program input with the results of the programs. They are at present working with the different States of India and in the future they expect to cover several countries. As usual, the main problem seems to be the availability of data on program inputs and outputs.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is preparing a book "Impact on Fertility of Family Planning Programs," of which a chapter list is available at present; preliminary drafts of different chapters are expected by the end of December. The United Nations, on the other hand, has already produced some preliminary drafts of the background papers for the World Population Conference in 1974. These drafts are already in our possession.

The problem of identifying the influence of each input on the output of family planning programs is still at the early stages but it is expected that the work actually being done by the Population Council will clarify some issues in this respect. The Population Council will make available to the Bank the progress reports of their work. The main constraint at present is availability of data. Accounting systems of family planning programs have not been very well established, as yet, to provide the detailed information needed for this type of analysis.

cc: Messrs. T. King (o/r)
K.C. Zachariah

RGuca:st

LI - UN

✓ CC LI - UN Panel on Population
Panel

Mr. R. Cuca

November 5, 1973

K.C. Zachariah

Terms of Reference: Visit to Population Council

On Thursday, November 8, you are required to go to New York City to visit the Population Council and find out about the progress of their work on comparison between different family planning programs. While in New York, you will also see Dr. Chandrasekaran at UNFPA. On your return you will write a brief Back-to-Office Report.

KCZachariah:st

Cleared with and cc: Mr. R. Gulhati

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Director, PNPB.

October 29, 1973

M. N. Maraviglia and I. H. Kang, PNPB

NEW YORK; Ninth Session, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA
October 8 - 9, 1973
Back-to-Office Report

1. In accordance with our terms of reference dated October 2, 1973, we participated in the Ninth Session of the IACC on behalf of the Bank. A copy of the Agenda and a list of participants are attached as Annexes 1 and 2. In addition to the participants listed in Annex 2, about 20 field coordinators of the UNFPA also attended the meetings.

2. The Session was opened by Mr. Salas with the announcement that the UNFPA does not seek any more "jurisdictional power", nor does it want to take over functions of any agency -- it has more than enough authority and jurisdiction to execute its responsibilities. What the UNFPA, as well as the U.N. System as a whole, needs now is to improve its aid-giving capacity, particularly its capacity to deliver assistance. As a step to achieve this, the UNFPA is employing a "comprehensive programming technique". No agencies objected to the introduction of the "comprehensive program" approach of the UNFPA. Only one agency (ILO) asked some flexibility in carrying out the approach. Because this approach is time-consuming ILO believes that if some good sub-projects come around which would not upset the comprehensive program, then these sub-projects should be executed without waiting for the development of a comprehensive program.

3. The UNFPA is also adopting "country-oriented" projects/programs at the direction of its governing bodies. Both the Governing Council of UNDP and the ECOSOC (which are empowered to oversee UNFPA activities) in their recent meetings directed the UNFPA to extend assistance "in forms and by means requested by the recipient countries and best suited to meet the individual country's needs". They specifically instructed the UNFPA to "invite countries to utilize the most appropriate implementing agents for their programmes." This means that the UNFPA and the agencies who had been executing UNFPA funded projects have to overcome a "period of adjustment". The UNFPA would, for example, fund directly to the recipient countries if so requested by any of these countries. It also would let the recipient countries decide on the most appropriate executing agent which might not be one of the U.N. agencies. This does not necessarily mean that the agencies would be deprived of their opportunities to participate in this field. They will continue to serve as executing agencies in countries where the governments choose them; they will continue to play an active role in those countries and regions which are still in the "promotional phase". They will continue to execute regional, inter-regional and global projects. With understanding and cooperation of each agency involved, the U.N. System as a whole would be able to meet the new challenges. Most agencies expressed reservations, in one form or another, about the "country-oriented" approach, as it would undoubtedly lessen not

only their roles but also their share of UNFPA funds. WHO was most vocal in this respect, as WHO has much at stake in this shift of the UNFPA approach.

4. In his closing comments Mr. Salas noted that in May 1973 the ECOSOC (U.N.) adopted the aims and purposes of the UNFPA. These goals are not much different from the earlier version except that the UNFPA is asked to promote awareness of the population problem not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. The ECOSOC further mandated the UNFPA to play a leading role -- not just a coordinating role -- within the U.N. System as well as outside the system.

5. Following the opening statement, Mr. Gille mentioned that the Executive Director, in consultation with the UNDP administrator, can approve project funds except for the following categories for which approval must be gained from the Governing Council:

- (a) Comprehensive PROGRAMS;
- (b) Projects/programs costing over \$1 million;
- (c) Innovative programs which require new policy direction; and
- (d) Any project/program the Executive Director may wish to submit.

6. Mr. Gille also mentioned the possibility of reconstituting the Program Consultation Committee which had been abolished as a result of the Michanek Review Committee's recommendation. The UNFPA has arranged an informal meeting with former members on November 6 in New York to discuss the subject.

7. Among the agencies there was widespread agreement that the population sector should be "integrated" into their special fields at the international level. The agencies reported their activities in this respect. For example, UNESCO's Board, for the first time, expressed active interest in integrating population work into its other interests. FAO has been integrating the population sector with its other programs for quite some time.

8. One agency raised the question as to whether the IACC was the proper body to effect inter-agency coordination of regional projects. After some discussion, it was agreed that such coordination should be left to the Subcommittee of ACC which is examining the same problem.

9. The agencies also discussed documentation requirements for the UNFPA funding and timetables for submission to the UNFPA. UNFPA support for agency infrastructure and overhead cost for population activities was also discussed, and agreement was reached that the UNFPA will finance the agencies for the current year, but agencies should negotiate bilaterally with the UNFPA for future years.

10. In connection with the World Population Year, Mr. Vittachi (UNFPA) said that the English version of "Aims and Purposes of World Population Year" -- a series of pamphlets for WPY -- is now published and that the pamphlets are being translated into other languages for production and distribution around the world. He requested suggestions and assistance from the agencies for effective distribution of these pamphlets and added that each agency could complement the effort by producing and distributing its own materials. He welcomed any suggestions on ways to launch WPY programs so that these programs would be carried effectively throughout the year.

11. Special sessions were held to review 17 country programs. Except for one or two programs, the UNDP coordinators briefed the participants on the current status of the country program for which they are responsible. Of the 17 country programs, 7 were in the following countries where the Bank is either already involved or likely to be involved shortly.

- (a) Bangladesh: The UNFPA is planning to send a pre-negotiation mission composed of two staff members in late October. Project components and inputs would be determined after this mission.
- (b) Kenya: The UNFPA attended the donors' meeting in Nairobi in early October. For its Five-Year Program the Government requested \$3.3 million assistance based on the Bank-assisted "financing plan". However, the UNFPA would be likely to scale down this request to \$1.47 million, as the original request contains support for health, and the UNFPA is mandated to support only components that have direct bearing on family planning. The UNFPA will give their comments to the Government shortly.
- (c) Malaysia: The UNFPA is planning to send a mission to Malaysia shortly to review the progress of the project co-financed by the Bank and the UNFPA on a parallel basis.
- (d) India: At present the UNFPA is negotiating informally a country agreement with the Government. The Government requested \$10 million for the first year of a 3-year project, but only indicated broad areas of family planning related programs, including pregnancy terminations. The Government has given indications that it would be prepared to use U.N. agencies, although none of them as "executing agency". Without some U.N. agency participation, agreement to this request is unlikely.
- (e) Indonesia: Dr. Sadik mentioned that the UNFPA was not receiving any regular information of the progress of this project from the Bank. We pointed out that the technical staff of both agencies were often in touch concerning this project, that the Bank's first supervision mission last June was joined by a representative of the UNFPA, and that the Bank's supervision report was now on its

way to the UNFPA. At the same time we requested a copy of the report prepared by the UNFPA representative to the supervision mission. The UNFPA responded that it would be sent to the Bank as soon as it was ready.

- (f) Tunisia: The UNFPA has received a request from the Government to strengthen major training facilities of paramedical personnel. It was said that the Bank and the USAID assistance was directed towards the construction of these facilities and not sufficiently towards the non-construction aspects. In any case, additional information and clarification would be required before the request could be processed for approval. The UNFPA coordinator, on his return to Tunisia, would discuss the request with the Government further. Since the Bank is planning a mission to Tunisia next month to assist the Government in the preparation of a 5-year population program, it was agreed that the UNFPA coordinator to be stationed in Tunisia would visit the Bank within the next few days.
- (g) Egypt: The situation is disconcerting because of "unsettled" agreements on sub-components between the UNFPA and the Government. Before the UNFPA could discuss the original request, several revisions were received, resulting in considerable confusion.

12. The next meeting would be held in New York during the first week of February. The UNFPA will inform agencies as soon as the final date is worked out.

Attachments

cc: Mr. M. Hoffman, Director, International Relations
Mr. Baldwin, PNPD
Mr. Zaidan, PNPD
Mrs. Domingo, PNPD
All PNPD staff
Div. Files
Dept. Files
Central Files

IHK/MNM/is

UNFPA/IACC/IX/1/Rev.1
9 October 1973

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
NINTH SESSION
8 - 9 OCTOBER 1973

AGENDA

General Sessions

1. Opening statement by the Executive Director.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Developments at ECOSOC and UNDP Governing Council.
4. General remarks by agencies.
5. Time schedule and requirements for 1974 agency programming.
6. Programme documents (project requests, project documents and plans of operation, progress reports, delivery reports).
7. Work Plan.
8. Agency infrastructure and overheads.
9. World Population Year.
10. Inter-agency co-ordination in regional programmes.
11. Relationship with UNFPA Co-ordinators.
12. Time and place of next meeting.

Special Sessions

1. Status of major country programmes, including:

- (a) Chile
Egypt, Arab Republic of
Indonesia
Malaysia
Mauritius
Sri Lanka
- (b) Singapore Training Centre.
- (c) Prospective Country Programmes:
 - (i) Bangladesh
India
Kenya
Morocco
Nepal
Nigeria
Tunisia
- (d) Other items.

UNFPA/IACC/IX/2
5 October 1973

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
Ninth Session 8 - 9 October 1973
UNFPA Headquarters - New York

List of Participants

UNITED NATIONS

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

Mr. Octavio Cabello
Associate Director-in-Charge
Population Programmes and Projects Office
Population Division

Mr. Akira Kusakawa
Population Affairs Officer
Population Division

Mr. P. S. Menon
Senior Population Affairs Officer
Population Division

Mrs. S. Pearson
Programme Co-ordinator
Office of Technical Co-operation

UNDP

Mr. Frederick Woodrow
Chief, Financial Analysis Section
Division of Finance

Miss Ulla Olin
Senior Programme Development Officer
Programme Policy Division

UNICEF

Mr. G. F. Hamilton
Senior Programme Officer
Programme Division

ILO Mr. Kailas Doctor
Population Focal Point Unit
Technical Co-operation Department

FAO Dr. W. Schulte
Population Programme Officer
Economic and Social Policy Department

WHO Dr. R. H. Strudwick
Medical Officer
Division of Family Health

Dr. P. L. Fazzi
WHO Chief Medical Adviser to UNICEF

IBRD Mrs. Nydia Maraviglia
Programme Officer
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Mr. Il Hi Kang
Programme Officer
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

UNIDO Mr. V. Karataev
Industrial Development Officer
Liaison Office

UNESCO Mr. Alexander Graham
Chief,
Population and Family Planning Education Section

UNFPA Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director
Mr. Halvor Gille, Deputy Executive Director
Mr. John Keppel, Assistant Director
Dr. Nafis Sadik, Acting Chief, Programme Division
Dr. C. Chandrasekaran, Senior Adviser on
Policy and Planning
Mr. Tarzie V. Vittachi, Executive Secretary
WPY 1974
Mr. Paul Micou, Deputy Chief, Implementation
and Evaluation Division
Mr. Edward Gregory, Chief, Administrative Section
Mr. S. L. Tan, Special Assistant to the
Executive Director

LI - UN Fund for Population Activities

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DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: OCTOBER 22, 1973

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FROM: GENEVA

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TEXT: FOR BALDWIN AND ZAIDAN

INFORM URGENTLY

ALPHA PHILIPPINES DISCUSSION WITH GILLE INDICATES SALAS INVOLVED AND LATTER SPOKE WITH SOMEONE IN GOP. GILLE ASSURES ME THAT POINTS ON RELATIONSHIP WITH BANK UNLIKELY TO HAVE BEEN MADE THOUGH HE INFERS HE MAY HAVE SPOKEN OF INDONESIAN EXPERIENCE AS RAVENHOLT CRITICAL OF SLOW DISBURSEMENT OF UNFPA FUNDS IN INDONESIA BECAUSE OF BANK PROCEDURES AND PUTTING SALAS UNDER PRESSURE ~~NOR~~ NOT REPEAT NOT TO WORK JOINTLY WITH BANK. GILLE STANDS BY PREVIOUS UNDERSTANDING AND SEES NO DIFFICULTY IN OUR PROPOSED LINE OF ACTION BUT INFIGHTING WITHIN UNFPA HAS WEAKENED HIS ABILITY TO RESPOND WITH FINALITY AND ASKED ME TO RAISE MATTER WITH SALAS. HE WILL INFORM SALAS OF DISCUSSION IN LONDON TOMORROW BUT I WILL NOT SEE HIM TILL OCT 28. MY READING IS THAT SOME FORMULA ACCEPTABLE TO ALL IS POSSIBLE BUT SALAS PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IS LINKED TO HIS IMAGE BACK HOME AND MAY COMPLICATE.

BETA FOR BOARD DISCUSSION WOULD ALERT YOU ON POSSIBLE DISCUSSION ON ONGOING PROJECTS ESPECIALLY JAMAICA INDONESIA TUNISIA AND ON DISBURSEMENT PICTURE.

GAMMA ATHOMSON FROM INDONESIA WAS BEING URGED BY DENTON TO DISCUSS WITH US ABOUT RANGAS REPLACEMENT BUT DID NOT DO SO BEFORE I LEFT. IMPORTANT WE REACH UNDERSTANDING OF FUNCTIONS OF REPLACEMENT AT PRESENT STAGE OF OUR INDONESIAN MALAYSIAN AND PHILIPPINE OPERATIONS AND PARTICIPATE IN CHOICE.

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APPROACH. WORKING OUT PROVISIONAL AGENDA. REGARDS.

KANAGARATNAM

COMMUNICATIONS NOTE: MR. ZAIDAN TELEPHONED DURING HOLIDAY.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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2. G2

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA/521/1

Kany
Discuss with G2
What do we do with
this
1 Nov 73

19 October 1973

Dear Dr. Kanagaratnam,

The participants in the IACC Meeting of 8-9 October 1973 briefly discussed the draft Progress Report Form for UNFPA projects. The suggestions made by the Agency representatives have been considered and some changes in the form have been made. UNFPA has reviewed Title VI of the UNDP Operational and Financial Manual with the UNDP representatives and has revised the Report's instructions to permit use of several of the UNDP forms when appropriate.

.....
1 copy to R. Files
We now enclose five copies of the draft Project Progress Report form for your comments. You will note that the form is greatly simplified from the present form which was designed to permit computerization of the information reported. UNFPA has decided that it need not computerize its progress reporting because what is wanted is field oriented, qualitative reports prepared by the individual closest to the project. The format is designed more for reporting of status of the project than for evaluation. We have instructed the drafter to submit his report in three copies directly to UNFPA, with copies to the Executing /Assisting Agency. This is in keeping with the recently approved UNDP reporting system described in Title VI of the Operational and Financial Manual. Agencies may comment to UNFPA on the reports when necessary, of course.

.....
UNFPA/19 - "Instructions for Preparation of Project Request for UNFPA" has also been revised by the addition of a section calling for more information on government contributions, by the inclusion of the two previously issued corrigenda and several minor changes. We enclose two copies of the revised UNFPA/19 for your comments, if you wish to make them.

As we wish to use the new Project Progress Report form from January 1974 we will appreciate your sending us your comments on the form before 15 November 1973.

Yours sincerely,

Rafael M. Salas

Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Population Projects
IBRD
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C. 20433

103 300153
RECEIVED

good!
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UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: UNOPROD & NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: Y64-1234

19 October 1973

REFERENCE: PPA/521/1

Handwritten notes:
Kary
Bureau of Statistics
New York

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The participants in the JACC Meeting of 8-9 October 1973 briefly discussed the draft Progress Report Form for UNFPA projects. The suggestions made by the Agency representatives have been considered and some changes in the form have been made. UNFPA has reviewed Title VI of the UNDP Operational and Financial Manual with the UNDP representatives and has revised the Report's instructions to permit use of several of the UNDP forms when appropriate.

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As we wish to use the new Project Progress Report form from January 1974 we will appreciate your sending us your comments on the form before 15 November 1973.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
Yours sincerely,
197 OCT 29 10:42 AM
Executive Director

RECEIVED

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director, Population Projects
IBRD
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C. 20433

UNFPA PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

197_

January-June

July-December

Executing/Assisting Agency: _____

Agency Project No. _____ UNFPA Project No. _____

Project Title: _____

Regional Global Country: _____

Government Cooperating Agency: _____

Project is not yet operational in operation completed

Beginning of Field Operations (month and year): _____

Completion Date in Latest Work Plan (month and year): _____

Estimated Completion Date (if different) (month and year): _____

Approved UNFPA Budget: _____

Report Drafted by: _____

Name

Function/Title

Duty Station

Date

INSTRUCTIONS: The balance of this Report should be prepared on additional sheets following Titles I through VI and the instructions thereunder shown on the reverse side of this Cover Sheet. This Report should cover the six months period ending 30 June or 31 December and is due at UNFPA Headquarters thirty days after the end of the reporting period. Please type Project Number on all additional sheets and attach them to this Cover Sheet.

Copies of the Report should be submitted by the drafter to UNFPA (3) Resident Representative and UNFPA Coordinator concerned (2) Agency (2). The Report for a Country Project should be prepared by the Project Manager or Senior Expert, or if none, by the Agency. Reports for a Regional Project should be prepared by the Regional or Interregional Advisor. Reports for Global Projects should be prepared by the Agency. Where no UN Agency is involved the Report should be submitted by the Executing/Assisting Agency directly to UNFPA, in three copies.

UNFPA PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

I. DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE DURING REPORTING PERIOD COMPARED TO ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE STIPULATED IN LATEST PROJECT WORK PLAN IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT

Include a detailed factual statement on the activities done in developing each component compared to provisions of the Work Plan. (For those projects without a formal Work Plan, please complete the report to the extent possible.) Include information on the status of recruitment and placement of international personnel, counterpart and other local personnel; indication of the equipment delivered to the project site and its deployment; number of fellowships awarded, fields and duration of study, and the Department of the Government from which the candidates were nominated; and the departments of their affiliation. Where project operations are being carried out at more than one location, give separate descriptions for each.

Any other information, such as Coordinating Committee reports on the project, expert's reports, Government reports or relevant publications or materials should be attached.

Drafters of Reports may use UNDP Project Progress Report Forms D, E-1, E-2, F, G, H or I-2 to set forth the above information, if appropriate. These forms are shown in UNDP Operational and Financial Manual, Chapter VI and the forms themselves may be obtained from UNDP Resident Representatives.

II. DESCRIPTION OF DELAYS AND OTHER PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED, ACTION TAKEN OR RECOMMENDED (INCLUDING SUGGESTIONS FOR UNFPA ACTION, IF NECESSARY)

Include an analysis and description of the major problems encountered or anticipated, e.g., logistical, counterpart, administrative, etc. that hamper the smooth implementation of the project and what actions are called for and by whom, so that such problems may be minimized or alleviated.

III. SHOULD THE WORK PLAN BE REVISED? IF SO, INDICATE SUGGESTED REVISED SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS (NOTE: NECESSARY BUDGETARY REVISIONS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY AGENCY HEADQUARTERS, IF RECOMMENDED BY THE DRAFTER OF THE REPORT)

UNFPA is operating on an annual funding system. This system required that Work Plans spell out the calendar phasing of activities and the corresponding expenditures. The delays described in Part II above must be reflected in a budget revision that should transfer these activities originally foreseen to take place during the reporting period into a later time in the life of the project. It is understood that re-phasing of financial requirements into future years results in a continuing commitment of UNFPA resources in those years.

Agency headquarters should prepare the revised budget (using the latest computer print-out budget) and submit it directly to UNFPA.

IV. GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION AND COMMENTS THEREON (IF RELEVANT)

Describe the nature and extent of Government participation in meeting its obligations as stated in the Project Document. An assessment of the continued relevance of project objectives to Government policies should be included.

V. COMMENTS ON COOPERATION OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS (MULTI-LATERAL, BI-LATERAL, NON-GOVERNMENTAL) INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT (IF RELEVANT)

Where projects are receiving assistance from bilateral or other donor sources, details of this assistance should be described particularly as to how they complement, supplement or duplicate the UNFPA input.

VI. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT PROGRESS

This section should include a statement on the technical achievements and/or the socio-economic benefits derived from the project to date, illustrated, where possible, by specific examples.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

LI - UN Fund for
Population Act

TO: Files

DATE: October 11, 1973

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam *Kanagaratnam*

SUBJECT: UNFPA/IBRD Review Meeting

In a telephone conversation on October 3 with Mr. Halvor Gille, we agreed that it would not be practical to hold a full UNFPA/IBRD review at this time and the next full UNFPA/IBRD review will be scheduled for sometime in January 1974.

Copy to : Mr. Halvor Gille, UNFPA, New York

cc: Messrs. M.L. Hoffman
Baldwin
Zaidan
L. Domingo

KK:bli

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. M. N. Maraviglia and Mr. I. H. Kang, PNPD DATE: October 2, 1973

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam, PNPD *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Ninth Session, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA
Terms of Reference

1. You will proceed to New York to participate on the Bank's behalf in the ninth session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA to be held on October 8 and 9, 1973, at UNFPA headquarters.
2. On your return, you will prepare a brief back-to-office report.

cc: Mr. Baum, Vice-President, Projects Staff
Mr. M. Hoffman, International Relations Department
Mr. P. Chatenay, " " "
Mr. van der Tak, Office - V.P. Projects Staff
Mr. Baldwin, PNPD
Mr. Zaidan "
Div. Files
Dept. Files
Central Files ✓

IHKang/is

Department Files

September 19, 1973

Lina Y. Domingo
Lina Y. Domingo

UNFPA/IBRD Meeting - July 11, 1973

1. At a meeting in Washington on July 11, 1973, discussions were held between the UNFPA and the IBRD on:

- (i) the population projects in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya and the Philippines;
- (ii) coordination between them; and
- (iii) their respective planned activities in other countries in the next 2-3 months.

The UNFPA was represented by Mr. H. Gille, Mr. Micou and Dr. N. Sadik. The Bank was represented by Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Mr. G. Zaidan, Mr. H. Jones and Miss I. Husain.

2. Population Projects in Selected Countries

A. Bangladesh

- (i) It was agreed that, upon receipt of the Government's comments on the UNFPA's report, the UNFPA would decide on its assistance to the country's immediate needs. The UNFPA would keep the Bank informed of its decision. At the same time, the Bank would take into account in developing its project, the UNFPA's planned activities of assistance in the country.
- (ii) It was also agreed that the Bank would proceed separately in the appraisal and completion of its three-year project in the country and would keep the UNFPA informed of project development.
- (iii) The UNFPA representatives stated that they were unhappy with the role given to Dr. Raja Rao in the Bank's sector/appraisal mission. It was UNFPA's and Dr. Rao's understanding that Dr. Rao was to participate fully, as the UNFPA representative, in the over-all project development. Contrary to their understanding, Dr. Rao was assigned responsibility of the training component and did not participate in all the meetings. They were also unhappy that there seemed to be no 'continuous dialogue' existing between the UNFPA and the Bank in the development of the project. This, they reiterated, was necessary, especially during the report-writing stage, to ensure that the views of the UNFPA are properly reflected in the report.
- (iv) The Bank staff expressed surprise over the UNFPA's allegations. As far as the Mission leader was concerned it was clear that Dr. Raja Rao was a full-time mission member and participated fully in the mission as much as the other members. Daily meetings

September 19, 1973

yellow

were held in the field among the mission members during the first four weeks of its stay and all mission members attended these meetings unless they were precluded by other commitments. However, there were informal discussions with individual mission members and with specific Government officials which all mission members did not attend as it was not necessary and in some cases would have been counterproductive to produce the free exchange of ideas and off the record comments needed to assess a very delicate and sensitive situation. It was possible Dr. Raja Rao was not in on such meetings but some of them were unavoidable. In fact, at some of these meetings only one Bank official participated. What could not be done was to meet Dr. Raja Rao's request that the Bank formulate its position in the field as Bank procedure will require further consultations at Headquarters. The Mission leader and other Bank staff on the Mission expressed appreciation for Dr. Raja Rao's role in the Mission.

B. Indonesia

- (i) It was agreed that the UNFPA and the Bank would exchange reports on the recent joint supervision mission to Indonesia and, if required would be followed up with a joint discussion.

C. Kenya

- (i) Dr. Sadik briefly reported on her recent visit to Kenya. The Government was coordinating the external donors although it had hoped initially that an international umbrella, composed of the UNFPA and the Bank, would have done it. The Government was still awaiting comments from the various external donors on the financing plan and the project proposal before it could consider the Bank's project description as the basis of the final project. Several officials of the Ministry of Health (Drs. Likimani, Kyalo and Owur) indicated to her that the Bank's proposed five-year project was too large for the country to absorb effectively. IPPF (London) has several comments on the Bank report and was not willing to support the mobile clinics. SIDA has some reservations about the administrative aspects of the program. Local representatives of the other donors have not received a copy of the report.
- (ii) Bank representatives indicated that they were aware of a number of these views and would be taken into account in the preparation of the Report. In some cases there were differences of opinion among the different officials in the Kenya Government and on these the Government would be expected to indicate their final positions.
- (iii) The UNFPA representatives made it clear that UNFPA's expressed interest to participate in the financing plan prepared by the Bank for the Government does not mean nor imply a firm commitment. UNFPA reserves the right to appraise the project before making a final decision.

D. Philippines

- (i) It was agreed that the I.E.C. component of the Philippine population program would be included in the Bank's project description and would be financed by the UNFPA.

3. Coordination

- (i) The UNFPA representatives raised the possibility of developing "joint missions" and moving in concert in the development of a country's population program. Bank representatives expressed interest but such an arrangement would be dependent on reaching a workable agreement. It is suggested that we discuss this at the next Program Review meeting.

4. Planned Country Programs and Activities

- (i) Based on requests for assistance received from countries, the UNFPA foresees some activities in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Mexico, Turkey, El Salvador, Colombia, Haiti and Costa Rica. It has recently signed an Agreement with the Dominican Republic, with the Population Council as its Executing Agency.
- (ii) The Bank is presently reviewing its lending program for population and no new major country activity is foreseen in the next 2-3 months, except in the Dominican Republic. By the time of the next review it will be possible to inform UNFPA of the Bank's revised lending program for the next 2 years.

5. Semi-Annual UNFPA/IBRD Review

It was agreed to hold the next review in September 1973.

Cleared with and cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam, PNP
cc: Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mr. Zaidan, PNP
Div., Central Files

LVDomingo:vl

September 11, 1973

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Halvor:

I have just returned from home leave and found your letter of July 30, 1973, in which you have informed us that the next meeting of the IACC will be held in New York at UNFPA Headquarters on October 8 and 9, 1973.

Due to previous commitments I am unfortunately unable to attend this meeting. However, I am pleased to inform you that Mrs. Nydia Maraviglia and Mr. Il Hi Kang of our Department will represent the Bank at this meeting. Should you have any additional background materials and documentation, would you please send them to us in due course.

