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Washington, D.C.

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CLAUSEN/STERN CORRESPONDENCE  
Front Office - PHND

~~PAPUA NEW GUINEA~~



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Alden Winship [A W] Clausen - Ernest Stern - Correspondence - PHND

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# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SMD ✓  
12H ✓  
ETS ✓ done  
7-1-86

DATE: June 27, 1986

TO: Operational Division Chiefs

FROM: Richard Clements, SVPOP RC

SUBJECT: Loan Committee Minutes

New instructions have recently been issued by Mr. Stern for the preparation and clearance of Loan Committee minutes. A sample format of these minutes is attached, together with a copy of Mr. Stern's memorandum, for your guidance and reference.

This should be filed in the OMS with Circular No. Op 86/01 ("Procedures for Processing Loans and Credits for Investments").

cc: Operational Vice-Presidents and Department Directors

POS-01

0158

North, John D.  
N 437

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 20, 1986

TO: Operational Vice Presidents

FROM: Ernest Stern 

SUBJECT: Loan Committee Minutes

The present procedures for preparing and clearing Loan Committee minutes are cumbersome and time-consuming. To streamline these procedures, the preparation and clearance of Loan Committee minutes will in future be coordinated by the Operations Advisers (OA) in my office.

Under the revised procedures, which take effect immediately, a person designated by the Region before the meeting will prepare a draft of the minutes and submit them directly to the OA within 2 working days of the meeting; the draft should be concise (1 to 2 pages), focussing only on the key decisions taken and avoiding discursive accounts of the discussion at the meeting. The OA will then take full responsibility for reviewing this draft and clearing it with me in my capacity as Chairman of the Loan Committee. No other clearances will be required. The minutes will be issued within 4 working days of the meeting.

cc: Other members of the Loan Committee, Operational Department Directors and Division Chiefs

# LOAN COMMITTEE

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**FEB 04 2015**

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**FEB 04 2015**

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Minutes of the Loan Committee Meeting to consider  
(COUNTRY) - Proposed Structural Adjustment Credit  
held on (DATE), in Conference Room E-1208

A. Present

Committee:

Others

Chairman:

Finance:

Legal:

ERS:

OPS:

Regional Vice President:

## DISTRIBUTION

COMMITTEE

Senior Vice President, Operations (Chairman)

Senior Vice President, Finance

Vice President & General Counsel

Vice President, Operations Policy

Regional Vice President concerned\*

Vice President, Energy & Industry (for lending  
in these sectors and SALs)

Vice President, Economics and Research (for non-  
project lending)

OTHERS

Standard (see CMS 9.25 page 7)

\*Copy to all other Regional Vice Presidents

B. Issues

1. The meeting was called to discuss the proposals in Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ memorandum of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_, for a Structural Adjustment Credit to (COUNTRY). The discussion focussed on the main issues raised in the Country Policy Department's memorandum of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_.

C. Discussion

Government Administrative Capacity

2. The meeting discussed the capacity of the (COUNTRY) administration to implement the program in light of the large number of studies and the heavy up-front conditionality. With respect to the number of studies, the Region stated that many were a continuation of the on-going work program of the experts already in the field financed under the Technical Assistance Project, and that others had been on-going for some time. Results of these studies are expected soon. With respect to the heavy up-front conditionality, the Region explained that implementation of many of the reforms had already commenced and that final actions could be expected soon, but that a careful review would be made of the feasibility of the target dates set forth in the Initiating Memorandum. The Chairman stressed that the expected completion dates for the program should be reviewed with care to ensure that compliance is feasible.

Trade Liberalization

3. The meeting reviewed the question of whether the proposed liberalization program was compatible with improving the Government's budgetary position. The IMF representative stated that the program was compatible with the IMF objectives and indicated that reducing tax evasion and fraud was more important for improving revenues than increasing tax rates. An IMF mission on tax reform and administration is scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_. The meeting was in agreement that the revenue-raising measures in the program appeared to be sufficient.

4. In discussing the appropriateness of the trade liberalization measures, Regional staff explained that quantitative restrictions on international trade and import licencing would be eliminated. The Chairman stated that, after the completion of a study aiming to modify the tariff system, further liberalization would be required in the future to reduce the prohibitive levels of some of the prevailing tariffs.