Sincerely,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

IHKang/is

cc: Mr. M. Hoffman
Mr. P. Chatenay w. inc.
Mr. T. King
Mrs. Domingo
Mrs. Maraviglia
Mr. Kang

✓ CC. LI-UNFPA
LI-OECD/PAC

OCDE

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

Téléphone: 524 90-70

257

Télégrammes: DEVELOPECONOMIE
Télex: 62.160 OCDE PARIS

Comité d'Aide au Développement
Le Président

OECD

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16

Development Assistance Committee
The Chairman

31st August, 1973

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman,
Director,
International Relations Department,
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433.

[Handwritten signature] S

Dear Mike,

Thanks very much for your comments on my UNFPA paper. The change in title took place after I wrote it but had not come to my attention until you noted it. It creates an additional problem. Your comment about their problems with the specialised agencies gives them a further UNDP taint.

I quote from a letter from I.G. Patel on relations with UNDP. It would appear to be a confused situation.

"Regarding UNFPA, people seem to think that the UNDP is running the population fund when the position as I have noticed it is entirely different. Quite apart from the fact that the legal position itself is obscure, in actual practice, I have not seen any great desire on the part of the UNFPA to be guided by the UNDP or any desire on the part of the UNDP to try and run the UNFPA. The UNFPA has now been asked by our common Governing Council to consult the Administrator of UNDP on all major projects. I have my doubts on how this is going to work. But I have no doubt that sooner or later and certainly soon after the Population Conference, the Population Fund will break away from the UNDP both in name as well as in substance."

I am aware of the ECOSOC mandate but this could be changed by a Population Conference proposal to the General Assembly.

Rec'd in IRD

19/5/73

.../...

A good many agree with you that regardless of formalities, they are not doing a leadership job and I have had a number of expressions of support for my proposal from within and without the U.N.

Gille is coming to see me next week, I gather to educate me on the proper role of UNFPA. It should be an interesting conversation. It would be at least something if we could stir them up to do a decent job - I don't want to be doctrinaire, though I still fear they have two strikes against them because of their operational preoccupations and UNDP framework, limited in practice though it may be.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Edwin M. Martin', written in a cursive style.

Edwin M. Martin



world population year 1974

ONE WORLD FOR ALL

L.I. - UNFPA

Files V/A



UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
U.S.A.
TELEPHONE: 754-1234


MR ROBERT MACNAMARA
President
The International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

Please find with this note the UNFPA's latest publication
detailing the Fund's programme approach to World Population Year 1974, entitled
"Purposes, Principles and Programmes."

The booklet describes the main thrust of programmes being
undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and Non-Governmental
Organizations and private groups in connection with World Population Year.

Very truly yours,


RAFAEL M. SALAS
Executive Director

RECEIVED IN. C.F.
AUG. 18, 1973

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1973 AUG 17 PM 2:52

RECEIVED

LI- OEC D/ PAC
✓ CC- 65- UN FUND FOR POPULATION
ACTIVITIES

August 1, 1973

Ambassador Edwin M. Martin
Chairman, Development Assistance
Committee
Organisation for Economic Co-operation
and Development
2, rue Andre-Pascal
Paris 16e, France

Dear Ed:

I know that Mr. McNamara is planning to reply at some length to your recent letter bringing up to date your evaluation of the UN's capacity for leadership, but I understand that he does not want to confide his reply to the mails and will give it to you when you next meet. Meanwhile, he has asked me to comment on your notes about the UNFPA, to which you add some comments about the UNDP.

We are inclined to agree with you that UNFPA is not at present able to provide real leadership in the population field. On the other hand, we are faced with the fact that it has a clear mandate from ECOSOC to do so, which it can wave in the face of any other agency that is disinclined to accept its leadership. This is the real dilemma about UNFPA at present. For instance, when we send technical papers on population projects for comment to the UNFPA, we cannot get their comments until they have circulated to a half a dozen bureaus and agencies. They themselves seem to have nothing of substance to contribute, which is hardly what one expects of a leadership agency. On the other hand, if management assistance forms an integral part of a population project they think they ought to finance it and we should stick to "bricks and mortar," which we're not about to do.

However, some of the reasons you give for its weak position won't stand up. UNFPA is not an integral unit of UNDP. It has its own budget, its own staff, as from next year will have its own pledging conference and has its own work program and project approval procedures. UNFPA is now under the Governing Council

August 1, 1973

of UNDP which is quite a different matter. But the Executive Director reports directly to the Governing Council and has wide discretionary authority. I attach the text of the Governing Council's decision of last June which defines the present position.

The Executive Director is not "well down" the UN hierarchy. He is an Under-Secretary-General which I believe is the same as Strong's position. This is not of course to say that he has as much influence as Strong, but it is not a hierarchical question.

So you have an "Under-Secretary of the UN for Population" with a good deal of money and still a pretty strong presumption of government support who could easily engage "perhaps 15 or 20 staff of first-class professionals of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and Population Council type" and do most of the things you suggest in your para. 5. The trouble is that he is caught in a situation in which he is responsible for financing very substantial parts of the programs of several major specialized agencies. If he tries to coordinate these agencies they object, and with some reason. WHO does not need to be second guessed by UNFPA staff on its work on maternal and child health. Whereas if he does not coordinate them and operates on the basis that Maurice Strong has chosen, namely, that the programs are the agencies' programs and not his, he scatters his money all over the place without being able to promote integrated country programs. In this field, almost above all others, integrated country programs are the only approach that makes any sense.

At the moment UNFPA is in the process of trying to change its approach from agency financing to country financing. But it is not really doing either consistently. And it is so bogged down in all this that it is not either doing the things that you would like to see a leadership organization undertake. And as long as you have an UNFPA with the charge given to it by ECOSOC how could you have another UN Secretary-General doing the things suggested in your para. 5 who would "give orders to no one and conduct no operations of any sort"?

Where I come out is that for better or for worse we are going to have to live with UNFPA and hope that sooner or later it will organize and staff itself so that it really can play a leadership role. At the moment, countries that really want to launch an integrated population program are likely to turn to us as a coordinating agency, and we are assuming that role in several cases, which is of course

Ambassador Edwin M. Martin

- 3 -

August 1, 1973

not at all to the liking of UNFPA, and, in the long run, not right.
But what else can we do?

Needless to say, this free commentary is for you only.

Regards,

Michael L. Hoffman
Director
International Relations Department

Attachment

MLH:tsb

MLH

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*CE - UNFUND for
Population Policy*

TO: Files

DATE: June 28, 1973

FROM: Vincent J. Riley (Chief, Technical Assistance Division
International Relations Department)*Riley*SUBJECT: Inter-Agency Consultative Committee - UNFPA

1. On June 19 and 20 in Geneva I represented the Bank at the Second Ad Hoc Meeting of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee, United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The meeting concerned mainly the preparations for World Population Year 1974 and for the World Population Conference in Bucharest in August of that year. Because of several overlapping assignments I was able to participate only part time. The Agenda of the meeting is attached.

2. In addition to representation of UNFPA and UNDP, participants included representatives of FAO, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF and the World Food Program. The United Nations was represented by its European Office in Geneva and by the UN Center for Economic and Social Information (CESI). Several Non-Governmental Organizations also were in attendance, viz.;

CICRED - Committee for International Coordination of
National Research in Demography.

ISI - International Statistical Institute.

IUSSP - International Union for the Scientific Study
of Population.

PCC - Population Crisis Committee.

IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation.

3. Most of the participants were associated with the Public Information Activities of their agencies.

4. A major segment of the meeting involved the reports of agencies and NGOs on activities planned for World Population Year. This was directed toward an updating of the March 19 document "UNFPA Programme Approach to World Population Year 1974". I was surprised to find that this document contains no mention of any activities planned or being undertaken by the Bank. Since, in addition, no brief had been provided to me for the meeting, I limited myself when called upon, to a few remarks that were little more than pleasant generalities. The representative of the Population Crisis Committee supplemented my remarks by noting that the December 1973 issue of Finance and Development will be devoted entirely to Population. In discussions after the meeting I was advised that UNFPA would welcome the submission by the Bank of information describing its WPY activities and plans.

5. UNESCO played a particularly active part in this discussion, and circulated its "Report on Inter-Agency Film Footage/Photo Gathering Mission for UNFPA" (copy attached). A selection of slides taken during this mission was shown at the end of the meeting.

6. Noteworthy also, especially because of its location, was the announcement by the Population Crisis Committee that it is arranging a conference January 16-19, 1974 at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, on "Women in World Population". About 125 women leaders from around the world are expected to participate.

7. Ralph Townley who is in charge of planning arrangements for the World Population Conference also spoke on the plans and progress of that meeting.

8. A full report on the Geneva meeting is being prepared by the UNFPA Secretariat and will be circulated when received.

Attachments

cc: Dr. Kanagarathnam (Director, Population and Nutrition Dept.)

Messrs. Merriam (Director, Information and Public Affairs)
Chatenay (International Relations Department)

VJRiley/eb

Dr. Kandiah Kanagaratnam (Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Department) June 25, 1973
Vincent J. Riley (Chief, Technical Assistance Division International Relations Department) *mg*
United Nations Fund for Population Activities - Discussions at UNDP Governing Council

The UNDP Governing Council, in its role as Governing Council for UNFPA, discussed the Fund as one of its major agenda items during its Sixteenth Session in Geneva, June 6-28. Documentation for the discussion consisted of the Report by the Executive Director (DP/L.273) and five addenda dealing with (1) Work Plan 1973-1976; (2) A Progress Report; (3) Proposed Financial Regulations and Rules; (4) 1973 and 1974 Administrative Budget estimates and (5) A Recommendation for promotion of the Executive Director to the level of Under-Secretary General.

The Executive Director of UNFPA, Raphael Salas, introduced the discussion with a formal statement, and about thirty governments participated in the discussion. Some of the financial aspects also were discussed in the Budget and Finance Committee of the Council, (a Committee of the whole).

Little in the Executive Director's statement was new. An exception was the proposal to reconstitute the Program Consultative Committee as a Technical Advisory and Program Coordination body. This proposal received general support of the Council.

Several governments (Brazil, India) attempted to draw a line between the responsibility of the UN Economic and Social Council to consider "policy matters" regarding UNFPA and that of the UNDP Governing Council to consider Administrative and Financial Matters. Inevitably, however, the two were commingled during much of the debate.

There was some division regarding the proposal to formalize, to a greater degree than now, the arrangements for obtaining contributions to the Fund. Most, however, favored a formal Pledging Conference, and this will be established, but not until next year. The first formal Pledging Conference will probably be held in November 1974, at about the same time as the annual Pledging Conference for UNDP. Pledging at that time would be basically for Calendar Year 1975.

Much of the discussion, especially in the Budget and Finance Committee concerned the concept of the Rolling Plan, under which UNFPA sought approval authority of \$108 million, which, when added to the \$26 million approved in January, would permit a program of \$52 million for 1973, \$53 million for 1974, \$21 million for 1975 and \$8 million for 1976. While the concept itself received wide support, concern was expressed on two points:

- 1: The plan should not lead UNFPA into the deficit posture now being experienced by UNDP where the implicit commitments of its approved country programs exceed the money projected to be available for the remaining years of the planning period.

2: The degree of latitude that the Fund Management would have in approving without referral to the Governing Council individual projects and programs, within the Rolling Plan authorizations.

The divisions were not sharp but generally the US favored giving wide project approval authority to the Executive Director, while the Nordic countries thought "it appropriate that individual projects on the basis of a multi-year work programme are submitted to the Council." The semi-final text (which I believe will be essentially identical in this respect to the final text) authorizes the Executive Director to approve projects except for certain types which he is requested to submit to the Council for approval, viz.:

- (i) Comprehensive country programme agreements;
- (ii) Projects and programmes in the amounts of \$1,000,000 or more;
- (iii) Projects which because of their innovative aspects or policy implications deserve the Council's consideration and approval.

In the case of projects requiring Council approval, the Executive Director also is authorized to incur pre-project expenditures. He also is required to report regularly to the Council on projects which he has approved between Council sessions.

The above discussion was closely interwoven with the discussion of the Work Plan 1973-1976, one of the Addenda documents before the Council. There was widespread feeling that it was too vague. The future requirements for Council approval of big and comprehensive programs and projects and for reporting on projects approved should meet this problem. There also were requests that the Fund in the future give more information on other programs with which it was coordinating and on how UNFPA activities fitted into UNDP country programs. Notes of caution also were expressed however that national sovereignty not be infringed in the first situation and that no linkage or conditional relationship be implied by reference to the UNDP program.

In other actions on UNFPA the Governing Council approved an Administrative Budget for 1974 in an amount of \$2,550,587. This was \$50,000 more than originally requested, the latter amount being added, especially at the urging of the United States, to increase the money available for publication costs in connection with the World Population Year Programme.

As a provisional step the Council also authorized UNFPA to operate under UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules. UNFPA's own financial rules (which, as drafted, would be very similar to the UNDP rules) will be considered by the

Dr. Kandiah Kanagaratnam

- 3 -

June 25, 1973

Council only after they have been reviewed by the UN's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

The proposal to raise Mr. Salas to the level of Under-Secretary General won the unanimous support of the Council.

Attached is the draft report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee. In essentially identical form it is to be incorporated into the final document to be approved by the Council. A copy of that paper will be sent to you when it is received.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Franco-Holguin (in Geneva)
Mr. Hoffman (o/r)

VJRiley/eb

June 21, 1973

Mr. Majeed Khan
Program Officer
United Nations Fund
for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017


Re: Institution-building Meeting

Dear Mr. Khan,

As requested, I am sending you a brief summary of the remarks I made concerning the Bank's involvement in the institution-building field. I found the meeting last Monday informative and look forward to a productive next session.

I will appreciate your sending me the summary of the minutes of the meeting, together with a copy of the agenda for the next meeting.

Sincerely yours,


Peter Hall
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Enclosure

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Baldwin
cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Zaidan
Mrs. Domingo D
Division Files

IBRD COMMENTS

Mr. Peter Hall of the IBRD briefly outlined the Bank's approach to population sector saying that it was as yet too early to evaluate its institution-building efforts. He explained that the Bank applies its traditional project approach in its development of population projects through Bank missions which acquire in-depth working knowledge of the country's policies and problems and its demographic situation. Its missions usually involve an economist, information and education expert, training specialist, demographer/evaluation and research specialist, a doctor and organization expert which help to analyze the population sector, determining weaknesses of the existing national program and identifying the capital and recurrent components of a population project which will strengthen that program. A Bank population project is, therefore, concerned with more than the extension of family planning services; it is concerned with building viable institutions which will be able to manage and implement comprehensive population programs. The training of paramedical personnel to deliver family planning services and field educators to motivate acceptors and continuing users, the development of an on-going evaluation and research capability to measure the impact of the program and assess prevailing attitudes and behavior patterns, and the establishment of a viable organizational framework - are all integral parts of the process of developing local capabilities. The Bank's concern for institution-building is a continuing one which is part of a so-called "project cycle" whereby projects are formulated, appraised and the foundations laid for subsequent family planning efforts.

Mr. Hall did not review the institution-building aspects of the various Bank projects since this information could be found in Bank reports. He did briefly indicate that whereas the Bank's first three population projects in Jamaica, Tunisia and Trinidad and Tobago included large construction components which constituted 80% of total project costs, the Indonesia project involved construction costs of only 40% with the rest of the funds being used for advisory services, technical assistance, demographic research, training stipends, etc. The India project is an experiment covering two Indian states which provides for, in addition to the extension of health and training facilities, a link between the provision of family planning and supplementary nutrition program, as well as the establishment of two Population Centers to evaluate program performance on a continuing basis. The recent Iran project provides for a management study to improve program administration. Similarly, the projects in the pipeline -- the Philippines, Egypt, Kenya and Bangladesh -- will all have distinct components which are intended to develop an ongoing competence for implementing expanded family planning programs.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: June 19, 1973

FROM: Peter Hall, PNP

SUBJECT: Meeting at UNFPA on "Institution-Building" in the Population Field

1. On behalf of the Population and Nutrition Projects Department, I attended a meeting chaired by UNFPA on "institution-building." This was a follow-up to a coordination meeting on the same subject which was held in Washington on November 9, 1973. Represented at the meeting were the Population Council, the Ford Foundation, the Carolina Population Center, the Institute of Human Reproduction at Columbia University, the U.N. Population Division, UNFPA and AID. A list of the participants is attached.

2. Most of the day was spent in describing the particular activities in the institution-building field of the donors and universities present. Each donor or university outlined its on-going projects and future involvements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, summarizing where possible the lessons learned from its projects (see Attachment II). Consequently, the information which could have been assimilated prior to coming to the meeting if it had been summarized and submitted to the participants, took a full day to review and was presented in a haphazard fashion. It was not until 5 o'clock when, after all the presentations had been made, the question was brought up by the chairman, Mr. Kahn, as to whether the meeting should not be continued on the following day. The participants, however, suggested that prior to convening another meeting it would be preferable to draw up an agenda and to have a chance to assimilate the information which had been learned and to think about the topics proposed for discussion. This was thought to be a more productive format than having an open-ended discussion the following day.

3. It was agreed that another meeting would be held by UNFPA during the second week in July. In the meantime, each of the participants was asked to summarize the comments that he had made and to submit these to the chairman so that they could be used as background notes for the upcoming meeting.

4. The discussion then turned to what type of strategy and questions could be discussed at the next meeting. It was agreed that what was needed was to review the role, functions and requirements of training institutions in various fields, (e.g., in universities, the private and the public sectors - Ministries of Health, etc.) to better understand what institutional developments meant within the context of the short-term and long run constraints affecting donor commitments to developing local capabilities. Once agreement was reached on what institution-building meant and what linkages could be built between various institutions involved in developing and implementing a population program, discussions could then turn towards country-specific problems, relating donor and university interests and

experience in those countries to practical solutions. It was hoped that from an informal meeting of this type, a clearing house on training resources might eventually be developed which would improve coordination between the various agencies, helping prevent overlap and duplication of efforts and permitting access to information on the type of training activity being undertaken in the countries concerned.

Attachment I Participants at Institution-Building Meeting
Attachment II Minutes of Meeting - June 11, 1973
Attachment III IBRD Comments
Attachment IV Minutes of Meeting - July 12, 1973

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Baldwin
cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Zaidan
Mrs. Domingo
Division Files

PAHall/mm

Attachment I

Participants at Institution-Building Meeting

Mr. M. Kahn, Chairman - UNFPA

Mr. Barret Baron - Pop. Council

Ms. B. Cogswell - Carolina Pop. Center

Mr. Arnold Nash - Univ. of N. Carolina

Ms. Alma Salky - Inst. Study of Home Reprod. Colvillia Univ.

Mr. Samuel Wishik - Inst. Study of Home Reprod. Colvillia Univ.

Mr. Habib Siddiqui - UN, Pop. Div.

Mr. Jaep Van Arenoon - UNFPA

Mr. Oscar Harkary - Ford Foundation

Mr. Ozzie Simons - Ford Foundation

Mr. Joseph Lauds - US AID/Manpower and Institutions Div.

Mr. L. Bean - Pop. Council

Mr. C. Chandraskaran - UNFPA

Mr. Aearion O'Connor - UNFPA

The second informal meeting of the Institutional Development Coordination Committee has convened at the Conference Room in UNFPA headquarters at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, 11 June 1973, attended by Mr. Barnett F. Baron and Dr. Lee L. Bean of the Population Council, Ms. Betty Cogswell of the Carolina Population Center, Mr. Peter Hall of the World Bank, Dr. Oscar Harkavy (morning session) and Mr. Ozzie Simmons (afternoon session) of the Ford Foundation, Dr. Snehendu Kar of University of Michigan, Mr. Joseph Loudis of USAID, Dr. Arnold Nash of the University of North Carolina, Ms. Alma Salky and Dr. Samuel M. Wishik of the Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction of Columbia University, Mr. Habib R. Siddiqui of the United Nations Population Division, Dr. C. Chandrasekaran, Mr. A. Majeed Khan, Mr. J. Van Arendonk and Mrs. Marion O'Connor of UNFPA.

Following a greeting by Mr. Khan and Dr. Chandrasekaran of UNFPA, the participants introduced themselves and a short exchange took place concerning the size and scope of the meeting. A concensus was achieved to the effect that this gathering was an informal meeting of members of some interested agencies for the purpose of discussing issues and exchanging views without the need or intend to take decisions for any represented agency. Mr. Khan expressed the hope of expanding membership contact to other interested parties.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. Chandrasekaran, proceeded to request its participants to summarize the ongoing activities of their respective agencies. Mr. Samuel Wishik led off with a resume of the evaluation programmes of the International Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction of Columbia University. The Institute employs 200 people in 3 major divisions: Laboratory Research, Clinical Research and Programmes. The primary focus of the Programme group is research of

the techniques of evaluating family planning programmes. Their mandate is to study methods of evaluation and produce manuals for use in the evaluation of family planning programmes. Thus far the Programme Unit has published two volumes: the first is a thesaurus of family planning terms and the second is a summary of methods of evaluation (described as "a companion" piece for the Population Council summary of findings).

The Programme Unit works in a number of countries to evaluate national programmes in operation for the expressed purpose of developing new methods of evaluative techniques. The evaluative unit is usually attached to the Ministry of Health, and under government sponsorship it establishes and builds, through a training programme for local personnel, an evaluation unit which will continue to operate after the developmental period. The desideratum of the Programme Unit is to integrate the evaluation unit with a university programme so that the training programme in evaluation itself might be perpetuated by the university. Four such units have been established in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador and El Salvador. The IISHR Programme Unit hopes by new funding to encourage this type of unit with strong "backstopping" by local universities..

Mr. Wishik is most enthusiastic about a new public health unit at the University of Rennes in France, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health where a third of the students enrolled each year are from francophone Africa. At a meeting a few weeks ago, a proposal was put forth for a three year programme to train French personnel and to offer training directly to family planning administrators of Francophone countries - primarily those of sub-Saharan francophone Africa; some didactic training would be given in France and

practical training would be administered in Africa through regional programmes, most likely in Mali and Togo.

The second speaker, Dr. Lee L. Bean, presented a comprehensive summary of the Population Council programme. The programme has grown from fellowships support prior to 1955 to a regional training and research programme from 1955-60, to investment in national institutions in the discipline of demographic social science from 1960, to support of reproductive biology curriculum in 1965 and an expansion into the area of biomedicine since 1970. Annual expenditures for the programme are US\$1.5 million of which two thirds is provided by USAID.

The Population Council programmes are designed to work with the National Ministry of Health in Family Planning evaluation, however, the programmes are largely directed to training and research through the auspices of universities. 1) The Population Council Programme in Latin America began with the establishment of a demographic unit at Los Andes in Bogota under the direction of Professor Alvaro Lopez-Toro. (The programme was closed down by revolutionary movements). 2) Demography is now included in the curriculum of the master's programme of the Catholic University in Lima, Peru and some trainees are presently teaching at the Military College of Peru. 3) The University of Sao Paulo programme in Campinas, Brazil, consists of local salary for an American Ph.D. and some fellowship and library support for the study of migration patterns; it is hoped that a master's programme will be developed. 4) With professional cadre from Jamaica, the University for Trinidad and Tobago hopes to establish a demographic department under the faculty of social sciences. 5) The master's

programme at the Colegio de Mexico provides candidates for teaching posts at the provincial universities; a new programme has been proposed, to link the research efforts of the provincial universities with the Colegio.

Among the Asian programmes of Population Council, the Demographic Institute in Korea has established a favorable reputation for its research but has experienced some problems because of restriction on recruitment.

2) The Taiwan programme in support inter alia of a medical school and a school of public health may well be the major Asian programme. 3) In Thailand, the Council is terminating their advisory service after 7-8 years and an Institute for Population programmes is planned, to be attached to Chulalongkorn University. 4) The Population Council's programme in the Philippines, beginning 1955 with support to medical schools, has now been taken over by the Ford Foundation.

In Africa, the Population Council has had notable success in training a promising group of Africans who returned to teach. 1) The course support of 1966-68 followed by research support 1969-73 at the University of Ghana is credited with making possible the UN Training Center at Accra as well as the North Carolina programme. 2) An invitation to work with (and furnish a building for) the Social Science Faculty of the University of Nairobi, presumably will require some involvement with medical schools. 3) The programme in Tanzania, under the auspices of the demographic unit of the Bureau of Assessment offers courses in statistics, economics, geography and sociology. The enrollment in sociology is expected to double from this year to next, from 50 to 100 students. At the close of the school year, Professor Brass

passed two students in the local master's programme in demographic statistics. The Tanzanian programme appears to be of mutual interest to the government and to units working with USAID and IDRC (Canada). 4) In Uganda, the expatriate staff of the department of sociology at the University of Makerere has left and a local staff member is about to take charge.

5) The Nigerian inputs are too recent to evaluate, however, they comprise: support (1) the Ibo University at Nsukka and (2) to the Human Resources Institute at Lag, (3) a Ph.D. programme at the University of Ibadan, (4) teaching and analysis of KAP studies at the Institute of Demography and Manpower Studies at the University of Ife and (5) family planning training and some sociology curriculum support to first and second year medical students at Ahmadu Bello University. The latest developments in Africa are (1) the appointment of Father Joseph Boute S.J. to direct the demographic programme at the University of Zaire and (2) new requests for assistance from Abidjan and the University of Benin:

The policy implications of the foregoing programmes are 1) a concern, in Africa, with developing manpower who can develop basic data and work with local issues 2) a recommendation to hold off on the French programme in Africa until the problem of recruiting French-speaking staff can be successfully concluded 3) resignation to the closing of the programme at Los Andes but an awareness of promise in the programmes in Lima and in Brazil.

The first discussant for the programme activities of the University of North Carolina Population Center, Mrs. Betty Cogswell, reviewed programmes and plans. In Africa, the Center has been approached 1) to assist four

university research and teaching programmes 2) to work with medical schools, nursing and midwifery schools, employing a self instruction programme 3) to develop a demographic programme for the University of Ife and 4) to found a population institute within the Office of Planning of the Chad government, to train undergraduates in the administration and research of development projects, in cooperation with the local university. In Latin America, the Center plans 1) to train nutrition extension workers in Bogota in a nutrition programme integrated with population studies and to build up the teaching competence of the staff of the family planning management institute. In the Near East, two projects are planned for Pahlavi University to assist the coordination of a university wide programme in population and to prepare a data base for the programme. The prospect of a consortium of Turkish Universities for purposes of discussing population projects is presently under discussion. In Asia, the center is concerned in Thailand 1) with the recruitment of Thai students for fellowships at Brown, Cornell and North Carolina Universities 2) a field worker evaluation project and 3) the provision of Rockefeller funds in support of university research for the delivery of family planning and population services. In Pakistan, the Center is sponsoring a population programme at the University of Karachi and a research project on family influences on family planning acceptance and the maintenance of family planning techniques.

The second discussant for the programmes of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Arnold Nash of the research staff, reported on a research study presently in progress, which poses the question "What can universities in developed countries do to better their teaching, research and training programmes? ^A complementary study has been mounted by the UK Social Science

Research Council on the academic repertory and capabilities ("what universities know") of universities in developing countries. Presumably, the results of both studies will provide valuable insights to the problem posed: "How can universities play their part better in developing countries?"

Afternoon Session

The University of Michigan Population Center programme contributing to institution building was described by Dr. S. Kar. In Asia, integration of training and manpower development with family planning is planned ^{the} for ^{programme} Malaysia. It is hoped that the funding of the work of experts to develop a long range plan for assistance to the government of Nepal funded by USAID - will be terminated this year. In the opinion of the speaker for the University of Michigan, the principal benefit of the Nepalese programme was the fact that the Center for South East Asia was brought closer in cooperative effort to the Population Center. In India, the Population Center assists the India Institute of Technology and the evaluation of family planning programmes in Uttar Pradesh. Programming missions are planned for both Malaysia and Bangladesh to explore areas in which the University of Michigan can help. In Africa, the Population Center sponsors research at the University of Ibadan, funded by USAID. And in Latin America the Center is conducting 1) an experimental communication project for 4 groups of family planning clinics in Venezuela and 2) a research project in Chile, investigating the reasons for using abortion in preference to contraception. The medical curriculum of the Central University in Caracas, Venezuela lacks courses in population dynamics. It is hoped that the special training programmes for directors of health services could be extended to other graduates of the health education school.

Mr. Ozzie G. Simmons, of the Ford Foundation, described the Foundation's investment in institution building. The Foundation has assisted more than a dozen US university population centers to strengthen professional competence in population. A side effect of this investment has been the provision of staff to train and conduct research in population subjects in centers throughout the world. The work of the Foundation in Asia, from 1952, has given direct assistance to programmes in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and recently, in the Philippines. The Foundation has also cooperated with the Population Council's programmes in Taiwan and Korea. The Organization of Demographic Associates, a cooperative venture of seven Asian centers for research in family structure and the household, and migration as well as manpower and labor force issues, has been a beneficiary of Foundation support. The East-West Population Institute is at present the coordinating agency for research (jointly sponsored with IDRC of Canada and the Foundation) into the value of children; monographs are being prepared by Asian researchers in Hawaii, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand. A newly planned research awards programme for Southeast Asia hopes to reach beyond the established avenues to a broader coverage of the work of the Asian research community.

The efforts of the Foundation in behalf of institutional development in Latin America contributed greatly to the establishment of a number of social research centers over the past 15 years. The beneficiaries of the Foundation's support include the Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning in Sao Paulo, El Colegio de Mexico, the Catholic University of Lima, Peru, the University of the West Indies, and the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE) in Santiago. Last year a consortium of senior people was instituted to coordinate the comparative social research supported by IDRC, Ford Foundation, Population Council, Rockefeller Foundation and UNFPA. Eight social research centers, including the Colegio de

Mexico, CELADE and the Torcuato di Tella Institute will implement the programme, under the leadership of a research team based at CELADE and in cooperation with the Latin American Social Science Council.

The Foundation has concentrated its institution building efforts in Latin America and Asia; opportunities for this type of activity in Africa and in the Near East appear to be still limited. The problems in Asia, as evidenced from an internal review of the accomplishments in the major countries in Asia, center on building technical competence. Mr. Simmons would recommend inputs to institutional development in Asia similar to the programme in Latin America.

The next speaker, Mr. Joseph Loudis of USAID, summarized the Johns Hopkins and University of Hawaii programmes and raised a number of questions on priorities in institution building. Under a university services agreement, 8 sub-projects are administered by Johns Hopkins University: 1) Assistance to the School for Advanced International Studies provides for research in population dynamics and for the design and presentation of training courses for students and officials of developing countries. Last year's enrollment included 31 foreign government officials. 2) The International Sterilization Training Programme has trained 22 medical doctors of 15 developing countries in laparoscopy for women out-patients. 3) Support has also established a programme in bio-medical research of azoospermia. 4) Data gathered in Taiwan provides the basis for a study on the epidemiology of the outcomes of pregnancy. 5) West Pakistan data is being analyzed to develop a model of family planning programme evaluation. 6) A new project in Ethiopia plans to test the changes in response to family planning/maternal child health services provided by indigenous lay workers. 7) The Project Development Bureau of the General Directorate of Population Planning will assist the Government of Turkey in sorting out policies and set priorities for newly proposed projects.

8) A feasibility study of contraceptive supply methods in 20 experimental villages in Taiwan will test the changes in usage brought about by increased availability of contraceptives. Finally, a new request proposes that the Johns Hopkins University programme assist in the training of medical students of the University of Pahlavi in family planning administration and develop new medical school family planning and population curriculum. The USAID programme administered by the University of Hawaii provides for hospital training for medical and para-professional personnel in advanced techniques in fertility regulation and fertility control. An international consortium has been invited to review this programme in December.

USAID is presently attempting to evaluate where we put our funds and our manpower, which countries need to be considered and how they may be identified. It would be helpful to know what the priorities ^{of population programmes in institution building} are and on what they are based. We would also like to develop criteria for measuring institutional maturity, a state defined to be one in which newly built institutions can shift for themselves or find alternate sources of revenue.

Mr. Peter Hall of the World Bank presented a brief outline of the World Bank's efforts in the population field. The Bank takes a "sectoral" approach in respect of planning. The planning exercise evaluates the needs of a programme in terms of the needs for training and the timing of training, including the option of refresher courses. The Bank tries to establish an evaluation programme within a training programme so that the training programme can be continuously changing to meet current needs. The family planning programmes of Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia and Tunisia are concerned basically with paramedical training and are supported by 50-year, 1 per cent IDA loans.

Mr. H. Siddiqui of the United Nations summarized the project assessment procedure for population projects administered by the UN and gave a short account

of the UN population projects presently underway. The assessment procedure begins directly following the government's submission of a programme request to the UNDP Resident Representative, who in turn refers the request to the UNFPA, who pass it on to the appropriate executing agency. The UN, in the capacity of an executing agency looks into 1) basic demographic data 2) demographic data analysis 3) teaching of demography and the improvement of knowledge e.g. through seminars and workshops 4) family planning management and evaluation. The project assessment by the UN takes into account: evaluation, timing and the government's absorptive capacity, making changes in the programme content, if necessary. Once convinced a project is sound and feasible, and can be taken over by government in 4 to 5 years, the UN develops a plan of operations including research design, timing and the like. ^{And} Once government agrees to the plan of operations, the UNFPA allocates the necessary funds.

At present, the data collection projects are concentrated in the African countries; and data analysis is concentrated in the Philippines and Iran in Asia, and in Latin America under the auspices of CELADE. Demographic training facilities are offered in all the regions, through regional centers. Additionally, ECAFE offers short-term training programmes. The UN programme supports training through aid to universities in 15 countries.

Mrs. O'Connor of UNFPA gave a brief summary of an inventory paper on UNFPA support to training. The highlights of the research were as follows. In a period of rapid growth of allocations for population projects, from 1969/70 to 1972, the annual share set aside for training activities was 35%. This finding, combined with the relatively unchanging distribution of funds among training activities over the period and among the major regions, led to the conclusion that countries, agencies and UNFPA have established a concensus vis-a-vis training activities. Almost two-thirds of funds for training activities

are administered through fellowships and courses; a third of support to training is administered indirectly through support to institutions and in the preparation of training materials and in training research. The steady growth of all support to institutions - inclusive of general support, fellowships and short term courses - from 34% in 1969/70 to 37% in 1971 is evidence of a growing commitment to assist the training capacity of institutions in developing countries.

Training through country programmes as opposed to regional programmes is highest in Asia - in the amount of 71% of all allocations for training in Asia - and lowest in Latin America - 20%. The fact that so much can be offered in training at the country level in Asia and the Far East implies, inter alia, a hospitable government climate for population programmes and perhaps, implies also a corollary to the effect that the Latin American and Caribbean frames of reference may require a very different approach to programme design. Lastly, we found that over one-half of the Fund's support to population research and demography, to population policy, and to communication and education programmes has been set aside for training, thus we conclude that the principal objective of programmes in support of demography, population policy and communication and education programmes is building capacity for the further implementation of programmes and the solution of problems with demographic parameters.

In the open discussion that preceded the adjournment, a number of issues were mentioned:

Joep van Arendonk, UNFPA: It would be most important to study the question put forth by Dr. Nash, "Is the training we are doing, and the institution building, the right kind?"

Ozzie Simmons, Ford Foundation: I agree that this point is crucial, we need to use the best efforts of universities for our purposes, keeping in mind not only their problems but also the fact that there are many different

mixes of institutional support.

Majeed Khan, UNFPA: It is important to identify these (preceding) issues for an agenda for the future.

Dr. S. Kar, University of Michigan: We as a group (University Centers) feel we are not understood by the donors. It would be worth while spending some time in discussing the relations among the centers, the recipients and the donors.

Dr. Nash, University of North Carolina: Our study takes on the three points. The triangle consists not only of the giving agency, the receiving agency and the university but the institute - sometimes referred to as the Cinderellas of the Universities - which often bypasses the University to get on with a given job.

Majeed Khan: We are evolving at a very slow pace in regard to the implications for countries.

Joep van Arendonk: We need not only avoid conflicts between universities and government ministries but to provide population specialists directly into government planning.

Ozzie Simmons, Ford Foundation: Population planning has to become like any other planning which government includes in its development process.

Sam Wishik, IISHR, Columbia University: We need perhaps a functional clearing house on population activities for universities who plan to offer a proposal.

The meeting will reconvene during the second week in July, at the 20th floor conference room of UNFPA headquarters.

Marion O'Connor
6 July 1973

IBRD COMMENTS

Mr. Peter Hall of the IBRD briefly outlined the Bank's approach to population sector saying that it was as yet too early to evaluate its institution-building efforts. He explained that the Bank applies its traditional project approach in its development of population projects through Bank missions which acquire in-depth working knowledge of the country's policies and problems and its demographic situation. Its missions usually involve an economist, information and education expert, training specialist, demographer/evaluation and research specialist, a doctor and organization expert which help to analyze the population sector, determining weaknesses of the existing national program and identifying the capital and recurrent components of a population project which will strengthen that program. A Bank population project is, therefore, concerned with more than the extension of family planning services; it is concerned with building viable institutions which will be able to manage and implement comprehensive population programs. The training of para-medical personnel to deliver family planning services and field educators to motivate acceptors and continuing users, the development of an on-going evaluation and research capability to measure the impact of the program and assess prevailing attitudes and behavior patterns, and the establishment of a viable organizational framework - are all integral parts of the process of developing local capabilities. The Bank's concern for institution-building is a continuing one which is part of a so-called "project cycle" whereby projects are formulated, appraised and the foundations laid for subsequent family planning efforts.

Mr. Hall did not review the institution-building aspects of the various Bank projects since this information could be found in Bank reports. He did briefly indicate that whereas the Bank's first three population projects in Jamaica, Tunisia and Trinidad and Tobago included large construction components which constituted 80% of total project costs, the Indonesia project involved construction costs of only 40% with the rest of the funds being used for advisory services, technical assistance, demographic research, training stipends, etc. The India project is an experiment covering two Indian states which provides for, in addition to the extension of health and training facilities, a link between the provision of family planning and supplementary nutrition program, as well as the establishment of two Population Centers to evaluate program performance on a continuing basis. The recent Iran project provides for a management study to improve program administration. Similarly, the projects in the pipeline -- the Philippines, Egypt, Kenya and Bangladesh -- will all have distinct components which are intended to develop an ongoing competence for implementing expanded family planning programs.

1. The reconvening of the second informal meeting of the Co-ordination Committee on Institutional Development took place at UNFPA Headquarters during the morning and afternoon of Wednesday, 12 July 1973. The meeting was attended by:

Dr. Lee L. Bean - Population Council (morning session).

Mr. Barnett F. Baron - Population Council (afternoon session).

Ms. Betty Cogswell - Carolina Population Center.

Dr. Arnold Nash - Carolina Population Center.

Ms. Adrienne Germain, representing Dr. Oskar Harkavy -
Ford Foundation.

Mr. Joseph Loudis - USAID.

Mr. Habib R. Siddiqui - United Nations Population Division.

Dr. Samuel Wishik - Institute for the Study of Human
Reproduction, Columbia University.

Mr. Joseph Van Arendonk - UNFPA.

Miss Kazuko Kano - UNFPA

Miss Petra Osinski - UNFPA.

2. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Van Arendonk who welcomed the participants on behalf of UNFPA and asked for the participants' views on the tentative agenda items which had been outlined in the letter of invitation of 20 June 1973. There was a consensus on the proposed agenda items; in the course of the discussions, however, the interest of the participants focused on the first two agenda items.

3. Dr. Wishik provided a framework for the first part of the discussion by suggesting that institutional capacities be thought of as operating on three levels: on the one hand, there were institutional capacities that were immediately and directly related to a programme itself and were indispensable in running such a programme according to principles of sound administration. This type of competence must not be relied on from the outside but rather should be part of the operating agencies themselves from the outset. On the other end of the spectrum there were academic institutions which had as their primary purposes the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. These institutions should be at a certain distance to the Government programme so that they would not be overloaded with everyday service commitments to the community; on the other hand, they should be related to the Government programme. At the intermediate level there were institutions like Population Training Centres which were not involved in everyday administration, but had to be responsive to the training and evaluation requirements of a Government programme. The functioning of such institutions depended both on their links with the Government programmes and on the backstopping they received from academic resources.

4. Mr. Van Arendonk stated that thinking along this concept should make it easier for donors to indicate which type of institution they were first equipped to support due to their particular policies. This might eventually lead to some division of labor among donors.

5. A second point made by Mr. Van Arendonk was that any surveys of manpower requirements should be conducted not only from the needs point of view but

should also take into account the fiscal situation of the Government that might prevent them from actually adding needed trained manpower on to their payrolls.

6. Dr. Wishik stated that total national coverage of all programme requirements should be the ultimate objective of all external assistance and that this point had to be made clear from the outset. He stressed that every donor contribution should be defined as a demonstration project with special attention being paid to the problems inherent in the foreseen generalization and expansion to a larger scope.

7. Mr. Siddiqui made the point that in his view donor agencies made funding positions not from the objective and scientific point of view, which would be based on an assessment of needs and absorptive capacities in the long run, but rather looked at needs that could be provided for immediately. He said that as improvement of appraisal technique was required, but that at the same time donors could not afford to sit back and wait for the perfection of the appraisal techniques. Even now it should be possible to give due attention to certain key elements of a meaningful appraisal, for instance by looking at the absorptive capacities of government programmes for trainees in various disciplines.

8. Turning to the second of the proposed agenda items Mr. Van Arendonk posed the question whether the areas of priority in institution building could be defined in a general way at all or whether they had to be decided on a country by country basis. There was a definite need to develop guidelines for a long term effort in institution building.

9. Mr. Siddiqui replied that it was an established practice in the United Nations Population Division to define priority needs on a regional basis. There was an implicit recognition of a sequence of functions to be served by institution building and training which ranged from the collection and analysis of population data through the operational programme.
10. Mr. Van Arendonk emphasized that so far little was being done to study population in the overall development context; population was typically discussed as a separate issue which resulted in an uncertain viability of population programmes since economic planners did not consider population measures as integral part of the overall development effort. This state of affairs might in turn be due to the fact that many institutions turned out trainees which were too specialized in population planning and faced the risk of not finding employment in a political climate where the question of "population versus development" was a sensitive one. Mr. Van Arendonk thought it possible that by providing funds and expertise to highly specialized population centres donors created a problem which could be avoided by instead fostering an integrated approach.
11. Mr. Baron added that there was a tendency to over-rate the impact of the existence of a national development plan. Such plans did not necessarily represent the actual planning process which was something an external agency had only limited possibilities to influence. In view of this, it should be a first priority to encourage the development of focal points for national economies which could have a desirable impact on planning processes. For political and cultural reasons many universities

were in a position to perform these functions. It certainly was worthwhile to support the strengthening or establishment of population units within national planning boards. In many countries, however, it was a necessary first step to make this type of thinking legitimate within the planning process. Dr. Wishik called attention to the point that while external assistance might aim for the decision making process in national planning units, it was often more worthwhile to invest in strengthening the lower echelons which were not as exposed to political changes. Typical functions performed by such units were the collection of data and the evaluation of programmes. On the subject of data collection there was still need for a model defining the kinds of data needed in development planning. He felt that there was an immediate need to collect in an integrated fashion a whole range of baseline data so that population, economic and social data would not all go their separate paths.

12. In the afternoon the discussion focused on the follow-up to the present meeting. Mr. Van Arendonk put before the participants a number of options for the future functions of the informal work group. The group could re-establish itself as a permanent consultation body. The group could, in the same or a different constellation, attempt to arrive at some guidelines for a better division of labor between donors. The group could undertake other activities, as for instance, clearing house functions or the preparation of position papers on various aspects of institutional development.

13. Mr. Loudis suggested that the present working group be reconstituted as a number of regionally defined sub-groups which would make for working

level consultations between officers for particular areas. Such groups should meet periodically. They would be finely tuned to the assistance programmes in given regions which would allow them to tackle precise problems and develop regional strategies for assistance. It was agreed that these groups should strike the middle ground between a mere exchange of programme information and a joint planning exercise. Dr. Wishik and Mrs. Cogswell both took the view point that this concept should not preclude the carrying out of clearing house activities on institutions being supported with external assistance.

14. Mr. Van Arendonk stated that the concept of regional sub-groups on institution building would fit in very well into the framework of a proposal being discussed within the Fund to establish a number of panels on certain programme areas to discuss the situation on a cluster of countries at a time.

15. Ms. Germain stated that representation of the Ford Foundation would pose certain problems since many of their programme decisions were made at the field level. Under this view point it would be more functional to have working groups at the country level. Mr. Siddiqui stated that from the standpoint of the United Nations, also, decentralization of co-ordination activities to the field level would be desirable since headquarters could not keep up with much basic information available at the country level. He therefore suggested that UNFPA co-ordinators assume a responsibility in compiling information on multiple funding to certain institutions in particular countries and that key data be published in a series of monographs. Dr. Wishik also thought that it would be useful if the major international

donors instructed their field representatives to form ad hoc working groups to compile programme information which would then be supplemented by information available at headquarters.

16. The participants agreed that there would be a series of ad-hoc meetings of regionally defined sub-groups. Any one of the participants of the work group should feel free to call for a meeting and to suggest questions relating to institution building in particular countries for the agenda. This procedure would make for sufficient flexibility to adjust to the different needs of the various participants. This consensus was based on the assumption that a compilation of relevant programme information would be available to the participants. - Speaking for UNFPA, Mr. Van Arendonk stated that UNFPA would collect information from its field staff and would share as much of it as possible with the participants.

17. These ad hoc meetings were to be complimented by meetings to discuss substantive areas and priority questions which required the attention of both "donors" and "supporting institutions". These meetings would serve as a forum where innovative ideas could be ventilated. It was understood that the participants would not act as the representatives of their respective organizations; nevertheless these meetings should be sufficiently formalized to give them effectiveness within the various organizations. To this end the group might prepare certain position papers or programme proposals which would serve as guidelines for future project development. It was agreed that the minutes of the board meeting which would be circulated by UNFPA to all participants would serve as a basic input on the basis of which

issues for further discussion could be identified. Mrs. Cogswell suggested that the University of North Carolina be host to the next meeting of the group to be held between mid October and mid November. She suggested that in sending out invitations for the meeting certain topics be extracted from the minutes and be circulated to the members for a vote for inclusion on the agenda.

Transcribed on June 25, 1973, from handwritten letter
mailed from Geneva to Dr. Kanagaratnam from Michael L. Hoffman

18 June 1973

Dear K.K.:

I managed to have a quiet talk with Salas this evening. He has been heavily engaged, as you can imagine.

There is a consensus on the Pop. Fund and he says he is happy with it. He will get authority for annual programming based on expected resources -- like UNDP. He will have to submit to the G.C. any program or project over \$1 million. He says this will mean 10 or 12 per year. The first one will be India. He says he welcomes this as he wouldn't want responsibility alone for these large programs. He expects more of UNFPA financing will be for "country programs" and less for agency projects. All in line with the Michanek report.

I quizzed him a bit about his staff, delegation of authority, inadequate homework on country programs, etc. He said from now on he would have more time to devote to getting the Hq. staff functioning properly, etc. As usual, very optimistic about the prospects. I told him about King's appointment and tried (not too successfully, I fear) to explain the relation between OPS and PNP, if that is the right term for you. He has 28 posts for UNFPA country representatives but only 13 filled. He has about 6 out of 45 Hq. posts unfilled. He doesn't intend to enlarge the Hq. staff. He thinks that he gets a lot of credit from the donors for keeping administrative costs down to 4.5-5% of commitments -- and he is right about this. Obviously (although I did not say this to Salas) such a staff will not enable UNFPA to exercise any real "leadership role" on substantive matters in the population field.

Salas spoke very highly of the new French head of the UN Population Division - Tabat? He said he wants to do a job and is not interested in the old jurisdictional squabbles. I hope he is right. I told Salas that we think the UN Pop. Div. has an enormous job to do in improving demographic data and that anything he could do to push them in that direction would be welcome to the Bank.

I said that I understood we had been having some difficulties lately with UNFPA, but that I thought our regular reviews, country by country, would resolve them. He said there may be difficulties at "lower levels," but K.K. and I have lunch together and we resolve them all. I suppose this is what is called "the Asian method." You will know better than I.

Regards,

MLH

LI - UNFPA

June 7, 1973

Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund
for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Salas:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 11, 1973 in which you asked our intention to participate in the ad hoc session of the IACC of the UNFPA to be held in Geneva on June 19-20, 1973.

We are pleased to inform you that Mr. Vincent Riley of our International Relations Department, who is presently in Geneva on other Bank business, will attend the session. We also received your letter of May 23, 1973 and enclosed draft agenda and background material for the session. We are now arranging to forward your provisional agenda and background material to Mr. Riley in Geneva. We would, however, appreciate it if you could inform him directly by cable at "Residence Amat, Geneva" as to where the session will be held.

Sincerely yours,

GAB

George B. Baldwin
Deputy Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

cc: Mr. Hoffman, Dir., International Relations Dept.
Mr. Riley, International Relations Dept.
Mrs. Domingo, PNP

IHKang/es

CI - UN Fund for Pop. Activities

Dr. Kandiah Kanagaratnam (Director, Population and Nutrition Projects Department) May 16, 1973
Vincent J. Riley (Chief, Technical Assistance Division International Relations Department)

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

As you know, the Governing Council of UNDP, at its meeting in Geneva in June, will have a discussion of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (Item 7 on its Agenda). The documentation for this will apparently be numbered DP/L.273 plus several addenda thereto. Two of these addenda have already been received and they are attached. The rest of the documents will be sent to you as soon as we get them.

I will be leaving for Geneva on June 2, and I would hope to have the benefit of a discussion with you on all of these papers on UNFPA prior to my departure.

Attachments

VJRiley/eb

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: May 11, 1973

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam, Dir., PNPD *Y. Kanagaratnam*

SUBJECT: 'The United Nations and the Population Problem' - Conference Sponsored by the Institute on Man and Science, and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies - May 4-6, 1973

I attended the above-mentioned meeting the purpose of which was to focus on possible issues and strategies relevant to the World Population Year and Conference. It was chaired by Prof. Richard Gardner. Those present included:

Philippe de Seynes	-	United Nations
Antonio Carillo Flores	-	" "
Leon Tabah	-	" "
Rafael Salas	-	UNFPA
Halvor Gille	-	"
Tarzie Vittachi	-	"
Paul Marc Henry	-	OECD
Julia Henderson	-	IPPF
Philander Claxton	-	U.S. State Dept.
John McDonald	-	" " "
R. Ravenholt	-	U.S. AID
Gen. Draper	-	Population Crisis Committee
Father McCormack	-	Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace
U.N. Ambassadors/Minister Counsellors:		India, Japan, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Canada, Rumania and U.S.S.R.

1. The purpose of the Conference was to provide a forum to bring a wide and informed group to interact, for 2-3 days, on matters which might help to focus on issues for World Population Year/World Population Conference. A full conference report will be issued in about six weeks.

2. This note is to summarize some of the main points that appeared to emerge in the discussions.

Objectives - As the objective of the Conference is to "promote human welfare and development," discussion centered on the question of whether it should put the primary emphasis on measures to reduce population growth. There was consensus that such an approach would be politically unwise and would generate opposition. Several speakers referred to the inter-Governmental nature of the Conference - the first in population, unlike the previous ones which were attended by experts in their professional capacities. The consensus was that the Conference should cover other population parameters including migration; internal and international; unemployment; fertility and mortality; urbanization, etc.

3. There was frequent reference to broaden the outlook from "family planning" to the entire spectrum of actions needed to move in population planning for national development objectives. There was consensus that the Conference should take a balanced approach on all aspects of population; it should cover, for instance, the environment and pollution: resources and population, (the Brazilian said 'that is the developed world's problem') population and health (who could disagree on that said Carillo Flores and Gray of UK), and on quality of life.

4. Views were expressed by Rumania and USSR, who did not regard "population growth" itself as a problem, but as a planning parameter. Brazil was opposed to references to "population growth." Many were opposed to the use of the Conference as an occasion to define ideal targets of growth, or of fertility achievements over a fixed time or to propose national pledging of targets for growth of population.

5. If a real dialogue was to take place between developed and developing countries, and accusations of "paternalism" were to be avoided, the political sensitivities must be recognized much more than seems to have been the case so far. From the trend of comments, the danger of polarization of views was very real and Carillo Flores will need to give high priority to resolve this before August 1974.

6. The ACAST World Plan of Action was reviewed, but no general agreement emerged. The Plan was generally regarded as incomplete. The strongest point made was that this should be a technically sound document which the present draft was not and not be one representing a compromise to agency interests and different special interest positions. Moreover, to be a meaningful World Plan of Action it should cover areas of action outside the UN System. There seems to be real difficulty in getting agreement on how this Plan of Action can be finalized for the Population Commission, which must review the document and approve its submission to the Conference. General Draper, during this item, spoke of the need to allocate \$1 per capita for population programs (50% from outside and 50% from countries) but criticism of this was equally strong - that it would distort other Government programs and would be at the expense of other aid. The case was made by several speakers that "money" alone was not the critical problem in population planning and in fact the impression of "too much money for population" is counter-productive to firm constructive action.

7. Declaration of Principles - This was done at Stockholm, but there was much doubt as to whether such a declaration would be of real value and would reflect the "lowest common denominator of agreement."

8. Future U.N. Structure - From observations made by Philippe de Seynes and two U.N. Ambassadors, it would appear that the creation of a new organization for population is not likely; in fact, what de Seynes suggested is

that U.N. would propose a Commissioner for Population in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs responsible to the restructured ECOSOC, and that he would provide policy and conceptual leadership supported by a small professional staff; operational funding would be linked to UNDP/UNFPA.

9. Coordination - No population discussion would be complete without this theme! There was talk of division of labor, of acting in concert, of donors behaving in disarray. (McDonald of U.S. accused Canada and Sweden of acting out of line in biological research by funding WHO directly and there were sharp responses from those countries.) Should not the Bank confine itself to capital assistance and leave the technical assistance field entirely clear (Julia Henderson).

10. Bank Operations - There was much interest in the Bank's role. The Brazil representative wanted to know if the Bank withheld other development assistance because of the absence of a population policy program. Does the Bank force countries to borrow for population control (said the Brazilian "Do you stimulate requests?"). Another speaker felt that advising Governments to give priority for population planning might amount to pressure on the Government impinging on "national sovereignty." Are there enough countries which want to borrow for population when they can get it on a grant basis? (Iran perplexed many of them.) What were the terms of Bank loans? Hard loans? Soft loans? How many loans/credits so far? On balance, the discussion helped to bring into the open for discussion misconceptions or lack of information on Bank operations; there was better awareness of the Bank's three-fold approach (economic review, sectoral analysis, and funding) and reassurance that pressure was not exerted to borrow and that the Bank truly regarded themselves as lenders of last resort. Ravenholt remains unconvinced. In private discussions it became apparent that what seemed to concern agency representatives and even UNFPA most is that the Bank had leverage to influence policy and action in this field - and this influence may cut across the influence other agencies would exert in their special areas of interest. Draper thought some part of Bank projects should be allocated to population funding on grant basis.