External Debt Management

5. The meeting discussed the magnitude of the (COUNTRY) external debt burden, the need to limit new debt to concessional terms, and the issue of public guarantee for debt contracted by public enterprises. The Chairman indicated that, in light of the heavy debt burden, it was important for (COUNTRY) to avoid contracting new external debt of under twelve years' maturity. The Region noted that, under the IMF standby, (COUNTRY) is allowed to contract such debt if on concessional terms, and that the Government might resist a tougher conditionality than that already agreed with the IMF. The

Region would discuss this issue once more with the Government and refer back to the Loan Committee if no agreement is reached. With respect to guarantees, the Regional staff explained that control procedures in the debt management agency were being strengthened and that no new guarantees would be granted except for investment projects with appropriate financial and economic returns. The Chairman, while approving this policy, emphasized the need to set specific targets for government guarantees for public enterprise external loans with a view to phasing them out over a reasonable period.

#### Agricultural Reform

6. The Chairman indicated that price signals should be the main force behind reductions in cotton production in the marginal zones. The Region agreed, noting that non-economic public ginneries would be closed and subsidies on inputs would be phased out. The conditionality already in the Cotton Project concerning the gradual elimination of subsidies on imported inputs would be reconfirmed in the SAL agreement. The Committee also agreed that the input distribution system now in (GOVERNMENT AGENCY'S) hands should be opened up to private traders, who should be given access to inputs on the same terms as (AGENCY).

#### Country Lending Strategy

7. The meeting discussed the issue of follow-up operations necessary to consolidate the reform process. To maintain the pace of macro-economic reforms, the Chairman stressed the need for further SALs; these could incorporate the sectoral reform programs envisaged as separate operations in the current lending program.

#### D. Conclusion

8. Subject to the modifications noted above, the Committee approved the Regional proposal to prepare a SAL along the lines set out in the Initiating Memorandum. In light of the advanced state of the operation and in order to accelerate the processing, the Committee also approved the suggestion by the Region to attempt to negotiate the SAL during the coming mission in \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_. It was noted that the outcome of negotiations would require the Loan Committee's approval.

January 11, 1983

January 5, 1983

Dear Dr. Wright:

Thank you for your interest in the future of our work in health, population and nutrition in the Bank. Each of your suggestions is important and has been considered when reviews have been made about progress in our work in population.

It is not our intention to delay in the appointment of a new Director for Population, Health and Nutrition. The selection process has already reached an advanced stage and the relative merits of internal and external candidates have been reviewed.

The health lending program has taken hold firmly during the past year and I am confident that the Bank can make an important contribution in many countries to the improvement in the quality and efficiency of health programs. I agree that we can and must do more in population and to that end we have developed a revised strategy which I am confident will strengthen the place of population in both country economic work and the lending program. I shall continue personally to emphasize in my remarks inside and outside the Bank the importance to development of controlling rapid population growth rates.

Your suggestions are important and timely. Thank you very much for taking the initiative to write.

Sincerely,



A.W. Clausen

Nicholas H. Wright, M.D., M.P.H.  
Associate Professor (Epidemiology)  
College of Medicine and Dentistry  
of New Jersey  
Department of Environmental and  
Community Medicine  
Rutgers Medical School  
University Heights  
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854

JREvans/rmf

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# COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY

RUTGERS MEDICAL SCHOOL

University Heights  
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854  
(201) 463-4771

Department of Environmental  
and Community Medicine

30 December, 1982

Mr. A. W. Clausen  
President  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen:

As a friend and consultant to the Bank, I want to offer some minor suggestions as you reconsider the place of population elements in Bank projects and seek new leadership in this field. My perspective in population work stems from many years residence in Asia working in Ministries of Health for the Population Council, and more recently as an academic-based consultant for U. S. and international organizations in family planning and health program development and evaluation. I share the view of many in the field that the Bank's formidable potential for international leadership in helping to bring population growth rates downward has not been completely realized.