11. To conclude, the meeting reached no decisions nor was it expected to. It did bring to focus, particularly to those responsible for World Population Year/Conference, the broad spectrum of views and positions, often in conflict, that exist in this field and gave them an opportunity to steer safely through the minefields on the way to Bucharest (Conference venue) in August 1974.

cc: Mr. Baum, V.P., Proj. Staff
Mr. van der Tak, Projs. Adv. Staff
Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mr. Berg, PNP
Mr. Zaidan, PNP

Mrs. Domingo, PNP

Mr. Hoffman, Intnatl. Rel.
Messrs. Stevenson/Hawkins, Dev. Econ.
Mr. Turnham, Ecos.



Record Removal Notice

File Title United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA] - Liaison File - Volume 02		Barcode No. 30039386		
Document Date 08 May, 1973	Document Type Letter			
Correspondents / Participants From: Paul Micou, UNDP To: D.W. Gray, Accounting Division, IDA				
Subject / Title UNFPA transfer				
Exception(s) Financial Information iv				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Ann May</td><td>Date December 19, 2019</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Ann May	Date December 19, 2019
Withdrawn by Ann May	Date December 19, 2019			

Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, PMPD

May 7, 1973

Huw M. Jones, PMPD

Back-to-Office Report - Eighth Session, Inter-Agency Consultative
Committee of the UNFPA - April 30 - May 1, 1973

1. In accordance with terms of reference dated April 27, 1973, I participated on the Bank's behalf in the eighth session of the Inter Agency Committee of the UNFPA, held in New York from April 30 to May 1, 1973.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

2. In his introductory speech, Mr. Salas (Executive Director) said that, since the UNFPA was now responsible to the UNDP Governing Council and the ECOSOC of the UN, the UNFPA was tightening up on procedures, and from now on would "have to speak the language of management." To be able to increase the Fund's resources, the UNFPA would have to be able to prove to its donors that it was capable of coherent project implementation in the field. Mr. Gille noted that the PPC had been abolished as a result of the Review Committee's (Michanek's) recommendations. The Committee may, however, be reconstituted because several donors regretted that they now had no direct consulting mechanism. Mr. Gille mentioned that at the Secretary General's request, the UNFPA would convene a committee of inter-disciplinary training in the population field. This was an outcome of previous discussions about the proposed World Population Training Institute.

3. The UN representative (Mr. Cabello) called for changes in the headings used to prepare Work Plan estimates, which did not, for example, accurately reflect the considerable training element of various components now listed under broader headings. Mr. Cabello said that the Fund was calling for agency involvement at too late a stage in respect to project implementation. More attention to project preparation was required and this would necessarily include specific project preparation missions. The WHO representative (Dr. Zahra) noted that whilst the Fund had been "promoting", the agencies had been "programming". It would now have to pay more attention to the latter in the present transitional phase of its operations. Both the UNESCO representative (Mr. Graham) and the PAHO representative (Dr. Prindle) referred to difficulties which agencies were having with the role of UNDP Resident Representatives in project development.

UNFPA WORK PLAN 1973-76

4. Dr. Chandraseharan presented the UNFPA Work Plan Estimates (1973 - 1976, Annex A attached) and Mr. Keppel discussed their presentation to the 16th Session of the UNIP Governing Council in June. The Fund would ask the Council to approve a "rolling plan" which would give "approval authority" for the forthcoming fiscal year. For 1973, request was being made for approval authority of US\$ 52 million which would result in an estimated expenditure of US\$ 31 million. This was based on an anticipated 60% expenditure rate, estimated on the basis of current experience. The projected authorities and expenditure levels for 1974, 1975 and 1976 are shown in the diagrams in Annex B. Mr. Salas was optimistic about raising the necessary resources to meet the 1973 commitments. Mr. Keppel said that although projects would be funded on an annual basis, commitments

would be made for 2 and 3 year periods on rare occasions. In other cases, in which projects covered more than one year, a "planning reservation" (apparently not a full commitment) would be made. Mr. Keppel noted that UNFPA was not sure what the Governing Council's reaction would be either to the Work Plan or to the Fund's draft fiscal procedures which were also being submitted for approval. He thought it possible that the Council would impose a ceiling of, say US\$300,000, above which specific project approval would be required.

PROGRAMMING PROCEDURES

5. In discussions on programming procedures for 1974, the main points covered related to regional and inter-regional activities, country programming and country missions. With reference to regional and inter-regional activities, agencies protested that as they had just received approval for 1973 projects, it was difficult to prepare proposals for 1974 for approval. There followed a long discussion on timetables. Of more interest to the Bank was the question of country programming. Everyone appeared to agree that it was valuable but there were doubts as to how best it could be achieved. Dr. Zahra said that WHO had first tried a multi-agency mission approach, then with a restricting, but more realistic, approach involving small missions with the UNFPA and the UN. More recently, UNFPA had given WHO a mandate to proceed on its own in certain cases. Two other points at which an agency could enter the project development process were the Umbrella Agreement, and a complete UNFPA mission. In all these ways, however, Dr. Zahra said that there was a lack of pre-preparation on pre-involvement by the agencies. The UNFPA mission to Egypt, for example, had proceeded to make a plan for the Second Year of the Basic Agreement, without making recommendations, or giving the agencies a chance of involvement and review. In the case of Bangladesh, continued Dr. Zahra, there was more contact at a senior level, but WHO had only been asked to support and not participate. It had not been allowed to make all the information it had available, and there was no formal mission debriefing. In this case, said Dr. Zahra, the cooperation of the center had not been transferred to the periphery. Country reviews of information were urgently needed

6. Dr. Sadik for the UNFPA posed the (surprising) question as to whether governments or agencies should decide country priorities; many countries were not able to decide priorities. She also said that many countries did not want to deal with a multitude of agencies. Mr. Salas said that 11 major countries had been asked to state their priorities in the population field. He suggested a quarterly meeting to exchange information. Mr. Graham thought this an artificial approach, because projects tended to develop suddenly. He gave Bangladesh as an example of this problem. UNESCO had, literally, been given only five minutes to prepare, and this lack of preparation was apparent in the rather inadequate contribution of the UNESCO member because of his inability, in spite of his experience, to prepare himself properly. Meetings,

said Mr. Graham, were not the answer and he wanted to know when the UNFPA had first received the Government's request. Dr. Sadik said that a draft request was received in November 1972. Mr. Graham said that, in this case, UNESCO had been the victim of circumstances, but clearly neither the Government nor the Resident Representative had done their homework properly. In noting that the Bangladesh Government needed assistance to develop its approach before it could present a program and assistance priorities, Dr. Sadik confessed that the UN system couldn't help because it moved in a "discoordinated fashion." Mr. Gille thought that the trouble with the Bangladesh mission arose because it was conceived as a program mission but had to operate first as a policy mission.

7. Several agency representatives, however, pointed to the need for adequate preparation missions. Discussion took place on the need for an information gathering phase and which agency should be responsible. It was agreed that UNFPA should gather information from Resident Representatives, Coordinators, and UNDP country programming background papers, and that one day of each IACC meeting should be devoted to an overall information review. (It should be noted that, despite a plea from the ILO Representative (Mr. Doctor), there was no review of ongoing project possibilities and activities even of the major country programs.) Having decided to exchange information, Mr. Salas then asked how missions could best be mounted "to avoid agency grumbles and talk of lack of cooperation." India was taken as an example of a country which had determined its priorities and for which a UN agencies programming mission was required. In this case, it appeared that the Resident Representative was not indicating, as he apparently should, what were the national needs nor was he acting as the focus through which program requests could be initiated. It was eventually agreed that when agencies had requests for missions from Governments, they should simultaneously inform the appropriate Resident Representative and the UNFPA which would warn all agencies of the situation within six weeks of receipt of the notice. Interested agencies would then meet at the UNFPA to discuss the situation and determine arrangements for the proposed mission.

WORLD POPULATION YEAR

8. Mr. Vittachi presented a report on progress made thus far with preparations for the World Population Year. Considerable progress seems to have been made in what is essentially a promotional public relations exercise. It was agreed that an ad hoc IACC meeting should be convened in the third week of June to allow agency representatives working in the communications field to discuss preparations for the World Population Year.

REPORTING

9. Mr. Keppel said that nothing could be done to alter the format of the quarterly financial reports because their parameters were determined by the UNDP's computer program. The format of semi-annual project progress reports, however, was more flexible and could probably be improved. The UN complained that reports were required for each allocation, and this made it difficult to make judgements when several allocations might constitute one project. It was agreed that several allocations could be joined to produce one report for one project.

FIELD STAFF

10. It was reported that there are now 12 Coordinators in post and that four more will be appointed before the end of 1973. Annex C gives the postings of the Coordinators. Mr. Graham asked whether UNFPA would adopt a procedure similar to that of the UNDP in delegating authority to Resident Representatives to approve projects below a specific cost. Mr. Salas replied that, until the Governing Council had discussed and approved the UNFPA's draft fiscal procedures, it was not possible to answer the question which would, however, be borne in mind.

NEXT IACC MEETING

11. The next meeting of the IACC would be held in Geneva on October 18 and 19.

OTHER MATTERS

12. During the course of the meetings, I discussed with Dr. Zahra, as you requested, Bank-WHO relationships. Dr. Zahra said that neither he nor Dr. Mahler had any specific problems or complaints on the way in which the November 1971 understanding was being carried out. He, in particular, felt that the relationship was effective, but elsewhere in WHO it was considered that the understanding needed strengthening. Dr. Zahra said that WHO was not pushing for a formal agreement. He was unable to give specific examples as to how the understanding could be improved. He thought, however, that WHO wanted to be involved more in the processes by which a project was prepared. Dr. Zahra said that, for example, instead of the Bank asking for a nurse or a doctor, it might discuss the requirements for a mission with WHO before a decision was taken on the type of support WHO could give. Dr. Ranganathan's visit to Geneva had been very helpful, he said, in strengthening the understanding of the Bank's work in Indonesia. Dr. Zahra said that further exchanges, and visits by WHO staff, at the operational level would be very useful.

13. Among other matters discussed were:

- a) I obtained a copy of the El Salvador mission report which has not yet been released.
- b) There is serious dissatisfaction with the draft Bangladesh Report and it will not be issued for some time. I managed to obtain a copy of the text, however.
- c) Mr. Graham of UNESCO was not aware of the insurance problems in connection with Mr. Blake's recruitment for the Bangladesh mission. He was surprised at UNESCO's attitude and said he would investigate the situation on his return. He did not know of any requests made by UNESCO for advance funding of the salary of the consultant for the population education component of the Indonesia project (contrary to the statements made to Dr. Ranganathan during his recent visit to UNESCO).

May 7, 1973

14. I also took the opportunity to visit Mr. Hoogenboom at the Population Council in connection with the Indonesia project. He reported that negotiations on the draft agreement with the GOI had gone well and that Dr. Ranganathan had been very helpful. The Council was still worried that the University of Chicago would send an adviser to assist with research and evaluation, which would duplicate the Council's activities. (We have heard subsequently that the Council will go ahead with its assistance regardless of this possibility.) I have distributed copies of the revised agreement within the Bank for review.

cc: Mr. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff
Mr. M. Hoffman, Director, International Relations
Mr. van der Tak, Office - V.P. Projects Staff
Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mr. Zaidan, PNP
Mr. Kang, PNP
Mrs. Domingo, PNP
Div. Files
Dept. Files
Central Files

HJones/cn

Annex A

UNFPA/IACC/VIII/3
27 April 1973

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
Eighth Session 30 April - 1 May 1973
Draft Agenda Item 4

For discussion relating to
Work Plan Estimates (1973-1976)

A Précis of the UNFPA Work Plan 1973-76

The Work Plan 1973-76, now in preparation for the UNDP Governing Council meeting of June 1973, is an updating of the Work Plan 1972-75, using fresh estimates based on new data. The new estimates are estimated budgets of project activities for ongoing projects as well as for new projects. The new data on which these estimates are based were provided by the Conversion Documents, the records of new approvals, the field inquiry responses recently received from the Resident Representatives of UNDP and from UNFPA Co-ordinators and the reports of forward planning of the executing agencies.

New Sources

Source 1 The Conversion Documents were designed to budget the project costs of those approved projects of 1972 and earlier which would continue to be in operation in 1973 and thereafter. The conversion exercise, in effect, resulted in the distribution of approximately US\$46 million^{1/} over the period 1973-76 for the implementation of ongoing projects. The Agencies' response to the budgeting exercise required by the conversion documents indicated that the Agencies' budgets for project activities of ongoing projects - approved in 1972 and earlier - is US\$24.9 million for 1973, US\$9.2 million for 1974, US\$2.3 million for 1975 and US\$0.5 million for 1976. The approximate balance, US\$9 million, is to be budgeted for the ongoing major country programmes.

The approvals of projects submitted in the last quarter of 1972 - and the future commitments required for their completion - were another source of data for the Work Plan 1973-76. The distribution of these data over the four-year period reveal that newly approved sums for project activities as at March 1973 were US\$15.9 for 1973 and the committed sums - for future years - were US\$6.9 for 1974, US\$1.6 for 1975 and US\$0.9 for 1976.

^{1/} Of the US\$46 million, US\$20 million represents unspent allocations to ongoing projects and US\$26 million represents earmarkings for the continuance of ongoing projects.

The sum of budgets for projects yet to be approved - but well on their way in terms of assessment - is US\$9.4 million for 1973, US\$9.9 million for 1974, US\$3.7 million for 1975 and US\$1.0 million for 1976.

Source 2

The response to field inquiries addressed to Resident Representatives and UNFPA Field Co-ordinators and the study of the forward planning of the executing agencies resulted in another set of data - the budgets of anticipated projects - these make up the balance of the estimated budgets shown in the attached table. It is important to note at this point that the sum of estimated budgets are functionally related to the schedule of resources and expenditures established for 1973-76. The expenditures and the resources for 1973-76 are presumed equal and are estimated to be US\$265.5 million for the four year period. In the planning model for Work Plan 1973-76, anticipated projects were then used to fill the gaps between the two sets of "known" data - (i) the conversion document budgets of ongoing projects, newly approved budgets for project activities and budgets of pending projects and (ii) the estimated budgets required to achieve the basic objectives of UNFPA assistance. In point of fact, the addition of the budgets of anticipated projects in 1973 and 1974 to the "known" budgets of those years resulted in an overflow of budget demands in excess of the resource schedule. The overflow of 1973-74 was then put forward to 1975 and 1976.^{1/}The planning model was then made complete - and thereby reconciled with the ceilings established by the estimates of resources - by the addition of "estimates-to-trend" to the sectoral subtotals for 1975 and 1976.

Trends in Work Plan Sectors

The most conspicuous difference between the Work Plan 1972-75 and the Work Plan 1973-76 is the change in emphasis on allocations to family planning. The newer plan reduces the shares to the family planning sector to 30.0 per cent of the four year total, while increasing the shares to almost all other sectors. It is important to note, however, that the programme support offered under the heading of multisector activities is mainly for general support to family planning programmes. Thus a more pragmatic definition of shares for the family planning sector - which would include not only family planning programmes but programme support and communication and education programmes - would then bring the total share to 51.0 per cent (this compares with 58 per cent in the earlier Plan).

^{1/} This process involved judgements of priorities for 1973 and 1974.

It is also important to note at the outset that the budget estimates for 1973 are often heavily weighted with past programming and thus can be construed as a departure from trend. However, in the light of recent research, it would appear that expenditure in 1973 will be, on average, 60 per cent of budgets; hence the "peaking" in 1973 will be smoothed by the balances carried forward to 1974. The balances to be carried forward and the sources of these estimates will be set out in a separate section.

Basic Population Data

The major effort in the collection of basic population data in 1973 is centered on population censuses - principally those of Sub-Saharan Africa. These inter-decade censuses will presumably be concluded towards 1975. In 1976, a new spurt of effort is expected from Latin American preparations for the census programmes in subsequent years. We also note an interest on the part of some African countries in the establishment of vital registration services. It is anticipated that the demonstration effects of the World Population Year will stimulate similar interest in registration systems in the Latin American and Asian countries as well.

The World Fertility Survey, the implementation phase of which is scheduled to begin in 1974, is expected to engage the active participation of 50 developing countries. UNFPA support to their participation in the Survey is estimated at approximately US\$1.5 million in 1974, US\$3.0 million in 1975 and US\$3.0 million in 1976. With the inclusion of small percentages for economic and social statistics and supporting activities, shares for the collection of basic population data are on average about one-fifth of total resources.

Population Dynamics

Funds for project activities on population dynamics are 13.5 per cent of the total of budget estimates. However, the funds to be allocated to research projects and those to be allocated for training and research facilities reflect a trend to increasing shares of the total of budget estimates.

Population Policy

The funds in support of policy formulation assist population conferences - a relatively small share of the total - and the study of law and population - the major share of the total. The budgets for implementation of

policies include sums for the development of activities relating to population factors other than fertility reduction. A marked increase in these activities is anticipated following the World Population Conference and the World Population Year.

Family Planning

Delivery systems continue to be the major project activity of the family planning sector. And funds to be committed to this service alone are estimated to grow from 26.5 per cent of total budgets in 1973 to over 33 per cent of total budget in 1976. It is necessary to note that support to delivery systems also includes some portion of communication activities, where these are minor portions of multisector programmes whose main objectives are delivery systems. Additionally, it includes the training of personnel who will participate in the actual delivery of family planning programmes.

Communication and Education

A dramatic increase in support to the communication and education sector during 1972 provided the impetus for the subsequent growth recorded for these project activities from 1973 to 1976. The largest increases are expected in the out-of-school programmes, for example, the communications programmes directed at employee-management groups in developing countries. The total allocations for communication and education for the four year period is then 14 per cent of total budgets.

Multisector Activities

Perhaps the greatest catalyst for population project activities will be the World Population Year, 1974. The sums shown are budgets for both the Year and the World Population Conference, US\$3.5 million, in all.

Sums to be allocated in support of interdisciplinary training now provide funding mainly for the UNFPA fellowships programme. It is worth noting that the acceptance experienced by the fellowship programme has created a world-wide demand for this assistance

As we mentioned earlier, the programme support listed under multisector activities is largely for general programme support to family planning programmes.

Programme Development

The recruitment of additional field staff to approximately 30 in 1976 brings the four year total for UNFPA field support to US\$3 million. Moreover, four year totals for infrastructure support at agency headquarters and regional offices will come to US\$11.3 million and overhead charges on field activities of UNOTC and FAO are estimated at US\$7.8 million. On the average, all programme development activities will be approximately 9 per cent of total resources.

Notes on the Planning Model

The four year sum of the bottom line of the Table of budget estimates equals the sum of total expenditures. However, because of differential rates of implementation - and consequently differential rates of expenditure - among population projects and also because of the requirement to estimate annual budgets rather than total budget costs, in anticipation of the change from full funding to annualized funding, the annual estimates of expenditure are not identical with the annual estimates of allocations. The differential rates of expenditure in earlier years have left us with an inheritance of projects with improving rates of implementation and a less than perfect knowledge of estimating expenditure.

Our research reveals that we may confidently expect expenditure rates on project budgets to be 60 per cent of allocations in 1973 and from 66 to 70 per cent of allocations in 1974. We expect a great improvement in 1975, principally because of increasing efficiency of operations and the authority to commit amounts six months in advance of the year of implementation. We then predict expenditure rates on project budgets to be almost 80 per cent of allocations in 1975 and - with subsequent improvement - 90 per cent of allocations in 1976. The planning model then gives rise to another set of estimates - shown in footnote g/ - to wit, the annual planning ceiling which may be defined as the estimated budgets of any year plus the unexpended balance of the previous year.

The annual planning ceiling is then the total disburseable amount per annum. In 1973 this amount is US\$52.2; in 1974, US\$72.0; in 1975, US\$92.0; and in 1976, US\$103.6. The improvement in budgeting skills will raise the ratios of expenditure to total disburseable amounts per annum, and necessarily reduce the unexpended balances. Over time the annual planning ceiling will approach the estimated annual budgets (and annual expenditures) as an arithmetic limit.

Summary

The draft estimates of the Work Plan 1973-76 call for a total of US\$255.5 in expenditure for project activities in population programmes. Half the amount will assist family planning, principally, through family planning programmes, communication and education in support of family planning programmes and through general programme support, while assistance to demographic project activities will amount to a little more than one third of the total expenditures. Less than one-tenth will be required for programme development and the remaining 4 per cent will support multisector activities, - other than general programme support - including the project activities associated with the World Population Year 1974.

It is anticipated that unexpended balances will have a diminishing effect on annual estimates in consequence of the successful conclusion of the conversion exercise and the requirement to estimate annual expenditure rather than project cost.

Budget Estimates of the UNFPA Work Plan 1973-76
Overall Totals, by Sectors and Year
(in thousand US\$)

Work Plan Category	1973	1974	1975	1976	Four-year Totals	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
1. BASIC POPULATION DATA						
a. Population Censuses	10012.8	6927.1	6440.8	7200.9	30581.6	
b. Vital Statistics	831.8	875.8	934.2	1448.8	4090.6	
c. Sample Surveys	1196.8	2869.0	4503.1	5040.8	13609.7	
d. Economic and Social Statistics	762.7	534.8	550.9	596.9	2445.3	
e. Supporting Activities ^{a/}	<u>531.7</u>	<u>310.1</u>	<u>407.5</u>	<u>645.0</u>	<u>1894.3</u>	
Subtotal	13335.8	11516.8	12836.5	14932.4	52621.5	20.6
2. POPULATION DYNAMICS						
a. Research Projects	2716.3	2082.7	3254.1	5365.2	13418.3	
b. Training and Research Facilities	2352.2	3001.8	4033.5	4531.8	13919.3	
c. Population Aspects of Planning	<u>1670.4</u>	<u>1486.4</u>	<u>1565.5</u>	<u>2401.7</u>	<u>7124.0</u>	
Subtotal	6738.9	6570.9	8853.1	12298.7	34461.6	13.5
3. POPULATION POLICY						
a. Policy Formulation ^{b/}	524.7	551.1	607.0	839.7	2522.5	
b. Implementation of Policies ^{c/}	<u>224.7</u>	<u>320.7</u>	<u>446.0</u>	<u>673.4</u>	<u>1664.8</u>	
Subtotal	749.4	871.8	1053.0	1513.1	4187.3	1.6
4. FAMILY PLANNING						
a. Delivery Systems ^{d/}	9674.8	10522.8	17100.2	26533.7	63831.5	
b. Programme Management	2266.5	1811.6	1989.6	2532.4	8600.1	
c. Fertility Regulation Techniques	<u>1293.6</u>	<u>1621.9</u>	<u>934.4</u>	<u>815.0</u>	<u>4664.9</u>	
Subtotal	13234.9	13956.3	20024.2	29881.1	77096.5	30.2

(Continued)

Overall Totals, by Sectors and Year
(in thousand US\$)

<u>Work Plan Category</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	b Four-year <u>Totals</u>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
5. COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION						
a. Communication for Motivation in Family Planning	3312.8	3370.1	4443.0	6062.9	17188.8	
b. Population Education in Schools	1458.3	1617.7	2217.2	2937.0	8230.2	
c. Out of School Programmes	<u>2177.1</u>	<u>2400.2</u>	<u>3084.9</u>	<u>4497.8</u>	<u>12160.0</u>	
Subtotal	6948.2	7388.0	9745.1	13497.7	37579.0	14.7
6. MULTISECTOR ACTIVITIES						
a. World Population Year	1312.6	1534.1	609.1	...	3455.8	
b. Documentation Centres and Clearing Houses	250.9	233.5	350.2	608.1	1442.7	
c. Interdisciplinary Training	1019.8	1156.0	1256.0	1902.4	5334.2	
d. General Programme Support	<u>2135.9</u>	<u>2276.4</u>	<u>4530.9</u>	<u>6989.5</u>	<u>15932.7</u>	
Subtotal	4719.2	5200.0	6746.2	9500.0	26165.4	10.2
7. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT						
a. Field Staff	565.7	731.5	877.4	937.0	3111.6	
b. Infrastructure ^{e/}	2507.7	2587.9	2714.3	3488.6	11298.5	
c. Overhead Charges ^{f/}	960.5	1536.4	2233.4	3030.0	7760.3	
d. Other	<u>138.0</u>	<u>206.5</u>	<u>374.6</u>	<u>500.0</u>	<u>1219.1</u>	
Subtotal	4171.9	5062.3	6199.7	7955.6	23389.5	9.2
Programme Budgets	49898.3	50566.1	65457.8	89578.6	255500.8	100.0
Preliminary Estimates of Administrative Budgets	2300.0	2500.0	2600.0	2600.0	10000.0	
Programme and Administrative ^{g/} Budget Totals	52198.3	53066.1	68057.8	92178.6	265500.8	

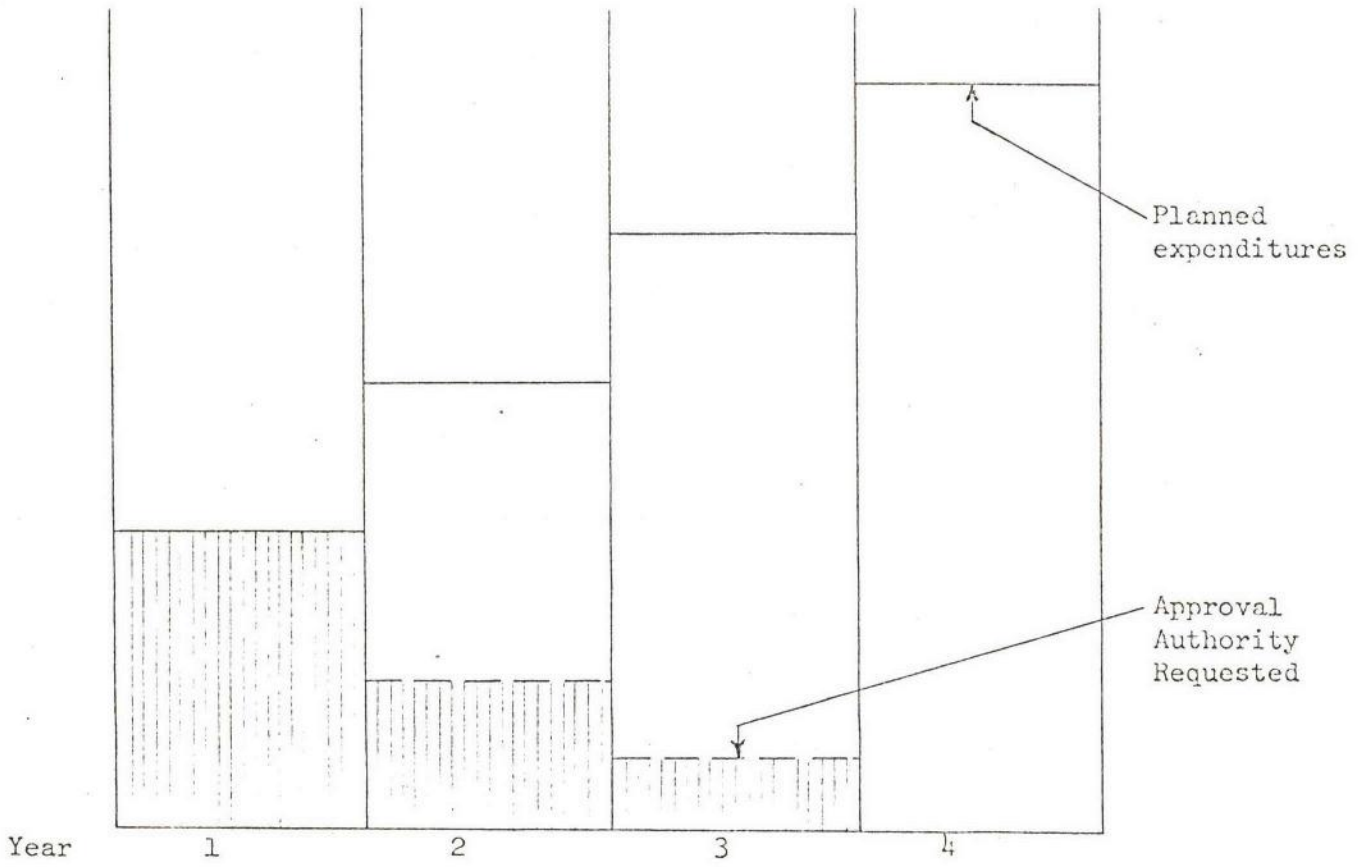
Notes to the Table

- a/ These include the training, advisory and resource facilities in support of the collection of basic population data.
- b/ Includes population conferences at national, regional and global levels.
- c/ Excludes family planning programmes, covered separately as Sector 4 and communication and education in support of family planning programmes, covered separately as Sector 5.
- d/ Where major family planning delivery systems include small portions of multisector activities - as in the case of some comprehensive country projects - budgets for these activities are included with delivery systems.
- e/ Includes support to population units at agency headquarters and regional offices.
- f/ Overhead charges on implemented projects paid to the United Nations (OTC) and FAO at a stipulated percentage.
- g/ The principal elements of the planning model are related as follows (in US\$ million)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
Estimated Budgets	52.2	53.1	68.0	92.2	265.5
Estimated Planning Ceiling (Preliminary)	52.2	76.5	93.0	113.5	
Estimated Expenditures	33.3	52.5	76.6	103.1	265.5
Project Expenditures	31.0	50.0	74.0	100.5	255.5
Administrative Budget Expenditures	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	10.0
Unexpended Balance (Estimated Planning Ceiling less Expenditures)	18.9	24.0	16.4	10.4	
Balance carried forward		18.9	24.0	16.4	
Planning Ceiling (estimated budgets and balance carried forward)	52.2	72.0	92.0	108.6	

A. To be presented to the Council
in June of Year 0

Figure 1



B. To be presented to the Council
in June of Year 1

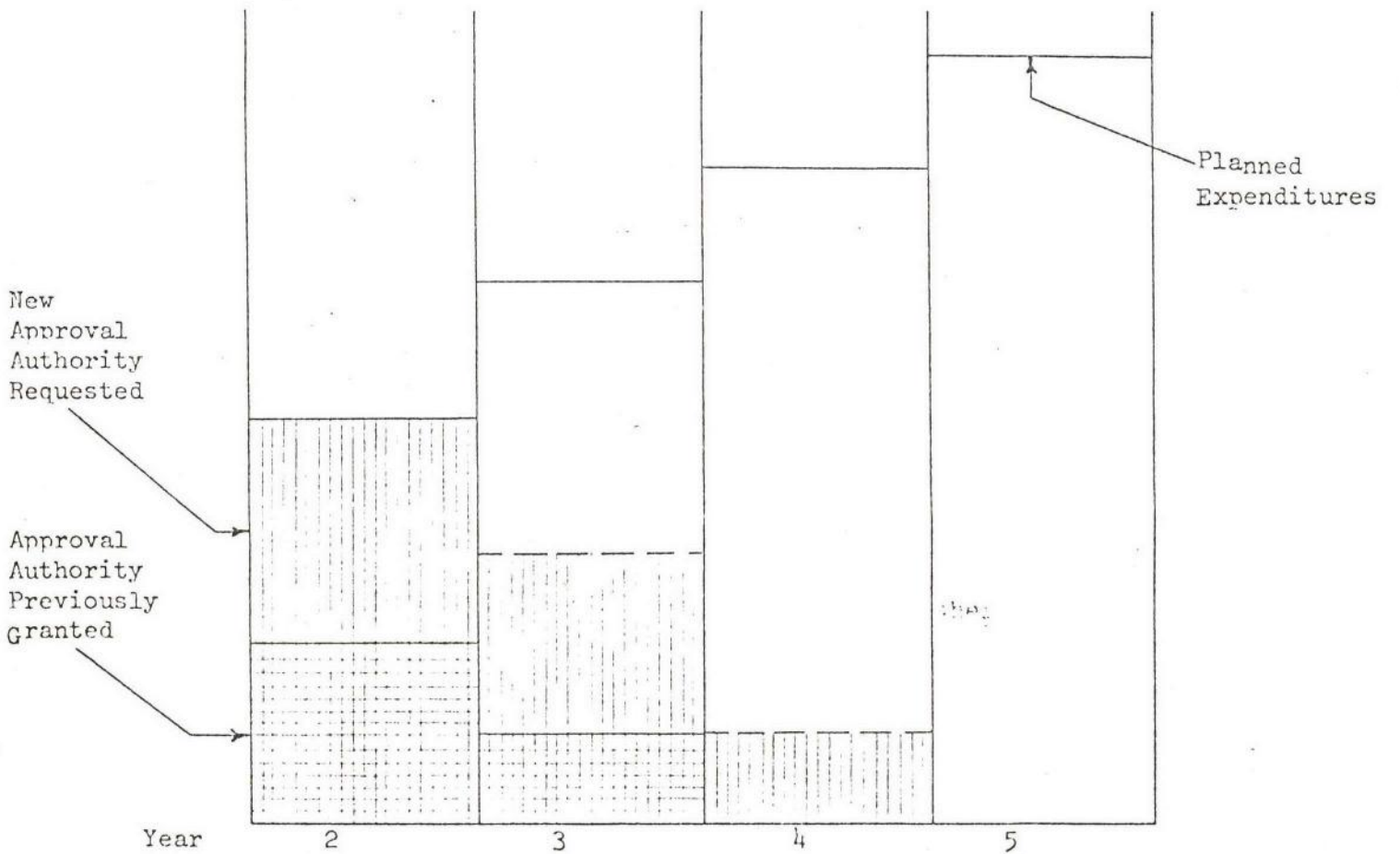


Figure 2

Planning and Approval
Authority Requested of 16th Session
of the Governing Council

(In Million of Dollars)

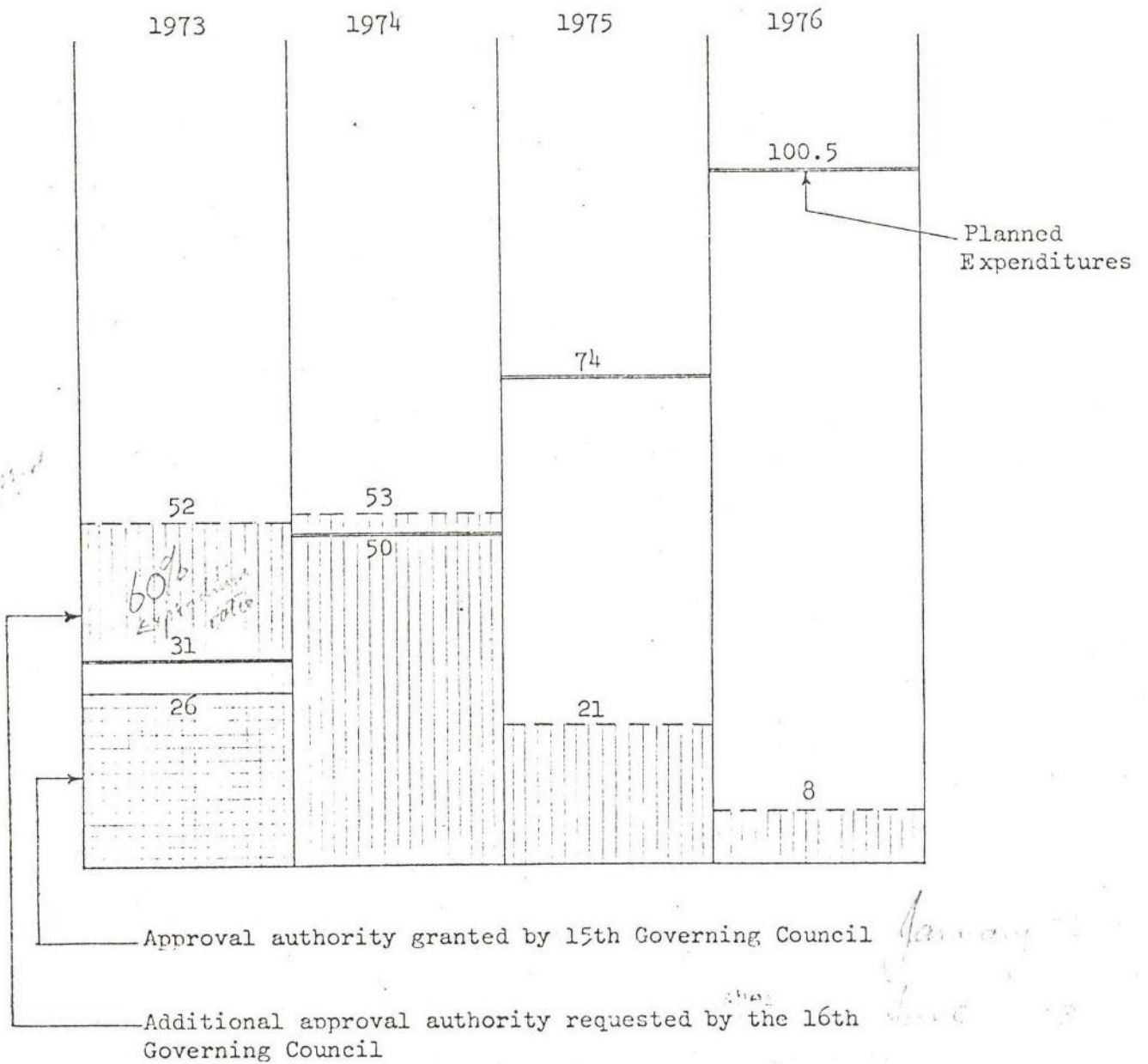


TABLE I

Planned Resources and Expenditures and Approval Authority

(in millions of dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
<u>Part A: Resources and Expenditures</u>					
Resources					
Released resources	26.1				26.1
New resources	42.0	54.0	64.0	74.0	234.0
Other income	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	5.4
Total resources	69.1	55.0	65.6	75.8	265.5
Expenditures					
Planned programme expenditures	31.0	50.0	74.0	100.5	255.5
Administrative budgets	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	10.0
Total expenditures	33.3	52.5	76.6	103.1	265.5
<u>Part B: Resource Balances</u>					
Annual resources less total annual expenditures	35.8	2.5	-11.0	-27.3	0.0
Resource balance carried forward		38.3	27.3	0.0	0.0
<u>Part C: Approval Authority</u>					
Approval authority granted by Council in January 1972	26.0				26.0
Additional Approval Authority requested of 16th session	26.0	53.0	21.0	8.0	<u>108.0</u>
Total					134.0

Note

- (1) The data shown above will result in implementation ratios of 60% for 1973 and 66% for 1974, the latter figure being based on the assumption that most of the \$21 million programmed but not spent in 1973 will result in expenditures in 1974.
- (2) The proportion of second and third year approval authority provided for above is drawn from UNFPA's current experience.

For IACC Meeting
30 April - 1 May 1973
New York
Draft Agenda Item 9

UNFPA/IACC/VIII/5

UNFPA FIELD STAFF

When the IACC met last October there were only three UNFPA Coordinators on duty. Now twelve Coordinators have been posted and we expect that at least four more will be appointed before the end of 1973. Names and addresses of the twelve Coordinators are shown on the attached list.

With the strengthening of our Field Staff we expect to be able to give better service to the Agencies in programming new projects and implementing current ones. We wish to have our Coordinators' assessment of every country project before its approval, and since country projects must be submitted to UNFPA through the Resident Representative our Coordinators will have an opportunity for project appraisal in the field.

One element of coordination that needs more thought is the approval process for regional and global projects. Some of our Coordinators have complained that they hear of a global project only after its approval for funding by UNFPA. This communication is partly the responsibility of UNFPA, but the assistance of Agency Headquarters in informing Resident Representatives, and thus UNFPA Coordinators, of projects that will affect their country programmes will be welcome.

30 April 1973
UNFPA:PM

LIST OF COORDINATORS

Mrs. Suzanne Aurelius
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
Casilla 197-D
Santiago, Chile

Mr. B. G. Bantegui
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 30218
Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Dipak Bhatia
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 982
Cairo, Egypt

Mr. Tristram Eastwood
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 1864
Manila, Philippines

Mr. Harry F. Hemmerich
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 280
Kingston, Jamaica

Mr. Majeed Khan
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 1505
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Mr. K. J. Winton Lae
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 618
Bangkok, Thailand

Mr. Theodore C. Nelson
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 1555
Thhran, Iran

Mr. Luis Olivos
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
Apartado Postal 6719
Mexico D.F., Mexico

Dr. S. V. Raja Rao
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 295
Apia, Western Samoa

Mr. Hans C. J. Wagener
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
P. O. Box 2338
Djakarta, Indonesia

Mr. George Worth
UNFPA Coordinator
c/o Resident Representative
of the UNDP
CPO Box 143
Seoul, Korea

LI - Fund for Population
Activities Cont Files

Mr. Huw Jones, PNP

April 27, 1973

K. Kanagaratnam, PNP



Eighth Session, Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA
Terms of Reference

1. You will proceed to New York to participate on the Bank's behalf in the eighth session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the UNFPA to be held on April 30 - May 1, 1973, at UNFPA headquarters.

2. On your return, you will prepare a brief back-to-office report.

- cc: Mr. Baum, Vice President, Projects Staff
Mr. M. Hoffman, Development Services
Mr. van der Tak, Office - V.P. Projects Staff
Mr. Baldwin, PNP
Mr. Zaidan, PNP
Mr. Kang, PNP
Div. Files
Dept. Files
Central Files

HJones/cn

OP-LI - UN Fund for Pop-Activities

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/212/45
FPA/551/IBRD/GEN

26 April 1973

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

Subject: Year-End Project Delivery Report - 1972

With reference to my letter dated 19 April 1973 on the subject, the following cable has been despatched to the executing agencies:

"IN CLARIFICATION OF PROJECT DELIVERY REPORTING REFERENCE CIRCULAR MEMO UNFPA 22. 1972 YEAR-END REPORTING IS TO BE MADE NOW AT THE COMPONENT LEVEL. AS SOON AS THE COMPUTER PRODUCED PROJECT BUDGETS ARE AVAILABLE, 1972 ACTUAL COSTS FOR EACH BUDGET LINE SHOULD REPLACE 1972 ESTIMATED COST WHERE ANY CHANGE HAS OCCURRED. THESE CHANGES WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF PROJECT BUDGET REVISIONS. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINTED BUDGETS. 1973 YEAR-END DELIVERY REPORTING HOWEVER WILL BE MADE AT THE BUDGET LINE LEVEL WITH SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN NOVEMBER"

Please note that this letter supersedes our letter dated 23 April 1973.

Yours sincerely,

Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Director
Department of International Relations
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc: Mr. Duarte
IRD

MAY 4 1973



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CI - UN Fund for
Population Activities

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

DP/212/45
REFERENCE: FPA/551/UNICEF/GEN

24 April 1973

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

Subject: Year-end Project Delivery Report - 1972

With reference to my letter dated 19 April 1973 on the subject, the following cable has been despatched to the executing agencies:

"IN CLARIFICATION OF PROJECT DELIVERY REPORTING REFERENCE CIRCULAR MEMO UNFPA 22. 1973 YEAR-END REPORTING IS TO BE MADE NOW AT THE COMPONENT LEVEL. AS SOON AS THE COMPUTER PRODUCED PROJECT BUDGETS ARE AVAILABLE, 1972 ACTUAL COSTS FOR EACH BUDGET LINE SHOULD REPLACE 1972 ESTIMATED COST WHERE ANY CHANGE HAS OCCURRED. THESE CHANGES WILL BE SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF PROJECT BUDGET REVISIONS. DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE INCLUDED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINTED BUDGETS. 1973 YEAR-END DELIVERY REPORTING HOWEVER WILL BE MADE AT THE BUDGET LINE LEVEL WITH SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN NOVEMBER."

Yours truly,

Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. Micheal L. Hoffman
Director, Department of
International Relations
IBRD
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc: Messrs. Duarte - to handle
Baldwin
IRD

APR 27 1973

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Michael L. Hoffman

DATE: April 24, 1973

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam
K. KanagaratnamSUBJECT: Bank/UNFPA Relations

1. This is to confirm the substance of our conversations on the manner in which Bank/UNFPA activities may be coordinated.
2. I attach for your information a note of a meeting which was held here two weeks ago with UNFPA representatives, when specific cases of Bank/UNFPA collaboration were discussed. These included Kenya, Bangladesh and Philippines.
3. In the case of the Philippines, the UNFPA already has an existing agreement and most of our proposed financing is not likely to cause any problem. There is one area of financing we need to discuss more fully when our appraisal mission's findings are more firm, before the Bank takes a decision.
4. In the case of Kenya, we have made the "white cover report" available and our position on financing it is fairly flexible at this stage. UNFPA has agreed with a joint coordination effort by both agencies in a multi-donor effort. The Regional staff had identified the possible manner in which this could be done.
5. In the case of Bangladesh the collaboration goes further, and the UNFPA is assigning a staff member full-time to the Bank's Sector mission next month. We have agreed to use the "Kenya model" for follow through if our subsequent experience on this model moves smoothly.
6. The last two countries (Kenya/Bangladesh) will provide a modus of operating cross-sectoral projects in what is technically sound and hopefully minimizing possible difficulties. As in these things, it involves some careful footwork all the time. In the light of these developments, we agreed that we should proceed working on these lines, using the principles set out in the document entitled "Coordination of Bank/UNFPA Activities" which Mr. McNamara has approved as our guidelines for possible division of labor. In these circumstances, at this stage we agreed that no formal exchange of papers seems necessary.

Attachment

KK:bl1

cc: Mr Baum

Department Files
Lina V. Domingo
Lina V. Domingo

April 6, 1973

Meeting between the IBRD and the UNFPA on April 3, 1973

1. At a meeting in Washington on April 3, 1973, discussions were held between the IBRD and the UNFPA on the population projects in Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Bangladesh and the Philippines. The UNFPA was represented by Mr. Halvor Bille and Dr. Nafis Sadik. The Bank was represented by Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Mr. G. Baldwin, Mr. G. Zaidan and Mr. H. Jones.
2. The following points of understanding were reached:
 - A. Indonesia
 - i. The Bank would inform the UNFPA in writing that pre-project financing of \$400,000 for the three central advisers was no longer required;
 - ii. Representatives of the Controller's Departments of the UNDP, the Bank and of the Implementation and Evaluation Division of the UNFPA would meet to discuss financial procedures relating to the joint project;
 - iii. The UNFPA would officially inform WHD that, contrary to some reports received, WHD is in fact actively involved in the project and that SEARO has received and accepted a formal Government invitation to assist in the implementation of the hospital post-partum component. The UNFPA would furnish the Bank with a copy of its letter;
 - iv. The Executive Director of the UNFPA would confirm to the Bank, in writing, his agreement to the proposed change in the period of the first year in which the formula applicable to disbursement of operational cost would apply, and to the exception for the hospital post-partum program;
 - v. The Bank and the UNFPA would explore further how the Bank would report to the UNFPA as executing agency for the Indonesia project. The UNFPA Population Coordinator in Djakarta would consult frequently with the Bank's population specialist there (Dr. Ranganathan) on the progress of the project;
 - vi. In accordance with the Joint Financing Agreement, the Bank would invite the UNFPA to participate in its first supervision mission to Indonesia (tentatively scheduled for June 1973);
 - B. Iran
 - i. To simplify and speed up arrangements the UNFPA agreed to withdraw its pledge to finance the management study and the Bank would finance it instead. The Government would be informed accordingly by both the Bank and the UNFPA.
 - ii. The UNFPA would discuss with the Government whether it still needed a management adviser as previously requested. Both the UNFPA and the Bank felt that, under the circumstances, the appointment of a management adviser for a one-year term would be unjustified and ineffective;
 - iii. At the Fund's suggestion, the Bank would be glad to discuss the management study with the Public Administration Division of the United Nations;
 - C. Kenya
 - i. The Bank would send the UNFPA, for comments, a copy of its sector report which was expected to be finished sometime this week. The report would also be sent to the Government and other donors;
 - ii. After eliciting informal responses from interested donors, a meeting

would be called to clear any areas of overlapping interest. The Fund proposed that this be done by the Government instead of by the Bank and/or the Fund.

D. Bangladesh

i. The UNFPA accepted the Bank's proposal to have a full-time member on the Bank sector mission scheduled in May. The UNFPA was considering the nomination of Dr. Raja Rao. The Bank would meet his travelling and subsistence expenses. The UNFPA was aware of the period of time Dr. Rao would be expected to spend with the mission (i.e. approximately one month in the field and about two weeks in Washington).

ii. The UNFPA would keep the Bank informed on what steps the UNFPA plans to take on its mission's report. If sent to the Government before departure of the Bank mission, a copy would be given the Bank as background.

iii. To avoid giving conflicting recommendations to the Government, the Bank and the UNFPA would consult and meet, if necessary, to discuss both the findings of the Bank and the UNFPA respective missions.

E. The Philippines

i. There was a preliminary discussion on ^{how} financing arrangements for expenses at the Population Commission would be allocated. The UNFPA made available the Government's letter to them on this subject. It was agreed that the Bank would review their proposals in the context of the UNFPA letter and consult with them before taking action. One possibility mentioned was that the Fund would continue to strengthen the support of the Population Commission on the headquarters level and that the Bank would concentrate its support on the field level.

cleared w/ & cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Baldwin
Mr. Zaidan
Mr. Jones

cc: Dept. Files
Div. Files

Mr. Gille (Apr. 9)

3/31

b & d taken together appear to me to mean the
Bk's project will be a hardware project whereas
the important elements of a country's population
program on which the Bank would want assurance
in connection with its loan are likely to be
"soft-ware" RMcN

more notes

COORDINATION OF BANK AND UNFPA ACTIVITIES

1. There has recently been increasing evidence of serious interest at senior levels in both the Bank's PNP Department and the UNFPA in clarifying the criteria for operational collaboration. This impression was confirmed in a private luncheon between Dr. Kanagaratnam and Mr. Salas, the Executive Director of the UNFPA, in New York on March 12. A similar approach was made by the Fund's Deputy Director, Mr. Gille, at the Review Meeting. In the cases of Bangladesh and Kenya Mr. Salas specifically proposed closer collaboration than the "Malaysian" model. It now remains to translate the firm intentions expressed in that and other recent meetings into specific operational coordination.

2. We believe the following broad division of responsibilities provides the minimum basis in which Bank operations will not be compromised and could be an acceptable basis for discussion with the UNFPA leading towards a more satisfactory division of responsibilities:

- (a) Basic sector reviews should be a responsibility of the Bank in all countries where the Bank has under consideration a future population project. The UNFPA would be invited to propose member(s) on such missions, although they would not in any sense be run as joint missions. The Bank would retain complete responsibility for the final report although it would of course invite comments from the UNFPA in addition to the personal comments made by the UNFPA staff member who had served on the mission;
- (b) In financing projects with UNFPA, the Bank would be prepared to limit most of its project "financing" to conventional items. "Software" items like operating costs, commodities, local expenditures, fellowships, could normally be financed by UNFPA. Technical assistance in the form of advisors would have to be structured on a case-by-case basis to ensure Bank influence on projects. Projects assistance could also be broken down by functional categories with each party financing specific functional elements. Since borrowers are more likely to be influenced by actual sources of funding than by the legal definitions of projects, it should be clearly understood with UNFPA that exceptions to the normal "hardware-Bank/software-Fund" arrangements would be needed where the Bank felt this necessary to achieve major institution-building objectives, especially in the program management and evaluation field and in providing key policy-making advisors. Also, any division of financial roles would not govern the definition or boundaries of Bank projects. These would be defined by considerations other than the source of funding of facilities and activities defined as part of the project.

(c) In some cases Bank-assisted projects would be sufficiently broad so that other external donors, in addition to the Bank and UNFPA, might also be involved. In such cases, the Bank would, wherever feasible,

Handwritten notes:
9/27
b + d
taken together
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project
will be
hardware
project
important
elements of a
country's population
program in which the Bank
with other donors are likely to be "software" items

in consultation with UNFPA and based on sectoral analysis, develop with other interested donors an overall financing plan which would be subject to review and agreement among all concerned donors; in such situations the Bank should play a role similar to its role in aid-coordination but recognize the role of UNFPA by involving it in the preliminary preparatory work.

- (d) In order to give more recognition to each cooperating institution it seems best to have the Bank and the Fund sign separate agreements with the Government and to tie these together via a third tripartite agreement to which the two external donors and the government would be signatories. While such an arrangement would imply a common project definition, the particular form of financial cooperation (e.g. joint or parallel funding) could vary from case to case. So, too, might the arrangements for project supervision, project reporting, exchange of information, consultations on key project components and additional financing. This will also mean working "in tandem" and according to a common time-table for negotiations and loan signing.

LI - Fund for Population Activities

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT**

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/212/45
FPA/551/IBRD/GEN

19 April 1973

Dear Mr. Hoffman,

I refer to circular memorandum UNFPA/22 dated 28 February 1973 containing instructions and illustrations of the agency project delivery reports. Under the new system, as indicated on page 2, paragraph 3 of UNFPA/22, the first PDR submission will be for the 1972 final year-end reflecting actual delivery at actual cost at the component level.

In order to enter the financial data into the computer system it is necessary to have the data in this new form. We, therefore, request your assistance in providing us with these data in the prescribed reporting forms in UNFPA/22 as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. Micheal L. Hoffman
Director
Department of International Relations
IBRD
1818 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

*cc: Duarte (to handle)
(He has copy of UNFPA/22)*

*G. Baldwin
IRD files*

APR 23 1973

Faint header text at the top left of the page.



1977
9/17/77

Page 1 of 1

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you regarding the...
The information provided...
on the...
will be...
of... the...

The...
is...
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...
...

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

cc: [Name]
[Name]
[Name]
[Name]

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1977

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POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
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POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

FPA 521/1

18 April 1973

Dear Mr. Zaidan,

I wish to confirm that the eighth session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee will be held as scheduled on 30 April - 1 May 1973 at UNFPA Headquarters in New York. The meeting will be held at 10:30 a.m. in the conference room of UNFPA at 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.

..... I enclose the documentation in regard to agenda items 4 and 7, (Work Plan Estimates (1973-1976) and Preparations for World Population Year), and my statement to the Population Commission on this item.