While clear solutions to this situation are not obvious, there seems good reason at this time to seek leadership for the Health, Population, and Nutrition Division (HNP) from within the Bank. Two very well-qualified outsiders have been unable over a twelve year period to effectively connect HPN to the rest of the Bank. In my view, there seems little reason to suppose a third, whatever his or her personal credentials and political sponsorship, could succeed now. An experienced, senior insider, intellectually able, open and, above all, promotionally oriented and committed to HPN, especially the population side, is needed. Such an individual might be far more successful in developing imaginative, effective projects, and selling them to individual countries. If the new head does not have bio-medical training, good quality scientific advice must be easily available from key program staff and a reorganized policy unit.

Even if countries are reluctant to borrow in the current economic environment, eventual change can be expected. The Bank needs to be well-positioned internally to renew its effort to reduce population growth rates when the world economy begins to improve. For this reason, it is important to select a new director for HPN with minimal delay. A long search is apt to be damaging to morale and momentum.

There are some organizational and structural considerations which may also be important in promoting population work within the Bank. While the

Page -2-  
Mr. A. W. Clausen  
30 December, 1982

designation of an HPN Division a few years ago makes good scientific and programmatic sense, the place of population may have been, or appear to have been, downgraded. If so, is it a desirable situation in terms of which element impacts most strongly on economic development and which projects countries are ready to borrow for? Should the name be PHN to retain the priority intended in 1970? Perhaps more importantly, however, I think HPN remains far too isolated from the rest of the Bank, and this clearly is true geographically. Is it time to graft elements of P, H, and/or N within the Regions in sufficient strength to matter and retain priority? Certain Regions may be ready for full PHN Divisions. For the moment, others may require only HN, or PH or simply H elements. Were this staff reassignment to the Regions felt desirable, intellectual sustenance from an independent policy unit should be assured. Such a policy unit should have a mix of superior intellect and practical experience, including a critical group of physicians experienced in international population and health. The current HPN policy unit is not well-known outside the Bank. Given the general intellectual excellence within the Bank, this is an anomalous situation.

No doubt you will receive much unsought sympathetic advice from the outside. I make no claim to originality, and am well aware of the many arguments against my questions and suggestions. Many of us feel that this is a critical juncture for the Bank, and also for population work. Years of strong support from your office do not yet seem to have influenced the operating levels of the Bank to the extent necessary to realize international leadership in the developmentally critical areas of population, and health. Such leadership is now lacking, and badly needed.

If I can be of further assistance, please be in touch.

Sincerely yours,



Nicholas H. Wright, M.D., M.P.H.  
Associate Professor (Epidemiology)

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1983 JAN -4 PM 3: 09

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 11, 1983

Dear Richard:

With your usual thoroughness you have sent the same letter and enclosures to both Mr. Clausen and Mr. Stern. The issue is sufficiently important that double coverage can be justified.

We are particularly concerned with the situation in Africa where population growth rates threaten to set back general development objectives most seriously and where the governments which should be most concerned seem reluctant to embark on the policies and programs that would be necessary to make a dent in this problem.

Keep up the good work. Best wishes for 1983.

Sincerely,

John R. Evans  
Director  
Population, Health and Nutrition Department

Mr. Richard Elliot Benedick  
Ambassador  
Coordinator of Population  
Affairs  
Bureau of Oceans and International  
Environmental and Scientific Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

cc: Mr. Stern, SVPOP  
Mr. Husain, OPSVP

JREvans/rmf

January 6, 1983

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

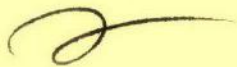
It was thoughtful of you to send me copies of President Reagan's personal message to the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and of your own address to the Bangladesh Institute of Strategic Studies.

The aggregate figures for population growth are staggering and the concept of demographic momentum reminds decision-makers that future population pressure can only be averted or ameliorated by action now.

I am encouraged by your report that there is growing recognition by leaders in the Third World of the implications of rapid population growth. While debates continue, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, on the population which a country may be able to support ultimately, there is increasing acceptance that the rate of population growth is crippling right now their efforts to make economic progress and to improve the quality of living. There is still, however, a considerable gap between recognition of the problem and commitment to pursue actively the policies necessary to cope with the problem.