The other items on the draft agenda, which was circulated to you earlier, will be presented orally at the meeting, and no papers will be circulated in advance.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. George Zaidan
Division Chief (Population)
Population and Nutrition Projects
Division
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Original to: *Population Proj*
Date: _____
Communications
Section
APR 23 1973

LI - UN gen
✓ LI U.N. *Final for Population Activities*

Mr. R. Gulhati - DED

April 17, 1973

K.C. Zachariah *[Signature]*

Back-to-Office Report: Second Special Session of the UN Population Commission - New York 19-30 March, 1973

This special session of the Commission was held to review the arrangements for the World Population Conference and World Population Year. The sessions were attended by representatives of 25 member countries, observers from 6 other countries, representatives of UN Secretariat, UN Agencies, other inter-governmental and non-government organizations. The Commission elected Mrs. U. Russ (Romania) as its new chairman.

Preparation for the World Population Conference

Site of the Conference: In his opening statement Mr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, Secretary-General of the Conference, mentioned that Cyprus had withdrawn its invitation to hold the Conference in that country because of the very large number of persons expected to attend, that he had received an invitation from Costa Rica to hold the conference in its capital city - San Jose. During the sessions a draft resolution was approved which recommends that: (1) as far as possible the conference be held in a developing country; (2) if the alternatives were to be only New York and Geneva, the Commission preferred the conference to meet in Geneva. Towards the end of the sessions, the Commission was informed that Costa Rica had also withdrawn its invitation for the same reason as Cyprus did, and that a formal invitation from the Government of Romania had been received to hold the Conference in Bucharest. Thus, if ECOSOC accepts the Commission's recommendation, the Conference will be held in Bucharest - for two weeks in August 1974.

Cost of the Conference: Cost estimates prepared on the assumption that the Conference will be held in New York are about \$3.0 million, of which about \$1.0 million is expected to be contributed by the UNEPA. If the Conference were to be held in Geneva, the additional expenditure would be about \$20,000. The cost of holding the Conference in Bucharest has not been worked out.

The Secretary-General mentioned that he has received an anonymous donation of \$20,000 from a Mexican Foundation which he proposes to use for developing contacts with information media, for additional travel and representation. A UN special trust fund has been created to receive this donation.

Documentation for the Conference: A working group was set up by the Commission to review the documentation for the Conference. The official Conference documents would be limited to four papers (totaling about 500 pages) and a draft World Population Plan of Action (WPPA). Other documents would consist of background papers and symposia papers. The Commission accepted the ACC Sub-Committee recommendation that a concise up-to-date paper on the activities of the UN system on population be prepared by the UN Secretariat. It was also recommended that a paper on the political position of governments be prepared as an additional background paper. In another recommendation, the Population Division was requested to appoint a Screening Committee to select from the background and symposia papers those which seemed most likely to be useful to governments in the pre-Conference period and to select documents for more formal publication. A list of background and symposia papers with their title, use in the Conference, and brief outline of their contents was distributed (copy available in room 3504).

Symposia: The Commission was informed of the steps that the Secretary-General of the Conference has taken to organize the four symposia. The following gives the title, tentative date and proposed site for each of the four meetings.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Tentative Date</u>	<u>Site</u>
1. Population and Development	June 4-14, 1973	Cairo
2. Population and Family	August 1973	Under negotiation
3. Population, Resources and Environment	September 24 - October 5, 1973	Stockholm
4. Population and Human Rights	January 1974	The Hague

Between 20 and 25 participants would be invited for each symposia, each one in his personal capacity as a specialist. Regarding the symposium on Population and Development, the Secretary-General reported that the list of participants for the symposium was nearly complete (copy attached) and that other preparations were at an advanced stage.

World Population Plan of Action: The World Population Plan of Action is intended to help countries integrate the population factor in their development plans and programs. A draft is being drawn up by an Advisory Committee of Experts, headed by the former director of the Population Division, Mr. H. Jacura. The Committee is expected to make use of the results of the four symposia, the reports of the regional population conferences and particularly the results of the second inquiry among governments on population policy position and programs. The Commission considered whether, at the Conference, the draft of the WPPA should be discussed first in the committee or only in plenary sessions, with a formal recommendation on

this point was postponed until the next meeting.

Rules of Procedure: The Commission requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to prepare a first draft of rules of procedure for the Conference for circulation to governments by June 30, 1973. No final decision was made about the numbers of plenary sessions, committees, working groups etc.

Arrangements for the World Population Year: The organisational and financial responsibility for the World Population Year, 1974, has been entrusted to the Executive Director of the UNFPA. The Executive Director has appointed an Executive Secretary for World Population Year (Mr. J.T. Vistachi) supported by a secretariat. A joint working group, consisting of senior officers of the Conference staff, the Population Division, the Center for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information, United Nations Secretariat and UNFPA meet weekly to correlate their activities.

The substantive projects related to the Year are directed towards creating worldwide understanding and willingness among countries participating in the World Population Conference, to arrive at a working consensus on population matters irrespective of differences in their assessments of priorities and emphasis.

Highlights of the World Population Year: Highlights of the projects under way which are fully or partly financed by the UNFPA include research, conferences, training programs and communications/information programs. The major research (survey) are (i) those being organized by the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICIND); (ii) African census program; and, (iii) World Fertility Survey.

CICIND: The Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research was set up in 1972. Its main objective is to direct demographic research through individual national institutes. The UNFPA is providing support for CICIND projects, including a seminar on demographic research in relation to population growth targets. Two other seminars are planned for 1974.

African Census Program. Of the 41 African states which are members of UN, 21 are planning to take population census around 1975 (15 for the first time) and six others are considering participating in the program. Twenty countries have submitted official requests to UNFPA for assistance to be provided through the UN. When completed, the African Census Program would have made a major contribution to the availability of reliable demographic data for a large number of African countries for the first time.

Yellow

World Fertility Survey. This is a major international program with the aim to provide scientific information which would enable each country to describe and interpret its situation with regard to human fertility and to help compare fertility and the factors which affect it in different countries and regions. The survey is being organized by the International Statistical Institute in collaboration with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the Population Council, and the various UN bodies. It is supported financially by the UNFPA and the US AID. The project would be directed from London (Director Mr. M.G. Kendall). Each participating country would designate a national director and set up its own organization. It is not expected that field work will start before mid-1974.

Role of Organizations outside the U.N.: The Commission was informed that the Secretary-General of the Conference has explored the possibility of holding, at the time of the Conference, a forum similar to the one at Stockholm. Several possibilities are being considered. The first was that IUCSP undertake to present a series of lectures on scientific topics related to the Conference; a second would be for youth activities, which might be undertaken as part of the World Population Year, to culminate on the eve of the Conference; and a third would be for non-governmental organizations to plan and organize a tribune separate from the Conference itself. The Commission heard representatives of all these organizations expressing their willingness to plan, organize and manage a population tribune as an activity parallel to the Conference. It was agreed that the United Nations should not bear responsibility for the planning and organization of the tribune.

Other Items: Some members of the Commission were concerned at the delay in the publication of the three major sources of comprehensive, worldwide statistics on population: Demographic Yearbook, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Population and Vital Statistics Report. The UN statistical office reported that they, in consultation with the Population Division would undertake a review of their content and a report on the improvements of publication at the seventeenth session of the Commission.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. D. Tannan - P&AD, DED

cc: Mr. M.L. Hoffman - DS
Mr. K. Managaran - P&P
Mr. E.K. Hawkins - DED
Mr. P.L. Chatenay - DS

KCEACHARIAN:cor

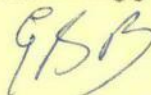
April 9, 1973

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Halvor,

I have pleasure in sending you a summary of the main points discussed at our meeting here on April 4, 1973.

Sincerely,



G. B. Baldwin
Deputy Director
Population and Nutrition
Projects Department

Enclosure

Domingo/ly

Meeting between the IBRD and the UNFPA on April 3, 1973

1. At a meeting in Washington on April 3, 1973, discussions were held between the IBRD and the UNFPA on the population projects in Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Bangladesh and the Philippines. The UNFPA was represented by Mr. Halvor Bille and Dr. Nafis Sadik. The Bank was represented by Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, Mr. G. Baldwin, Mr. G. Zaidan and Mr. H. Jones.
2. The following points of understanding were reached:
 - A. Indonesia
 - i. The Bank would inform the UNFPA in writing that pre-project financing of \$400,000 for the three central advisers was no longer required;
 - ii. Representatives of the Controller's Departments of the UNDP, the Bank and of the Implementation and Evaluation Division of the UNFPA would meet to discuss financial procedures relating to the joint project;
 - iii. The UNFPA would officially inform WHO that, contrary to some reports received, WHO is in fact actively involved in the project and that SEARO has received and accepted a formal Government invitation to assist in the implementation of the hospital post-partum component. The UNFPA would furnish the Bank with a copy of its letter;
 - iv. The Executive Director of the UNFPA would confirm to the Bank, in writing, his agreement to the proposed change in the period of the first year in which the formula applicable to disbursement of operational cost would apply, and to the exception for the hospital post-partum program;
 - v. The Bank and the UNFPA would explore further how the Bank would report to the UNFPA as executing agency for the Indonesia project. The UNFPA Population Coordinator in Djakarta would consult frequently with the Bank's population specialist there (Dr. Ranganathan) on the progress of the project;
 - vi. In accordance with the Joint Financing Agreement, the Bank would invite the UNFPA to participate in its first supervision mission to Indonesia (tentatively scheduled for June 1973);
 - B. Iran
 - i. To simplify and speed up arrangements the UNFPA agreed to withdraw its pledge to finance the management study and the Bank would finance it instead. The Government would be informed accordingly by both the Bank and the UNFPA.
 - ii. The UNFPA would discuss with the Government whether it still needed a management adviser as previously requested. Both the UNFPA and the Bank felt that, under the circumstances, the appointment of a management adviser for a one-year term would be unjustified and ineffective;
 - iii. At the Fund's suggestion, the Bank would be glad to discuss the management study with the Public Administration Division of the United Nations;
 - C. Kenya
 - i. The Bank would send the UNFPA, for comments, a copy of its sector report which was expected to be finished sometime this week. The report would also be sent to the Government and other donors;
 - ii. After eliciting informal responses from interested donors, a meeting

would be called to clear any areas of overlapping interest. The Fund proposed that this be done by the Government instead of by the Bank and/or the Fund.

D. Bangladesh

i. The UNFPA accepted the Bank's proposal to have a full-time member on the Bank sector mission scheduled in May. The UNFPA was considering the nomination of Dr. Raja Rao. The Bank would meet his travelling and subsistence expenses. The UNFPA was aware of the period of time Dr. Rao would be expected to spend with the mission (i.e. approximately one month in the field and about two weeks in Washington).

ii. The UNFPA would keep the Bank informed on what steps the UNFPA plans to take on its mission's report. If sent to the Government before departure of the Bank mission, a copy would be given the Bank as background.

iii. To avoid giving conflicting recommendations to the Government, the Bank and the UNFPA would consult and meet, if necessary, to discuss both the findings of the Bank and the UNFPA respective missions.

E. The Philippines

i. There was a preliminary discussion on ^{how} financing arrangements for expenses at the Population Commission would be allocated. The UNFPA made available the Government's letter to them on this subject. It was agreed that the Bank would review their proposals in the context of the UNFPA letter and consult with them before taking action. One possibility mentioned was that the Fund would continue to strengthen the support of the Population Commission on the headquarters level and that the Bank would concentrate its support on the field level.

cleared w/ & cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam
Mr. Baldwin
Mr. Zaidan
Mr. Jones
cc: Dept. Files
Div. Files

INCOMING CABLE

Mr. Rutland 1084

LI - UN Fund for Population Act

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March 30, 1973

UNDEVAS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ATTENTION VICTOR C. CHANG TRANSFER 150,000 DOLLARS APPROVED BY
UNFPA AND BEING PROCESSED FOR DEPOSIT ON OR ABOUT 5 APRIL ;

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Distribution
Controller's - Mr. Chang

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

Central Files

March 29, 1973

Dr. Nafis Sadik
Acting Chief, Programme Division
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations,
New York, N.Y.

jk

Dear Dr. Sadik:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the following UNFPA documents:

- a) 1 set of UNFPA Seminar documents on "The Management of Family Planning Delivery Systems at the Local Level",
- b) 50 copies of UNFPA Work Plan (1972-1975), and
- c) 3 copies of "Population - the Multilateral Approach".

Your letter of March 22, 1973 refers.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

I. H. Kang
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

March 13, 1973

Mr. Rafael Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Rafael:

It was good that we were able to get together yesterday and have a long discussion on the many matters of mutual concern. As always, I enjoyed both the discussion and the lunch.

As you will recall, we discussed in general terms Bank/Fund cooperation in Kenya and Bangladesh. I will be writing to you very soon in more specific terms on the modalities of cooperation in the Kenya program, and also hope to be able to get to you the Bank's review of the Kenya Five Year Plan. This could be the basis for our discussions and, in fact, for a multi-donor effort.

I presume it will take a little longer to firm up our thoughts on Bangladesh, but I have noted your wish that we should endeavor a more effective method of collaboration than we developed in Malaysia. Effective collaboration is important in particular in this country, which has needs which are much greater than any resources which might be applied either by the Fund or the Bank, or even both together, for many years to come.

Once again, it was good to see you.

With regards.

Sincerely,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

cc: Messrs. Hoffman-IRDDR
Baldwin-PNPD

KK:bli
Bank:UNFPA liaison

LI - UN Fund for Population Activities

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POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA/551/IBRD/GEN

9 March 1973

Dear Mr. McNamara,


I would like to thank you and through you the Bank more generally for the IBRD's kindness and cooperation in recently lending to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for three months the services of Miss Agnes L. Maher of the Bank's Information and Public Affairs Department.

The Bank took this action in response to the Fund's request for Miss Maher's services in preparing the Fund's first major public report, covering the Fund's activities during the years 1970 - 1972. The Fund made its request in order to take advantage of the Bank's experience and competence in the matter of preparing such reports.

The three months' work which Miss Maher has done here has served this purpose admirably. Despite the short period of time available to her considering the magnitude of the task assigned, and despite the many problems she encountered in collecting the large volume of information necessary, Miss Maher has produced a well balanced and interesting document which we are sure will prove a major contribution to the Fund's development.

The patience, determination, good humor and high level of professional competence which Miss Maher displayed in her work here deserve the highest praise.

Sincerely,


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

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

Original to: *Mr. McNamara*
Date: MAR 20 1973
Communications Section

✓ LI - U.N. Fund for Population Activities

cc LI - W.H.O.

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman, Dev. Ser. Dept.

February 28, 1973

K. Kanagaratnam, PNP Dept. *Zaidan*

Annual Report: Cooperation with UN Agencies

1. Following your conversation with Mr. G. Zaidan two weeks ago, the following is a suggested text which covers the points that may be suitable (subject to editing) for the annual report on UN-interagency cooperation for FY73:

2. "During the current fiscal year, IBRD and IDA have increasingly cooperated with UNFPA and other UN agencies active in the population field, in particular WHO. Regular bi-annual meetings were instituted with both UNFPA and WHO. These meetings have proved very useful in coordinating population activities; the first meeting with WHO was held in October, 1972 in Washington, whereas Bank representatives met with UNFPA in New York for the second time in January, 1973 (the first meeting was held in Washington in May, 1972).

3. With respect to country operations, particularly close coordination was achieved in the cases of Malaysia and Iran. In the former, the project, signed in January, 1973, provided for a grant from UNFPA of US\$4.3 million and a Bank loan of US\$5.0 million, financed on a parallel basis - with each agency financing separately identifiable components within an integrated package. In Iran, the Bank project complemented the inputs being provided by UNFPA, and the Bank will be the Executing Agency for a management study for which UNFPA will provide the financing.

4. WHO specialists in the medical and nursing fields participated in Bank missions to Iran, Kenya, Egypt and the Philippines. Bank staff were associated with the UNFPA mission to Bangladesh. The Bank has arranged informally with FAO to provide, as needed, staff support in the form of consultants to help the Bank overcome the initial stages of developing nutrition projects."

cc: Mr. Baldwin, PNP Dept.
Mr. Zaidan, PNP Dept.
Mr. Kang, PNP Dept.
Mrs. Domingo, PNP Dept.
Div. Files

GZaidan/KKanagaratnam/rb

✓ ^{LS} U.N. Fund for Population
Development

February 7, 1973

Mr. Fritz Steuber
Chief, Liaison Operations
European Office
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
66 avenue d'Iena
75116 Paris, France

Dear Fritz:

Among the DAC documents transmitted by your memorandum dated January 30 was DAC(73)7, "Future DAC Work on Aid to Population Programmes", to be considered at a DAC meeting on February 20. You called attention to Para. 3(d), which reads as follows:

" The increasing tendency to channel population assistance through multilateral agencies has not improved the situation. (The massive funds available to IBRD and UNFPA for population assistance have resulted in lengthy project-planning procedures and an enormous pipeline.)^{1/}

^{1/} UNFPA have estimated (October 1972) that by the end of 1972 their cumulative undrawn allocations would total US \$44.6 million."

You said that, against the chance that this passing criticism might be elaborated during consideration of the paper at the DAC meeting, it would be useful for you to have a copy of a paper Dr. Kanagaratnam prepared, in response to the "Ravenholt memorandum", which you believed Dr. Kanagaratnam presented at the OECD Development Centre expert group meeting on population in December.

A copy of that paper is enclosed. Dr. Kanagaratnam is away and will not be back until after the DAC meeting, so I have talked with Jim Baldwin, from whom I obtained the paper. He tells

Mr. Fritz Steuber

- 2 -

February 7, 1973

me that it was indeed presented at the Development Centre meeting; moreover, I have seen a cable from Dr. Kanagaratnam to Bob Black of the Development Centre, asking that the full text of the statement be reproduced in the report on the expert group meeting. For your private information, Jim says that the "Ravenholt memorandum" has been informally and unofficially disavowed, as not representing the views or policies of USAID, and is coming to be treated as though it never existed.

With respect to the comment quoted above from the new DAC paper, we cannot see any causal connection between the amount of funds available to the Bank (and UNFPA) and "lengthy project-planning procedures and an enormous pipeline". It is true that it takes a long time to work out a population project; the constraints are mentioned in the enclosed paper and also in the population sector program paper. But that is not a function of the amount of funds at our disposal, nor is it, as the Kanagaratnam paper points out, a consequence of loan financing (as compared to grants). Jim adds that there is no "enormous pipeline". I wonder if this is an infelicitous way of saying, what is true, that we have more requests for assistance in the population field than we can handle adequately.

Jim tells me that the reason UNFPA has piled up large undrawn allocations is that it has until recently been on a full funding basis; it could not disburse until all the funds required for the project were available. It has recently gone on an annual funding basis, so presumably the situation will change.

Sincerely,



Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

Encl.

SEBoskey:tsb
cc: Mr. Baldwin

February 6, 1973

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Halvor:

I have pleasure in sending you, as promised, the summary of main points discussed at the second semi-annual UNFPA-IBRD review meeting held in New York on January 18, 1972.

Yours sincerely,



George B. Baldwin
Deputy Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Enclosure

LVDomingo/GBBaldwin/gc

January 30, 1973

Mr. Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director
United Nations Fund for
Population Activities
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

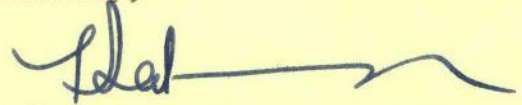
Dear Halvor:

This is in response to your letter of January 15, 1973 on the next Bellagio Population Conference. I note that a progress report on the developments which have taken place is required and that you are doing the paper on delivery systems for family planning.

Given the context of the discussions at Bellagio, I find it difficult to know how to respond to your request for information to be taken into account in the preparation of the paper. You are no doubt aware of all our activities since Bellagio II as well as our proposed plans for the next 18-24 months. We have furnished your office with all our appraisal reports to date and some of the sector review reports, both of which touch on the delivery system of the countries in which we have worked. These should provide complete information on the Bank's program of work in promoting the development of delivery systems for family planning. In addition we, together with other organizations have discussed, and have encouraged in some cases with our borrowers, the extension of delivery systems to the private sector. For instance, this was touched on extensively in the context of our Egypt sector report.

As there is nothing much that can be added to the information in the documentation already referred to, I would suggest, if there is anything further you wish to have, that you get in touch with me and we will try to assist.

Sincerely,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

LI - UN Fund for Population Activities

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UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA/IRA/73/P01

23 January 1973

Dear Mr. Kanagaratnam,

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated 5 January, concerning the Management Study proposed by the Government of Iran and the possibility of UNFPA financing of this undertaking. We have reviewed the draft terms of reference and generally agree with the contents.

Confirming our discussions with Mr. Baldwin and Mr. George Zaidan of your staff, we wish to inform you that the Fund is favourably disposed to financing the study subject to the receipt of an official project document from the Government of Iran. As agreed, we would appreciate your preparing a draft project document which should contain a realistic calendar phasing of the study programme for submission to the Government and onward transmission to UNFPA.

Meanwhile, we would very much appreciate receiving a copy of the terms of reference of the Management Study that the IBRD is financing in Tunisia together with any progress reports prepared by the consultants on that project. I am sure you will agree that information based on the experience in Tunisia would be very helpful in our appraising the request for a similar venture in Iran.

Yours sincerely,


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population and Nutrition Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

CONFIDENTIAL
1973 JAN 30 11:10

SECRET

Original to: *Population Dept*
Date: *JAN 30 1973*
Communications Section

Mr. Michael Hoffman

January 22, 1973

Alexander Stevenson

ACC Sub-Committee on Population - March 1973

1. I understand from a copy of a letter you wrote to Mr. Kittani (sent to Mr. Hawkins) that there have been discussions concerning Bank representation at the next ACC Sub-Committee on Population. I am very sorry that we were not involved in these discussions since, as you will know, we have been sending representatives to the ACC Sub-Committee since it was established. Our interests in population are sufficiently broad and distinct from those of the Population Projects Department that I would very much like to continue this practice, subject of course to discussions as to the need for attendance at any particular meeting.
2. I suppose the question of attendance is best decided on the basis of the proposed agenda, which we have not seen. From the reference to research in the second paragraph of your letter, however, it looks as if it does contain matters of interest to this Department. In fact, the research project you mention is one under the charge of the Population and Human Resources Division.
3. I would be glad of the opportunity to discuss with you the question of representation from this Department at the forthcoming meeting, if it is not too late to re-open the issue with the United Nations. Certainly I would like to repeat my concern that we are as interested as any other part of the Bank in the work of this Committee, and particularly interested in the Sub-Group on Demographic Projections, which normally meets at the same time as the ACC Sub-Committee.

cc: Messrs. Kanagaratnam, Hawkins, Chatenay

EKHawkins/hl

LI U.N. Fund for Population Activities

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

19 January 1973

Dear Mr. Baldwin,

As you may know, the United Nations General Assembly last month adopted a resolution affecting the future status and operations of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. For your information I attach a copy of resolution 3019 (XXVII).

The decision of the General Assembly to designate the UNDP Governing Council as the inter-governmental governing body for the Fund, taking into account the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council changes the arrangements we have had in the past for consultations with representatives of selected Governments and interested international non-governmental organizations. In view of this development, it has become necessary to reconsider the role of the Programme Consultative Committee. Suitable arrangements for technical consultations on programme matters should be maintained, but the form in which these will take place has yet to be formulated. In the meantime I should like to continue the useful consultations we have had by correspondence with individual members of the Committee on large-scale requests.

May I take this opportunity to thank you sincerely for your active participation and the valuable contribution you have made in the Programme Consultative Committee. My colleagues and I have found this Committee most valuable and you have really provided us with much needed

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Original to: Population Projects
Communications Section
JAN 31 1973



UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITÉS EN MATIÈRE DE POPULATION

- 2 -

guidance in our difficult task. I hope that we can count on your assistance and collaboration in the future.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. G. V. Baldwin
Population and Nutrition Projects Department
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

a

~~Mr. Dalton~~

(2) General files, G-1065

*L.I - United N. Fund for Population Activities
Noted*

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT**

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

18 January 1973

Cc: L. Domingo

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1973 JAN 31 PM 3:41

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Committee must... I shall take this opportunity to thank you sincerely for your useful

reference... I should like to continue the useful consultations we have had... the decision of the General Assembly to designate the UNDP

... of resolution 3048 (XXVII)... the United Nations General Assembly that would

Dear Mr. Hoffmann

REFERENCE

TO DIRECTOR

REGISTRATION

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS... DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS



UNITED NATIONS... DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Handwritten signature or stamp

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITÉS EN MATIÈRE DE POPULATION

- 2 -

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With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,


Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20433

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3019 (XXVII)

United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its invitation and the requests set forth in its resolution 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's note^{17/} with interim recommendations requiring urgent action to achieve improvements in the administrative machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities aimed at the efficient and expeditious delivery of population programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the 52 Member States which, to date, have responded to that invitation and have pledged financial support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Noting the advice from the Secretary-General that the administration of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has been reorganized over the past year in order to make even more effective use of its staff and resources,

Noting further that the resources of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its scope of operations have now grown to a size which makes its supervision by an intergovernmental body desirable,

Expressing further its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for their efforts which have achieved the significant results of the past year,

Noting also the recommendation of the Secretary-General to change the character of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities from a trust fund of the Secretary-General into a fund established under the authority of the General Assembly;

1. Decides to place the United Nations Fund for Population Activities under the authority of the General Assembly;
2. Decides further, without prejudice to the over-all responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, subject to conditions to be established by the Economic and Social Council, shall be the governing body of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and invites the Governing Council to concern itself with the financial and administrative policies concerning the work programme, the fund-raising methods and the annual budget of the Fund;

3. Invites the Governing Council to organize itself in such a way that it can exercise effectively these functions, taking into account the separate identity of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and its need to operate under the guidance of the Economic and Social Council, in close relationship with interested Governments and with appropriate international and national bodies, governmental and non-governmental, interested in population activities;

4. Authorizes the Governing Council, at its fifteenth session, to apply funding principles, similar to those of the United Nations Development Programme, to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to establish the necessary financial rules and regulations, subject to consideration by the Governing Council of a report, prepared by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and of the full implications thereof;

5. Requests the Governing Council to consider further steps necessary to achieve improvements in the administrative and operational machinery of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to inform the Economic and Social Council in its annual report of those further steps taken to implement General Assembly resolution 2815 (XXVI) and the present resolution and to submit annually a report on the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Economic and Social Council;

6. Renews its invitation to interested Governments to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities without prejudice to the agreed level of growth of contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and developmental assistance in general.

LI - UN Fund for Population Activities.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA 504(1-2) Bellagio

15 January 1973

Dear K.K.,

As you know, a Third Session in the series of Bellagio Population Conferences is being convened 10-12 May 1973. In preparation for this meeting, we have been given the assignment to prepare a paper on Delivery Systems for Family Planning. This will mainly be a Progress Report on the developments which have taken place in this field since Bellagio II was held nearly two years ago. A tentative outline of the paper we have to prepare is attached.

.....

It would be greatly appreciated if you could provide material or contribute with information which would be useful to take into account in the preparation of the paper. I am, of course, particularly interested in up-to-date information on activities or plans of your organization relevant to the proposals made at Bellagio II or any other programmes which may be relevant in this connexion.

In view of the limited time available to prepare this paper, it would be greatly appreciated if I could hear from you at your earliest convenience, preferably not later than the end of January.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Halvor
Halvor Gille

Deputy Executive Director

✓
Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Recd 22 Jan 73.

1973 JAN 10 PM 2:09



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20547

1973 JAN 10 PM 2:09

1973 JAN 10 PM 2:09

1973 JAN 10 PM 2:09

The Board is hereby advised that the Board has received information from the Government of the United States of America regarding the proposed acquisition of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Government of the United States of America. The Board is hereby advised that the Board has received information from the Government of the United States of America regarding the proposed acquisition of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Government of the United States of America.

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With very best regards,

Very truly yours,

James D. Callaghan
Deputy Executive Director

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C. 20547

1973 JAN 10 PM 2:09

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ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: Dr. Kanagaratnam
A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

The omitted attachment to my letter of
15 January 1973.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
CS: MA & M. L. E. 12

Apologies

Date: 24 January 1973

FROM: Halvor Gille
DE:

CR. 13 (11-64)

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
1973 JAN 29 AM 9:23

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4
BELLAGIO III

Tentative Outline - Delivery Systems

1. Introduction
2. Major types of delivery systems - governmental outlets, private sector and non-governmental organizations
3. Major trends during the last two years with examples from selected developing countries
4. Progress made in developing the action programmes introduced to Bellagio II: WHO Maternity-Centred Family Planning Programme; Population Council Maternity-Centred Programme; UNFPA Organization and Administration of Family Planning Programmes; pilot activities in the private sector
5. New schemes and approaches such as Population Council's International Committee on Applied Research and Population (ICARP).
6. Issues raised at Bellagio II
7. Plans for further action
8. Recommendations

It is hoped that the various organizations, in particular, WHO, IBRD, Population Council, Ford Foundation and IPPF will make information and suggestions available on progress of activities in their respective spheres of interest in facilitating the preparation of this paper.

✓ LI - UN Population Fund
cc Alpha Kittani

January 18, 1973

Mr. Ismat T. Kittani
Assistant Secretary-General
for Inter-Agency Affairs
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Kittani:

In reply to your letter of January 8 addressed to Mr. McNamara, I am pleased to inform you that the Bank will be represented at the meeting of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population scheduled for March 8-13, 1973, by Dr. Kandiah Kanagaratnam and Mr. L. Peter Chatenay.

I can also respond at once, and very briefly, to the request contained in paragraph 7(b) of the provisional agenda. The Bank has only one research project planned in the field of population. Its title is "Cost Patterns of Official Family Planning Programs."

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman
Associate Director
Development Services Department

MLHoffman/pnn

cc: Dr. Kanagaratnam/Mr. Baldwin
Mr. Hawkins
Mr. Chatenay

MLH

Incoming to be forwarded to files

Mr. G.B. Baldwin, Mr. G. Zaidan, Mrs. L. Domingo

January 17, 1973

K. Kanagaratnam



Second Semi-Annual Program Review Meeting with UNFPA -
Terms of Reference

On January 18, you will proceed to New York to participate in the Second Semi-Annual Program Review Meeting with UNFPA. Upon return, Mrs. Domingo will prepare a summary of discussions.

cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Kang
Div. Files

LI-UN Population Fund

UNITED NATIONS
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UNITED NATIONS
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PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

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It would be greatly appreciated if you could provide material or contribute with information which would be useful to take into account in the preparation of the paper. I am, of course, particularly interested in up-to-date information on activities or plans of your organization relevant to the proposals made at Bellagio II or any other programmes which may be relevant in this connexion.

In view of the limited time available to prepare this paper, it would be greatly appreciated if I could hear from you at your earliest convenience, preferably not later than the end of January.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Halvor
Halvor Gille
Deputy Executive Director



Dr. K. Kanagaratnam
Director
Population Projects Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Original to: *Population Proj*
Date: **JAN 19 1973** Communications Section

yello

SPECIAL DELIVERY

January 5, 1973

Mr. Rafael Salas
Executive Director
United Nations Fund for Population Activities
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Salas:

Mr. Demuth has asked me to respond to your letter to him of December 12, since the matters you raise are operational questions arising out of our mutual activities in Iran.

We are of course aware that the UNFPA/GOI Agreement of 1971 provides support for management improvement in the Family Planning Division of the Ministry of Health. Since that Agreement was worked out, however, the Ministry of Health has broadened its awareness of what needs to be done in order to improve the organization and management of the national family planning program. It has come to be realized that the provision of a single Management Advisor could not make much of a contribution until there had first been an in-depth analysis of managerial and organizational problems of the Ministry as they affect its family planning activities. Consequently the Ministry requested Bank assistance, both technical and financial, in organizing the kind of management study which was now felt to be needed. We realized of course that the evolution of government thinking about the nature and scale of managerial assistance needed would raise a question about the advisability of proceeding to recruit the UNFPA Management Advisor, at least until after the larger management study had been completed (or at least its first stage). Consequently the appraisal mission discussed this problem with Mr. Nelson in Tehran in September and it was agreed with him that the sensible course was to hold off on the recruitment of the UNFPA Advisor until the nature and timing of the management study became clear. This position was discussed in Washington with Nafis Sadik, who also agreed with the proposed arrangement.

The Bank has accordingly proceeded to work out draft Terms of Reference for the proposed management study and it has already visited four management consulting firms (2 British, 2 American) to test their interest in preparing proposals for such a study. We now consider that we have an adequate number of candidate firms and sufficiently precise Terms of Reference so that the names of the firms and the proposed Terms of Reference are ready to be sent to the Government with suggestions as to how the firms might be invited to prepare specific proposals. The draft Terms of Reference, together with the

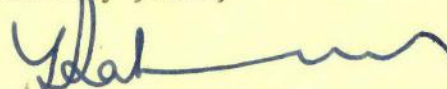
January 5, 1973

names of the four firms which have expressed interest, are enclosed for your information and any comment you may wish to make.

Upon receipt of your letter to Mr. Demuth we cabled the Government of Iran to determine their preferences with respect to the financing of this study. We have just received a reply which says that the Government would prefer to have it financed by a UNFPA grant, with the Bank designated as the executing agent. We are perfectly willing to proceed on this basis. This arrangement would follow the standard UNDP procedure in use for many years, i.e. a grant to the country which would be channelled through the Bank for payment to consultants chosen by the Bank with the Government's approval. In order to proceed expeditiously, I would appreciate a telephone call from you indicating that such an arrangement would be equally acceptable to the Fund. We have made a preliminary estimate that the management study would cost on the order of \$240 thousand. This is a considerably larger sum than the November 1971 UNFPA Agreement has earmarked for management assistance; we therefore assume that additional UNFPA funds would have to be earmarked for this purpose. We would certainly hope that such additional funds could be made available by a simple exchange of letters among the interested parties and that it would not be dependent upon the negotiation of a new master agreement between the Fund and the GOI, since this would presumably delay the undertaking of the management study by several months. In the latter event, we would have to reconsider our acceptance of grant financing, ^{and} would suggest to the Government that it use Bank funds in order not to lose the momentum which has been generated in getting this activity started. The amount of money amounts to no more than about 2% of the total loan which the Bank is likely to make to Iran.

I hope that you will find it possible to telephone me by January 12 so that we can have an agreed approach to the management study; it is our intention to send the Terms of Reference and the list of the interested consulting firms to the Government during the week of January 15, unless you raise points which make this inadvisable.

Sincerely yours,



K. Kanagaratnam
Director

Population and Nutrition Projects Department

Attachments

Cleared with & cc: Messrs. Hoffman
deLusignan
cc: Messrs. Demuth
Zaidan
Jones

Firms Expressing Interest in Making Proposals
for Iran Management Study

- U.K. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. (London)
- U.K. Urwick International Limited (London)
- U.S. Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, Inc. (Chicago)
- U.S. Coloney, Cannon, Main & Pursell, Inc. (New York City)

The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

January 5, 1973

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE IRAN NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Introduction

1. The national family planning program in Iran was initiated in 1966, immediate priority being given to starting the program and generating momentum. This has been achieved. The country's Fifth Development Plan has set expanded targets for the family planning program; these will require a larger and more effective effort. Even at its present level of activity, the program is recognized as having serious organizational and administrative shortcomings which the government knows must be overcome. This requires a thorough study of the program's present organization and management and, if necessary, the proposal of alternative forms.

2. The study will be conducted within certain assumptions, the more important of which are:

- a. the study will focus on the organization and administration of the national family planning program and, in particular, on the Family Planning Division of the Ministry of Health -- it would be extended to other divisions and departments only as their activities impinge on the running of the national family planning program;
- b. there will continue to be a single multi-purpose agency responsible for the planning and development of the national program. Whilst it is not a requirement that this agency should continue to be located in the Ministry of Health, or have line responsibilities as well, it may be found desirable to continue the present arrangements;
- c. clinical family planning services will continue to be delivered mainly through the clinic system of the regular health services provided by the Ministry of Health;
- d. other quasi- and non-government agencies will also continue to provide family planning services through their separate health care facilities.

Objectives

3. The main objectives of the study are to:
- a. define the principal management functions (staff and executive) necessary to enable the national family planning program to meet its objectives;
 - b. specify the alternative ways in which these functions could best be organized within the overall structure of the Government, at the present stage of program development, and recommend which appears most suitable; and

- c. ensure that the selected management system can be and is implemented expeditiously.

Components of the Study

4. The study consists of three stages: 1/

- a. Review of the Present Organization and Management Practices

A descriptive, critical review of present management practices, and the organizational framework within which they operate, should cover the following functional areas:

- i. Policy setting and planning processes, both in the medium-term (say - five years) and short-term (one year), and the translation of planning proposals into program activities. A system of simple performance indicators should be recommended, including both physical units of activity, and expenditure measures;
- ii. The distribution of authority for carrying out the various program activities including responsibility and authority for continuing supervision of these activities. The analysis shall include the chain of command, by functions or activities, at the national, provincial (ostan), and county (sharestan) levels;
- iii. The communication of decisions, as well as technical and management information, within the Family Planning Division (at all levels), between the Division and the Ministry of Health, and other government, quasi- and non-government organizations involved in family planning work;
- iv. The determination of manpower requirements, training needs and facilities;
- v. Personnel management, including recruitment, the definition of job responsibilities, assignment to field positions, salaries and allowances, and staff development policies (e.g. career ladders, in-service training, job rotation);

1/ In what follows it may be useful to think of the first phase tasks as being well-defined and definite; whereas those in the second and third phases are more in the nature of suggestions; they can only be finalized after the results of the first phase are available and reasonable flexibility should be allowed in this respect. At the start of the second-phase, all parties (the Government, the consultants and the Bank) should decide how best to proceed.

- vi. Financial management, including a review of all funding sources, both internal and external, budget planning and allocations, and financial control systems at all levels;
- vii. Evaluation systems - both short and medium-term operational evaluation and medium to long-term demographic evaluation - including the collection of input data, its analysis and the outflow of results for both management evaluation and information purposes;
- viii. Measures to achieve coordination among the various government, quasi- and non-governmental agencies involved in providing support and delivery family planning services;
- ix. Physical facilities for service delivery, training, administration, research, etc.;
- x. Research program, budget and available facilities for family planning and associated topics; and

b. Proposals for Management Improvement

The final report will be made available to the government in Farsi and English and will include proposals for a new management-evaluation system, recommending the most suitable choice. The proposals should identify:

- i. the functions and location of the central family planning and policy-making body at central government level, as well as its representation (if any) at provincial and local levels;
- ii. the organization required to put plans and programs into effect;
- iii. the relationship to the national program of all the various agencies involved, and the machinery required for effective coordination;
- iv. the relationship between the various management functions - policy and planning, administration, service, delivery, evaluation, and research;
- v. the organization of a system involving the efficient collection of service statistics and demographic data for analysis in order to provide -
 - 1. an effective, continuing measurement of the progress of the family planning program; for both internal management and external audiences; and

2. continuing evaluation of the impact of the program on fertility levels.

c. Implementation of the Accepted Proposal

Once the Government has considered the proposals and decided which are acceptable and feasible, the final segment of the study will be concerned with implementation. This will involve:

- i. detail of revised lines of authority;
- ii. summary description of responsibilities for each functional unit and for each job within the central structure and each post directly responsible to the central authority at ostan and sharestan level;
- iii. manning tables;
- iv. budget and planning and financial controls;
- v. service statistics/evaluation systems/reporting systems.

Procedures will be established and, if necessary, operational memoranda prepared, to ensure implementation according to a specific timetable. The recommendation will also identify any technical assistance that the government might require to implement the proposals.

Implementation of the Study

5. a. By agreement with the government, responsibility for the study would be assigned to a non-Iranian firm of management consultants, or an appropriate institution with considerable consultancy experience in management/public administration and a capability in the health/family planning field. Selection of the consultants would follow Bank procedures, i.e. the drawing up by the government of a short list of qualified contractors, with Bank approval, the submission of study proposals by the selected contractors, and the final selection of a contractor, with Bank approval of the terms and conditions of the contract. The consultants would be expected to use Iranian advisers on a short-term basis, and to maintain close liaison with the State Organization for Administration and Employment, and the Plan Organization. The anticipated duration of the consultancy is one year;
- b. The study should be conducted with a team of three to five members, not all of whom would necessarily need to be in Iran at the same time or for the same periods. Total estimated field time is about six months, followed by six

months for report-writing, consideration by Government and the Bank, and the planning of follow-up steps. At any one time, not more than three persons should probably be working in Teheran, with other team members covering selected provinces and counties; it is estimated that field work outside Teheran should cover about three provinces (with selective coverage of one or two counties in each such province) and that each province would require visits of about three weeks;

c. Estimated cost of the study is:

5 expatriates for 9 months (salary, travel, subsistence)	175,000
2 Iranian staff (secretary, admin. asst.) - 6 months	6,000
4 Iranian advisors, 1 month each	2,500
Report translation and printing	2,000
Overhead and contingency (at 25% approx.)	<u>45,000</u>
	US\$230,500

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

January, 1973

Population
Fund (41)

This file is closed as of
December 31, 1974
For further correspondence,
please see 1975/77 files.



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



UNFPA/IACC/VI/1
9 June 1972

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
29-30 June 1972
Sixth Session New York

D R A F T A G E N D A

1. Statement by the Executive Director
2. Procedures for UNFPA Programming
3. UNFPA Reporting System
4. Review and Analysis of Programme and Implementation Records
5. Review of major on-going and planned programmes
6. Preparations for the World Population Year
7. UNFPA field staff
8. Review Committee of UNFPA Advisory Board
9. Place and Dates of next meeting
10. Other Business

UNFPA/IACC/VI/Rev.1
29 June 1972

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
Sixth Session 29-30 June 1972

List of Participants
Conference Room No. 1 (9:30 A.M.) at United Nations Headquarters, New York

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. Charles LaMunière
Acting Director
Office of Technical Co-operation
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Octavio Cabello
Acting Director
Population Division

Mr. P.S. Menon, Officer-in-Charge
Population Programmes and Projects Office
Population Division

Miss Kathleen Jupp
Population Division

Miss Jane Weidlund
Planning and Evaluation Officer
Office of Technical Co-operation
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDP

Mr. Frederick Woodrow
Financial Management Officer
Financial Management Division

Mr. N. Pattabhi Raman
Chief, Programme Evaluation
and Analysis Unit (BPPL-UNDP)

UNICEF

Dr. Charles Egger
Deputy Executive Director
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UNICEF Miss Dorothea Banks
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ILO Mr. Kailas C. Doctor
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UNESCO Mr. Alexander Graham
Chief
Population and Family Planning Education Section
Department of School and Higher Education

WFP Mr. Wiebe Van der Heide
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WHO Dr. A. Zahra
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Division of Family Health

Dr. Dean F. Tirador
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Department of Health and Population Dynamics (PAHO)

IBRD Mr. George Zaidan
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Senior Officer
Statistical Analysis Service

UNIDO Mr. Robert Cox
Senior Industrial Development Officer
Liaison Office

Mr. V. Krizhanovsky
Industrial Information Officer
Liaison Office

UNFPA Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director
Mr. Halvor Gille, Deputy Executive Director
Mr. John Keppel, Assistant Director and Chief,
Implementation and Evaluation Division

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	United Nations Fund for Population Activities	
	Reporting Period	UNFPA Project Number
Project Title:		
Agency:	UNFPA Budget (US\$):	Allocation Date:
Project is <input type="checkbox"/> not yet operational <input type="checkbox"/> in operation <input type="checkbox"/> completed		
For project "not yet operational" fill in only part 1. For project "in operation" or "completed" fill in parts 2 - 9.		

Part 1. Summary of Delay Factors for Project Delivery		
Codes of Delay Factors: (Please check)		
Agent:	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Government
Input:	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Training
	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify)
Severity:	<input type="checkbox"/> Critical	<input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Minor
Short Description of delay factors coded above:		

Revised Schedule:

Original Schedule		Revised Schedule	
Start of Field Work	Work Completion	Start of Field Work	Work Completion
(Month/Year)	(Month/Year)	(Month/Year)	(Month/Year)

Part 2. Schedule of Project Implementation

Project is ahead of on behind schedule

	<u>Start of Field Work</u>	<u>Completion</u>
Original Schedule	_____	_____
	Month/Year	Month/Year
Present Schedule	_____	_____
	Month/Year	Month/Year

Estimated delay in Months: _____ Estimated Percentage Completed: _____

Cause of delay:

- Agent: UNFPA Agency Government
- Input: Project Personnel Sub-Contract Training
- Equipment Others (Specify)
- Severity: Critical Serious Minor

Short description of delay factors coded above:

Part 3. Status of Project Objectives

Validity of Objectives

- Continues to be valid
- Validity appears questionable
- Serious doubts about validity
- No longer valid

Attainment of Objectives

- Too early to assess
- Fully
- Partially
- Not at all

Part 4. Factors Affecting Implementation

(Rate each item according to the code number listed below)

Components (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> check)	A Timing of Input ^{1/}	B Quality of Input ^{1/}	C Quantity of Input ^{1/}	D Utiliza- tion of Input ^{1/}	All factors: Degree of Severity ^{2/*}	Action Require- ment ^{3*}
<u>Personnel</u>						
Expert:						
<input type="checkbox"/> International						
<input type="checkbox"/> National						
Supporting Personnel:						
<input type="checkbox"/> International						
<input type="checkbox"/> National						
<input type="checkbox"/> Salary for National Staff						
<u>Sub-Contract</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Contract						
<input type="checkbox"/> Grants to Institute						
<u>Training</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Fellowships						
<input type="checkbox"/> Stipends for National Trainees						
<input type="checkbox"/> Group Training						
<u>Equipment and Supplies</u>						
Expendable:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Contraceptives						
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify)						
Non-Expendable:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles						
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Processing Equipment						
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Equipment						
<input type="checkbox"/> Audio-Visual Equipment						
<input type="checkbox"/> Office Equipment						
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify)						
Premises:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Cost						
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify)						
<u>Miscellaneous</u>						
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance						
<input type="checkbox"/> Rent						
<input type="checkbox"/> Reporting Cost						
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify)						

- 1/ Codes: 1. Excellent 2. Acceptable 3. Poor 4. Unsatisfactory
- 2/ Codes: 1. No significant problems 2. Potentially serious 3. Serious 4. Critical
- 3/ Codes: 1. No action required 2. Corrective action necessary 3. Corrective action proposed 4. Action has been taken by responsible agent

* When degree of severity and action requirement are to be coded 2 to 4 give a detailed description on Supplementary Sheet in part 9.

Part 5. Summary of Project Progress

Project Activities and Important Accomplishment (during reporting period):

Related Development (during reporting period):

Project Assessment (as of the end of reporting period):

Reports and Other Matters: (List all reports and important working papers, excluding Progress Reports and documents compiled during the reporting period)

Part 6. Agency Project Personnel at Duty Station During Reporting Period

Post Description and Grade	Name and Nationality of Project Personnel	Sex (M/F)	At Duty Station	
			From (Month/Year)	To (Month/Year)

Part 7. Fellowships During Reporting Period

Fellowship Post and Country where assigned	Name and Nationality of Recipient	Sex (M/F)	Duration	
			From (Month/Year)	To (Month/Year)

Part 8. Other Training Completed During Reporting Period

Training Activities (by Type and by Subject Matter)	Total Hours		Number of Participants	
	Planned	Completed	Planned	Completed

Part 9. Supplementary Sheet

(This paper is prepared for any or all items in parts 1 - 8 in case more detailed description or more space is necessary, and particularly for explaining negative results indicated in previous sections.)

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



UNFPA/IACC/VI/7
29 June 1972

UNFPA - IACC - 29-30 June

Re: Agenda Item 4

UNFPA: PERFORMANCE AND RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS

UNFPA: PERFORMANCE AND RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS

During the first two years of its administration by UNDP, UNFPA gave first priority to growth of resources and their programming. To be effective, the Executive Director thought, the Fund would have to be of considerable size. Already substantial by mid-1971, this growth led him to conclude that changes in the Fund's priorities and procedures would soon be necessary if these growing resources were to be put to good purpose and used efficiently.

In the past year UNFPA has subjected itself to continuous review: First one and then a team of consultants examined our purposes, policies, procedures, and operations. In response to their findings and after stimulating and hearing an internal debate, in February the Executive Director ordered an extensive re-organization of UNFPA Headquarters. Secondly, the Fund has recently been under intensive study by the Review Committee of the Advisory Board and its Secretariat, although the range of questions they are examining goes well beyond those in this paper. Thirdly, UNFPA has conducted a statistical review of its programming and implementation records. We have already sent you part of this study, largely dealing with programming; and we are distributing at this meeting a second part, largely dealing with implementation. These data lead to certain broad conclusions.

While the record is by no means all bad, we shall concentrate here on aspects which call for change.

1. Although excessive delays have been involved in certain instances, much programming has been relatively expeditious.
2. Where project requests have been clearly sectoral, and interministerial and interagency coordination were not important factors, programming has been the easiest. Sometimes, however, the budgetary consequences of the government's counterpart obligations have led, even here, to delays.
3. Delays caused by lack of coordination among the Agencies, common a year or two ago, are decreasing: presumably, there is better interagency communication on all levels. However, the use of Agency channels, rather than Resident Representative channels, for inputs into country programmes often leads to undesirable consequences: lack of both interagency coordination and clear government priority for the project in question. Resident Representative channels should henceforth be used for all such project requests.

4. Some programming and project design has had defects which delayed implementation. In particular, attention to proper phasing in programming might have avoided some delays. Phasing permits a project to be corrected in the course of implementation on the basis of its early experience. It also provides opportunity for training and the gradual build-up of experienced cadres.
5. Implementation has been lagging badly behind programming; and the record raises serious doubts about the capacity of the system operating under present procedures. While we have not yet statistically proved this, we think there is a higher rate of new programming for Agency execution than of implementation of already approved projects. The number of projects not at all or only very partially implemented may be growing both in absolute terms and as a percentage of approved projects.
6. By far the most difficult aspect of implementation has been the recruitment of international project personnel. At least in the Fund's case, the recruitment of well qualified staff has also been difficult and slow.
7. Programming and implementation delays have often resulted when (a) UNFPA instructions were not clear or when they did not appear to fit the circumstances (b) project requests or Plans of Action did not contain the necessary information.
8. The tendency for Agency infrastructure requests (and overheads in general) to grow sharply, threatens both to make the system top-heavy and inflexible and to drain resources which should be available for programming. The Fund is making an analysis of infrastructure and overheads and urges the Agencies to do the same. A representative of the Fund will be in touch with you in the last quarter of the year to discuss these problems.
9. Project implementation reporting has been deficient.

To meet these problems, UNFPA has adopted two structural measures:

First, to re-organize UNFPA Headquarters into (a) the office of the Director, (b) a Policy and Planning Office, (c) a Programme Division, and (d) an Implementation and Evaluation Division. Among the important purposes of this reorganization were to (a) to make policy formulation and planning more intensive and explicit, (b) to improve UNFPA's project development and assessment by putting area and subject specialists into a single unit, and (c) to put UNFPA's implementation monitoring and evaluation functions under separate management and to give them high priority.

(already approved)

Secondly, (to be discussed in more detail under a separate agenda item) to expand UNFPA's reinforcement of the UNDP Resident Representative system from ten to twenty-three officers.

In ordering this re-organization and expansion the UNFPA Executive Director was convinced that UNFPA's fund raising and programming would only be justified if it led to the prompt and effective implementation of projects. He also believed that an adequate monitoring and evaluation system was vital if lessons were to be learned from experience and corrective action taken.

UNFPA is undertaking other specific steps to meet the problems noted above.

1. New interim instructions have been issued to the Agencies on
Chair (a) Agency Delivery Reports and (b) Project Implementation Reports. They will be discussed in more detail under another agenda item. UNFPA Headquarters is drafting instructions to the UNDP and UNFPA field staff regarding the role it is to play in reporting.
not
2. To make its policies and procedures more explicit, UNFPA is preparing several new or revised statements:
 - (a) A broad statement of Procedures,
 - (b) A more detailed set of Administrative and Financial Rules and Regulations,
 - Chair* (c) A detailed set of instructions on the preparation of project request documents,
 - (d) A statement, general and by major types of project, of project guidelines, setting forth various UNFPA policies and appraisal criteria.
3. UNFPA is undertaking certain staffing steps in Headquarters to ensure that its policies and procedures are explicit and known to those who need know them.
4. UNFPA is facing the problem of delays caused by difficulties in recruitment of expert personnel in several ways:
 - (a) In one instance it has sought, and assisted, the improvement of agency recruitment services;
 - (b) It has authorized "pipelines", or small pools, of experts in anticipation of formal government requests, where the nature of the need was entirely clear.

- (c) It has urged economy in the use of experts and consultancies within projects. Except where experts are both needed for the project itself and available without undue delay. Agencies should carry out their advisory service and monitoring responsibilities through staff visits.
- (d) A UNFPA consultant will be in touch with the Agencies and others in the relatively near future in connection with a feasibility study of a world-wide ongoing system for recording candidates for expert posts and consultancies.

5. UNFPA will seek qualitative as well as quantitative information regarding project implementation. It is recruiting on the IED staff an Evaluation Officer and creating a Fund-wide Evaluation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief of the Policy and Planning Office. The Fund is taking a thoughtful, gradualist approach to setting up a system of collecting and assessing qualitative information for several reasons. First, such efforts by others have often proved difficult and disappointing. Secondly, any such system for UNFPA would permeate all of its processes.

6. In the meantime, UNFPA will provide for the external evaluation of certain projects and classes of projects, when it believes that this might help mould future policy. The Fund visualizes a two or three tiered external evaluation process, involving external experts retained by Agencies and countries as well as by UNFPA's Headquarters. It does not anticipate that the terms of reference of such external evaluations will call for the drafting of a joint report. It hopes, however, all participating organizations will face the issues involved with the utmost realism.

7. UNFPA is reviewing the status of major country programmes, starting with the Pakistan and Mauritius programmes, both of which are in serious trouble; it hopes to suggest corrective action.

8. Since recruitment of IED staff is still incomplete, UNFPA is not this year in a position to review all approved projects in sufficient detail to suggest corrective action in each case where it is called for. Indeed, the gross imperfections of the previous reporting system would preclude this in most cases anyway. The Fund's study of implementation records, however, leads it to believe that it is both necessary and fair to establish at this time an ad hoc policy by which:

- (a) Projects for which allocations were authorized on or before 31 December 1971 on which by 31 December 1972 implementation has not yet begun must be rejustified to avoid UNFPA's authorization of funds from lapsing; and

- (b) Projects for which allocations were authorized on or before 30 June 1971 in which by 31 December 1972 funds for the first twelve months have been spent 25% or less will have to be rejustified to avoid UNFPA's authorization of funds from lapsing.

In assessing requests for renewal of funding authority, UNFPA will, of course, wish to assure itself that the assumptions under which the project was authorized remain valid, that its design does not need modification, and that there is indeed prospect of the Agency's being able to implement it in the near future.

UNFPA is making a serious effort to improve its own performance. It is ready to cooperate with parallel efforts on the part of the Agencies.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



UNFPA/IACC/VI/3
20 June 1972

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Inter-Agency Consultative Committee
29-30 June 1972

Sixth Session

New York

REVIEW OF
SELECTED MAJOR ON-GOING AND PLANNED PROGRAMMES

INDIA

The UNFPA is funding nine ongoing projects in India. (See attached list). One project - the International Seminar on Population Overgrowth - has been completed.

In 1971, \$628,700 was allocated; of this amount \$512,067 was carried over to 1972. In 1972, an additional \$1,211,125 was allocated in total, including the \$1 million grant to the India Vasectomy Programme.

On 4 May 1972, Mr. R.N. Madhok, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, and Mr. D.N. Chandri, Director, Department of Family Planning, met with UNFPA staff to discuss UNFPA inputs to the Indian Family Planning Programme. The possibility of a comprehensive country agreement with India was broached and is still, at present, under discussion within the UNFPA and with the Indian Government.

Mr. Madhok reported that the proposals for a Documentation Centre for the National Institute of Family Planning, a Longitudinal Survey of Selected Areas and a Programme of Population Education, which have been submitted in preliminary form to the UNFPA, were still with the Finance Ministry. He indicated, however, that these three proposals would be submitted shortly to the UNFPA. Should a comprehensive agreement be signed with the Government of India, it will include the above three proposals as well as proposals for an abortion programme and a Communication project.

LIST OF PROJECTS

	<u>Title of Project</u>	<u>Executing Agency</u>	<u>Status</u>
1.	International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay	U.N.	Ongoing
2.	Auxilliary Nurse - Nurse/ Midwives Training	UNICEF	Ongoing
3.	Health Education in Schools Including Family Life Education	WHO	Ongoing
4.	Strengthening of Teaching of Human Reproduction, Family Planning and Population Dynamics in Medical Colleges	WHO	Ongoing
5.	Strengthening of Family Planning Aspects of Nursing Administration	WHO	Ongoing
6.	Strengthening of Teaching of Human Reproduction, Population Dynamics and Family Planning in Nursing and Midwifery Education	WHO	Ongoing
7.	Integration of MCH (including Family Planning Services) into General Health Services	WHO	Ongoing
8.	Law and Population Programme	UNFPA/UNDP	Pending
9.	Assistance to Mass Vasectomy Camps	UNFPA (Grant)	Ongoing
10.	International Seminar on Population Overgrowth	WHO	Completed
11.	Seminar on Census and Population to Celebrate the Indian Census Centenary	U.N.	Ongoing

PHILIPPINES

The UNFPA entered into a five-year agreement with the Government of the Philippines on 14 January 1972 committing \$3,320,000 in support of the Government's Family Planning Programme. Other participating and executing organisations are the UN, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, FAO and WHO. The project components and estimated UNFPA contributions are as follows:

1. Assistance to the Commission on Population - \$385,000
(Programming, Evaluation and Research Division)

This division has been created to assist the Commission on Population in its operations which include communication/information, research and education.

This will strengthen the Commission which is the Co-ordinating Agency for all family planning programmes in the Philippines.

The Plan of Operation is being revised subject to the comments of the Resident Representative and the United Nations.

2. Population Education Programme - \$1,409,000

The Government wishes to enhance the quality of life in the Philippines by integrating population education into the curricula of the different levels of the formal school system. Through this, it is expected that a small family size will be an accepted norm and decisions made by the people on population matters will be more informed and responsible.

This component provides instruction on population education to students and teachers, as well as the development of curriculum materials on population education.

The comments of the Resident Representative and UNESCO on the draft Plan of Operation are being awaited.

3. The Institute of Mass Communication (Research, - \$577,000 Development and Training in Family Planning Communication)

The Institute of Mass Communication will assist the Government in the execution of the national population programme to be co-ordinated by the Commission on Population. The Institute will provide training to personnel of the national communication media, develop materials for trainers, evolve innovative approaches in family planning communication most suited for the Philippines and provide trainers in family planning with training programmes as may be required.

The final copy of the Plan of Operation is now being signed by the parties concerned.

4. Training in Maternity-Centred Family Planning - \$228,000

This project, with the assistance of WHO, will develop family planning educational and service facilities for those engaged in teaching activities. It will also include expansion of family planning services.

The project is operational with the cooperation of WHO.

5. Nursing Education in Family Planning - \$54,000

This is to assist schools and colleges of nursing to introduce family planning in their curricula. A workshop was held in October-November 1971 and advancement was made in the integration of population dynamics, human reproduction and family planning into the basic nursing curriculum. Population programmes, including family planning/population dynamics and family health concepts are being integrated into the existing courses in the nursing curriculum.

The project is currently operational.

6. Medical Equipment and Supplies - \$435,000

This component is to strengthen the health infrastructure network through the Commission on Population to enhance the facilities of family planning delivery units to enable the country to achieve its population objectives.

Other components include advisory services, fellowships and short-term consultants as provided for under the Agreement to ensure the necessary technical backstopping for project operations.

THAILAND

The UNFPA signed a Project Agreement with the Government of Thailand on 12 November 1971, covering five years of support to the Government's family planning programme.

The agreement provides \$3,262,565 in support of the following components of the family planning programmes for the initial three years:

1. Bangkok Municipality - Family Planning -- \$112,025
Field Workers' Project

The Bureau of Public Health of the Bangkok Municipality which is organizationally under the Ministry of Interior has been providing health care in Thailand for the past several years. Recently, there has been a major expansion of services and an increase in the number of health centres under this department. There are 23 centres located in the different parts of the city with 4 more scheduled to open during the fiscal years 1972-1973. The centres provide medical and preventive services with maternal and child care as one of their priorities.

This network of centres developed an excellent referral system with most of the hospitals located in Bangkok. To strengthen these centres, it is proposed that a category of workers be created to assist in the family planning activities after completing a four-week training course. Three workers will be assigned in each centre to assist in clinical sessions, motivate women attending the health centres for other purposes, assist nurses in making home visits to recently delivered mothers, and provide motivation to other eligible women as may be appropriate. These field workers will be supervised by a public health nurse to be assigned to each centre.

The draft Plans of Operation have been submitted to WHO and the Resident Representative for their comments.

2. Family Planning Communication Development - \$712,930 and Integrated Campaigns

This project will assist the Government in developing planned and integrated support communication for the national family planning programme in Thailand. Activities will be directed towards aiding the aims and functions of the national family planning programme; producing and disseminating motivation-information materials through mobile units in rural and remote areas, as well as through mass media; developing training methods in the field of motivation and information for all health field staff; integrating research techniques into the project; developing an integrated multi-sectoral approach to family planning communication and co-ordinating this project with all other UNDP/UNFPA projects and all other Thailand family planning activities especially those of the Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand.

Comments on the Plan of Operation are being awaited from UNESCO.

3. Training for Medical Personnel and - \$691,440 Provision of Motorcycles and Bicycles

The family planning programme of Thailand has initiated a training scheme in 1968, catering for doctors, nurses and midwives. It is intended that the training programme would be extended to cover all provinces by providing a series of seminars, lectures and in-country study tours, as well as

developing a scheme of in-service training to medical and paramedical personnel.

The Ministry of Public Health presently employs 3000 midwives and 400 nurse-midwives, of which a substantial number is assigned to rural areas. Under the three-year project proposal, the service of 1,200 midwives and nurse-midwives will be enlisted in the national family planning programme. A major constraint on their services is the lack of mobility. In many cases, a midwife actually provides coverage to population within a very close vicinity since they are mostly provided with bicycles through the Ministry of Health. The Government therefore requested bicycles and motorcycles to expand the radius of coverage by each midwife as a means of enhancing family planning acceptance.

The revised Plan of Operation is expected from UNICEF.

4. Expanded Sterilization Project - \$621,250
Assistance is being extended in the fields of vasectomy and tubal ligation. Funds for the execution of this project will be channelled through the national family planning project of the Ministry of Public Health.

The draft Plan of Operation has been submitted to WHO for comments.

5. Accelerated Development of Maternal and Child Health Services and Family Planning - \$948,420

UNFPA's assistance is limited to expenses relating to family planning directly and it has been agreed that funds cannot be used for general hospital expenses.

Comments from UNICEF and WHO on the draft Plan of Operation are expected soon.

6. Mahidol University - Feasibility Study and Faculty Training - \$176,500

An expert post is being provided for the execution of this project and candidates are still under study.

IRAN

A seventeen-month agreement was entered into between the Government of Iran and UNFPA on 9 November 1971 in the amount of \$1,630,000 in support of the Government's Family Planning Programmes to cover the following components:

1.	Pilot Project - Maternity Centered/Family Planning (Post-Partum Approach)	\$ 168,000
2.	Pilot Project - Comprehensive Family Planning Programme in a Model Province (Ostan)	62,000
3.	Pilot Project - Comprehensive Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Programme in Saveh County (Shahrestan)	121,000
4.	Assistance to Family Planning Training Activities	156,000
5.	Support to Research Related to the Family Planning Programme	300,000
6.	Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations	200,000
7.	Assistance to Communication Programme	163,000
8.	Assistance to the Central Management and Implementation Unit of the Division of Family Planning and Family Health of the Ministry of Health	104,000
9.	Inter-Censal Preparations - Calendar to Improve Age Reporting	45,000
10.	Transport	306,000

The Participating and Executing Organizations for this agreement are the United Nations, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization and other organizations of the UN System as appropriate. The agreement covers assistance for conducting three pilot projects; one emphasizing the introduction of post partum programmes in the urban setting within the maternity hospitals and clinics; the second is to carry out an intensive family planning programme using an extensive mass media campaign in the province of Khuzestan; the third pilot

project is to introduce family planning services within the MCH programmes at Saveh county. Each of these pilot projects has a built-in evaluation mechanism to assess results with a view to extending these types of activities on a nation-wide basis. In addition, UNFPA's assistance is planned to help the Government in certain functional areas for improvement of its capabilities. These include attention to the links between the activities carried out in the governmental sector and those being carried out in the non-governmental sector; training designed to meet current training needs and determine projected training requirements, research, communication and transport.

The Government concluded the Plans of Action which were forwarded to UNFPA on 6 January 1972, they were reviewed by the Agencies concerned and UNFPA allocated the necessary funds to respective agencies and authorized activities to commence on 24 March 1972.

CHILE

As a result of negotiations carried out since early 1971 with the Government of Chile, the Pan American Health Organization and later with a number of other Agencies, the Fund has proceeded to prepare the text of a Project Agreement for a proposal directed to partially finance the "Extension of Maternal and Child Health and and Family Welfare Services".

The Project Agreement has been widely circulated to UN Agencies as well as to Fund donors, and was signed by the Fund and the Government on 7 June. Within six months the participating Agencies, namely the Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF and the UN, should finalize their respective Plans of Operation. These will expectedly be coordinated and introduced for the acceptance of the Fund and the Government.

The Project, to start in January 1973, provides funds for technical assistance, materials and equipment, training, research and evaluation, family education and direct administrative costs. These will permit the improvement of coverage in maternal and child health and significantly, the increase of family planning coverage from 15 per cent to 40 per cent. The programme will be staged in nearly 600 hospitals, health centers and posts within 24 out of the 55 Health Areas in the country, according to a priority system to be applied during the preparation of the Plans of Operation.

Of the total budget of \$1,560,550 established for the first two years of operation, nearly 60 per cent will cover the costs of materials and equipment including approximately 25 per cent for contraceptives and approximately 22 per cent for clinical equipment and supplies. The remaining 13 per cent is made up by vehicles. The second major item in the budget, of which it represents nearly 20 per cent, is training. Support is considered for nursing and midwifery schools, national courses and seminars and fellowships for training abroad.

Budgetwise, research and evaluation and family education rank third and fourth respectively. However, important activities are to be carried under both. The UN has already prepared a preliminary scheme for evaluation oriented research which is significant in the context of the project. The details of the educational component are to be developed in the Plan of Operation.

ELAS - CELADE PROJECT ON TEACHING AND RESEARCH

The Fund has recently approved a project for the continuation of the exchange teaching activities between CELADE and ELAS. These were incorporated formally in their 1971 programme, although informal relations had already been established.

In addition to these on-going activities, the project provides support for 10 research studies in the general areas of fertility, economically active population, internal migration and urbanization. These projects will be conducted by ELAS staff and will, in large measure, use the existing data bank at CELADE. They are expected to fulfill the needs of an active teaching programme in the social sciences and of the increasing elements related to population.

Financing is directed to cover the costs of 7 professional personnel in charge of conducting both the research and the training programmes, plus the services of 10 research assistants. The Fund has allocated \$135,350 for the first year, and it has earmarked \$154,350 for the second, to a total of \$289,700.

It is expected that the research programme will be integrated with the proposed scheme for supporting social studies related to population policies, currently under consideration by the Fund and other agencies. The latter, plus the Fund's support of infrastructure in the Department of Social Affairs at ECLA, are the most significant involvements of the Fund in social sciences in Latin America. A careful scrutiny of their results and appropriate follow-up will permit the Fund to orient its financing most productively in this field.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

As a result of the meeting of prospective donor agencies called by the Government of the Dominican Republic in March this year, the Fund organized a project development mission. Five experts have worked for a total of four weeks since May 15, in Santo Domingo, assisting the Government in the formulation of a comprehensive national family planning programme.

This is the first such venture of the Fund in the organization of programming missions. It has permitted the Dominican Republic to obtain the services of leading experts in the fields of family planning clinical services, training, mass communications, research and evaluation. It has similarly resulted in the drafting of a realistic programme for immediate consideration by the agencies.

At the present moment the prospective donors are starting to analyse the proposal and the areas in which their financial or technical assistance may be most productive. The Fund itself will be called to provide substantial support for the Dominican operation and to act as a catalyst for multiagency participation.

MEXICO

The Fund has conducted negotiations since last February, with the Fundación para Estudios de Población in Mexico and IPPF, related to the support of a family planning programme. Under Governmental auspices the Foundation, an IPPF affiliate, would expand its operations using public health facilities.

The request being presently analysed calls for Fund financing in the amount of \$2,262,000 for four years. This would permit the Foundation to increase nearly three times their present number of operating clinics. The funds are requested to cover increased medical, information and educational activities as well as evaluation and training. It is expected that the Fund will be able to develop a detailed proposal in the coming months.

The remarkable change in the attitudes of the Mexican Government toward family planning, indicate that in the near future the Fund will be involved in a significant number of population programmes in this country. To the above-mentioned project, we may add soon a direct activity by the Mexican Health Department which has already approached the Fund unofficially.

LAW AND POPULATION PROJECT

UNFPA has undertaken a Law and Population Study in several countries since August 1971. From this study the project was initially prepared by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy after a feasibility study by its Director, Dr. Luke T. Lee, who visited 34 developing countries in 1970-71. The Fund's objective is to encourage developing countries to undertake legal studies of population irrespective of the existence or the nature of their population policies, and to encourage governments to take decisions in the light of knowledge and understanding of facts revealed by this study in accordance with their own cultural, social and economic values and national objectives:

1. Fourteen country-requests have been received so far of which nine came in 1971 and five in five months of 1972 and several country-requests are expected. Six of the earlier 1971 requests have not been approved by the UNFPA. Work on all of them was expected to commence by April 1972.
2. As the country-programme under the Project is expected to last for about two years, and as UNFPA/UNDP are the executing authorities in all cases, the UNFPA Headquarters is expected to discharge a number of continuing responsibilities.

The position of the fourteen requests is annexed:

I. Six Approved Requests

<u>Country</u>	<u>Budget for First Year</u>	<u>Earmarked for Second Year</u>
Ethiopia	\$ 4,400	\$ 6,800
Ghana	\$ 12,676	\$ 12,676
Indonesia	\$ 9,665	\$ 10,465
Lebanon	\$ 14,127	\$ 8,730
Morocco	\$ 16,945	\$ 16,945
Turkey	\$ 26,110	\$ 26,110

II. Remaining Requests Received in 1971

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
India	\$ 50,000
Pakistan	\$ 13,043
Philippines	\$ 92,902/123,835

III. Requests Received in 1972

Ceylon	\$ 29,210
Chile	\$ 76,394
Costa Rica	\$ 25,400
Nepal	\$ 10,940
Nigeria	\$ 75,196

The programme for the immediate future has three clearly defined areas: first, countries whose requests for funding have been approved by UNFPA; secondly, countries whose requests are pending before UNFPA; and thirdly, countries which have not yet become interested in the legal studies of their population problems and probably need to be activated for sending requests.

I. Approved Requests

As regards the six requests approved so far, researches have begun this year, probably in all of them by April 1972; and UNFPA will be required to do the following:

- (a) Examine the six-monthly action plans;
- (b) Evaluate and monitor the six-monthly performance reports. These reports should come by the end of September or October 1972;
- (c) Examine the yearly reports expected to be ready by March/April 1973;
- (d) Deal with any other reports and the final reports by beginning of 1974.

II. Pending Requests

Altogether eight requests are now pending before UNFPA for appraisal and approval. They are shown in II and III under A above. After approval by the UNFPA these requests will be dealt with as in I under B above; of course, their time dimensions will be determined by the dates of approval and commencement of work.

III. Future Requests

More than thirty developing countries had been contacted by the Fletcher School of which fourteen were sufficiently interested in the Project to have sent requests for funding. Although the response is encouraging, more activization is needed.

It is interesting to note that three of the requests came from countries (Chile, Ethiopia and Lebanon) whose Governments do not even have population policies or family planning programmes. Therefore, a country's interest in the Law and Population Project seems not to depend on the Government's official views on population; that is, a Government would probably allow researches under the Project irrespective of its current views on the subject. This is a hopeful sign and justified the UNFPA's contention of not restricting its Project-efforts to countries with definite official population policies and programmes. Indeed, such researches may help generate population policies for development goals.

There may, however, be other reasons for the apparent shyness of developing countries in taking up programmes under the Project. Each country will have its own reasons. Sometimes it may be an active question whether the programme be established in universities, ministries or privately; and a decision would be difficult to reach because of competition for control over a new programme. Field-oriented programmes also find difficult relations between universities and ministries. Universities are sometimes discouraged by their existing structure to accept interdisciplinary or field-oriented activities. Instead of a single institution, a consortium may in some cases be more suitable to take up the project. Above all, it

is essential to clarify UNFPA's objectives in funding the Project to the countries concerned. The first objective is to encourage them to undertake legal studies of population irrespective of the existence or nature of policies; and the second objective is to encourage Governments to take their own decisions in the light of knowledge and understanding of facts revealed by this study in accordance with their own cultural, social and economic values and national objectives.

Some Governments may have reservations, not unusual with developing countries, in accepting aid from outside. It seems important to impress upon the concerned Governments the international nature of the Fund to which the developing countries themselves also contribute. To break through the veil of shyness it is advisable for UNFPA to make contacts of its own with the countries already approached by Dr. Luke T. Lee of Fletcher School as also selected new countries. A second overture is often more productive than the first.

UNFPA's programme in this area has thus a dual purpose - to generate wider interest among developing countries in the Law and Population Project and to explain UNFPA's role and objectives in this study. The programme has a direct approach whereby UNFPA consultant will visit selected countries. Programme for the immediate future includes visits to Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia; and the respective Resident Representatives have already been written to for making early contacts with appropriate institutions and persons in the countries concerned so that the consultant may explore possibilities of the Project being instituted. On hearing from the Resident Representatives the consultant is expected to visit these countries by the end of this month or early next month.

UNFPA FIELD STAFFCOORDINATORS AND PROPOSED CANDIDATESAddresses of Posts and Countries to which AssignedLatin America

<u>Address</u>	<u>Assigned to</u>
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP Casilla 197-D <u>Santiago, Chile</u>	Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP Apartado Aéreo No. 3868 <u>Bogotá, Colombia</u>	Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, The Guianas, Peru
* c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP Apartado Postal 6719 <u>Mexico, D.F., Mexico</u>	Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Honduras
c/o Regional Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1114 <u>San Salvador, El Salvador</u>	El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 280 <u>Kingston, Jamaica</u>	English-speaking Caribbean

* means: awaiting clearance.
if specific name is named.

Africa

<u>Address</u>	<u>Assigned to</u>
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 982 <u>Cairo, Egypt</u>	Egypt
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 2075 <u>Lagos, Nigeria</u>	Nigeria, Togo, Cameroon
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP Boite postale 863 <u>Tunis, Tunisia</u>	Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Algeria, Malta
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP Boite postale 154 <u>Dakar, Senegal</u>	Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Dahomey
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP ONUC - Boite postale 7248 <u>Kinshasa, Republic of Zaire</u>	Zaire, Congo Brazzaville, Chad, Gabon, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 5580 <u>Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</u>	Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1423 <u>Accra, Ghana</u>	Ghana, Liberia, Gambia, Sierra Leone
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 30218 <u>Nairobi, Kenya</u>	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Zambia, Malawi

Near and Middle East

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<u>Address</u>	<u>Assigned to</u>
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1555 <u>Teheran, Iran</u>	Iran
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1051 <u>Islamabad, Pakistan</u>	Pakistan
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. K. 407 <u>Ankara, Turkey</u>	Turkey, Afghanistan
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 3216 <u>Beirut, Lebanon</u>	Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, PDR Yemen, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Yemen Arab Republic, Trucial States

South East Asia

<u>Address</u>	<u>Assigned to</u>
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP 21 Kasturba Gandhi Marg <u>New Delhi-1, India</u>	India
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1505 <u>Colombo, Ceylon</u>	Ceylon
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 618 <u>Bangkok, Thailand</u>	Thailand
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 2544 <u>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</u>	Malaysia, Singapore
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 2338 <u>Djakarta, Indonesia</u>	Indonesia
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP P. O. Box 1864 <u>Manila, Philippines</u>	Philippines
c/o Resident Representative of the UNDP CPO Box 143 <u>Seoul, Korea</u>	Korea, Hong Kong, Pacific Islands

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limited days

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Possibilities → B

*Recruits will be
from July onwards*

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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITÉS EN MATIÈRE DE POPULATION

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA/551/5
FPA/551/8

25 May 1972

JOB DESCRIPTION

Post Title: UNFPA Coordinator

Duration: 24 months

Date Required: Immediate

Duty Station: Field assignments will be to UNDP offices in designated countries as required.

Duties: The UNFPA Coordinator will assist the Resident Representative in the country assigned as well as, in certain cases, other Resident Representatives in countries designated as within his area of responsibility in the following matters:

- Explain UNFPA policies, priorities and procedures to governments and other relevant institutions;
- Assist governments to identify their needs in the field of population, calling, where relevant, on appropriate staff and experts of the UN and its specialized agencies;
- Assist governments and other institutions to prepare requests for UNFPA assistance, calling, as appropriate and required, on the organizations of the UN system;
- Assist organizations of the UN system with their programming responsibilities for UNFPA-funded activities;
- Assist other organizations and institutions in programming and implementation of UNFPA-funded activities;
- Coordinate UNFPA-funded activities in his area of responsibility;
- Advise UNFPA headquarters on the approval or amendment of Plans of Operation and Plans of Action covering UNFPA projects;

Where UNDP or an executing organization is called on to administer a phased transfer of funds or other resources to a government on behalf of UNFPA, advise and assist the Resident Representative with regard to the timing and manner of the transfer;

Participate in interagency programming and UNFPA field monitoring missions in countries to which he is assigned;

Assist the Resident Representatives and, where appropriate, governments with reporting responsibilities connected with UNFPA supported project or programme activities;

Maintain contact, in the countries in his area of responsibility, with bilateral and private foundation having programmes in the field of population with object of keeping abreast of their present or proposed programming activities;

Perform such other duties as UNFPA shall assign.

Qualifications:

University degree in demography, economics, sociology or other behavioural sciences, public administration or medicine desirable; experience in administration of family planning programmes or in the field of assignments of an operational nature in family planning is also desirable.

ANNEX TO JOB DESCRIPTION

Jurisdictional and Procedural Points:

The UNFPA Coordinator will be a senior member of the Resident Representative's staff, shall work under his supervision and shall have direct access to him. On most matters, the Coordinator will take instructions from UNFPA and will communicate directly with UNFPA headquarters. Internal country correspondence with government officials and foreign embassies may at the discretion of the Resident Representative be undertaken by the Coordinator over the latter's signature. In all cases, correspondence on the subject of population, whether originating in the office of the Resident Representative or that of the Coordinator will be copied to both parties. Substantive correspondence to be signed by the Coordinator will in all cases be submitted as a draft to the Resident Representative with the invitation that he review and, if he wishes, comment on the draft. In cases of difference of opinion with the Resident Representative, the UNFPA Coordinator retains the right to communicate directly with UNFPA with a copy to the Resident Representative in question.

In seeking to assure the timely and efficient execution of programming and implementation of UNFPA-funded projects or programmes, the UNFPA/^{Coordinator}will call shortcomings to the attention of agencies of the UN system or other executing organizations directly or through UNFPA headquarters as appropriate or as may be directed by UNFPA headquarters.

The UNFPA Coordinator may at the request of executing agencies assist executing organizations in the performance of their duties; he will not, however, as a rule interpose himself between an executing organization and the discharge of its responsibilities.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

FONDS DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LES ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE POPULATION

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FPA 551/MAL/GEN

28 June 1972

Dear *Gen*

Further to my letter of 18 May concerning the requests from the Government of Malaysia for UNFPA assistance to its National Family Planning Programme, I wish to inform you about our tentative plans for collaboration with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in meeting the needs of the Government.

In recent months, the IBRD has had discussions with the Government about a possible loan which might be of the order of around US\$ 5 million. This loan would be for the construction of physical facilities (National Family Planning Board headquarters, State MCH-FP administrative units, family planning clinics, MCH-FP units in rural health centers, schools for training assistant nurses); vehicles and equipment for administration and services; training and information and education; and advisory services for management and evaluation. The Government has clearly indicated to us, as well as to the World Bank, that it would like that the two funding organizations provide the assistance required under a parallel financing arrangement.

We have had several discussions with our colleagues in IBRD and clarified various operational issues concerning our collaboration. It is our intention to prepare one overall project to which UNFPA, IBRD and the Government would contribute. The project itself will be developed in such a way that components financed by UNFPA or IBRD will be clearly identified and responsibility for implementation will remain with the particular funding agency. Separate but related agreements would be signed between the Government and UNFPA and IBRD respectively. Both agreements will state that the Government is obliged to execute the entire project, including components supported by the third party. The final selection of the components proposed for UNFPA financing and those for the IBRD loan will, of course, be made by the Government.

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- 2 -


The IBRD loan and the UNFPA grant will be made directly to the Government and management of the project will be the responsibility of a Project Implementation Unit to be established by the Government for that purpose. The UNFPA financed components and, to some extent, parts of the IBRD financed components may be executed by the Specialized Agencies as appropriate. The Government will be expected to rely on the technical agency concerned, within the framework of job descriptions and qualifications agreed to between the Government, UNFPA, IBRD and the Specialized Agency concerned, for the appointment of all technical advisors. Consultations with the funding agencies on the selection of these technical advisors will not be required. However, advisors on matters of management and administration concerned with the overall efficiency of the project (there will probably be two such advisors) will be appointed by the Government in consultation with IBRD and WHO.

A common reporting system for the project will be developed at the same time and joint arrangements for inspection missions and evaluation procedures will be established.

We have two programme officers presently in Malaysia to discuss with the Government the various requests already received. After taking into account to the extent possible any comments we may receive, we will prepare a draft agreement to be signed after final discussions with IBRD and the Government which are suggested to be undertaken concurrently early in September.

If you have any comments to make, we will be happy to receive them as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,


Halvor Gille
DEputy Executive Director