Thank you for sending us your observations and describing the current policies of the Department of State to improve the level and effectiveness of international programs. Let us hope that the Department and the World Bank will be able to look back on 1983 as a year of substantial achievement in this sector.

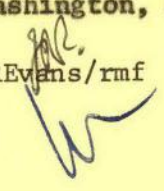
Sincerely,



A.W. Clausen

Mr. Richard Elliot Benedick  
Ambassador  
Coordinator of Population Affairs  
Bureau of Oceans and International  
Environmental and Scientific Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

December 23, 1982

The Honorable A. W. Clausen  
President  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen:

I thought you would be interested in having a copy of President Reagan's personal message to the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, which I attended in Brasilia in early December. In this message, the President reaffirms a recognition of the population growth problem which was previously reflected in the Official Communiqués of both Economic Summit meetings in which he participated, in 1981 in Ottawa, and in 1982 in Versailles. He notes concern over the dimensions of rapid population growth and its effects on economic development, and urges solutions which respect cultural and religious values and enhance the stability of the family and society.

I am also enclosing for your information the State Department's Current Policy reprint of my address at the Bangladesh Institute of Strategic Studies, which summarizes our current views of population trends and issues. Perhaps the most disturbing element of the current situation is the phenomenon of demographic momentum, caused by the unusually high proportion of youth in the Third World, and illustrated in this paper by the example of India. We have similar analyses of population prospects for several other major countries (with the kind cooperation of the Population Council), and I would be happy to share them with you on request.

In recent months, I have had the opportunity to consult on population matters with King Hassan of Morocco and heads of state, officials, parliamentarians, and scientists from a number of countries and organizations. This experience convinces me that there is growing recognition by leaders in the Third World of the implications of rapid population growth for both economic development and political stability.

An important element of the Department's policy is to improve the level and effectiveness of international efforts to address these problems. Recent issues in which we have been involved include the levels of AID funding for bilateral population assistance; support for the multilateral programs of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; initiatives to promote higher international priority for biomedical research into safer and better contraceptive methods (including natural family planning); and beginning preparations for the 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City. In addition, following a meeting with Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, I will be pursuing further diplomatic discussions with the Vatican on population matters.

I would, of course, as always, be pleased to provide you with further details on any of these subjects, and I welcome your observations and counsel.

With best wishes for the Holiday Season and the New Year,

Sincerely,



Richard Elliot Benedick  
Ambassador  
Coordinator of Population Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Presidential Message
2. Current Policy, No. 429

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30, 1982

On the occasion of my visit to Brazil, I am delighted to extend personal greetings to the Western Hemisphere Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. As representatives of the people of this great and varied region, you are gathered to consider some of the most challenging and urgent questions of our time.

Many world leaders have expressed concern over the dimensions of rapid population growth and its effects on the process of economic development. In our attempts to find solutions to this historically unprecedented set of problems, policies need to respect cultural and religious values and enhance the stability of the family and society.

I am confident that you will examine these complex subjects with the wisdom and unique insights of your own national backgrounds and experience.

I salute you for your sense of responsibility in considering these issues, and wish you a successful and productive meeting.

Ronald Reagan

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NOV 30 1982  
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1983 JAN -4 AM 10: 54

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*George Bush*

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 20503  
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

George Bush

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

# Population Growth and the Policy of Nations

October 5, 1982



United States Department of State  
*Bureau of Public Affairs*  
Washington, D.C.

*Following is an address by Richard Elliot Benedick, Coordinator of Population Affairs, before the Bangladesh Institute of Strategic Studies, Dacca, Bangladesh, October 5, 1982.*

When future historians take stock of this century, perhaps no event will stand out as vividly as the unprecedented expansion in the number of people on this Earth. I would like today to examine the dimensions of this phenomenon and to indicate some policy implications for the international community.

It is now generally established that the annual growth rate of world population peaked at approximately 2% in the 1960s and, since then, has begun a perceptible decline, an event which has elicited—perhaps premature—sighs of relief from some quarters. According to U.N. estimates, the population growth rate currently stands at about 1.7% annually—a rate which, at first glance, may not appear alarming in a world accustomed to double-digit inflation, 20% interest rates, and tripling of oil prices.

But the power of compound interest is awesome, especially when the base numbers involved are so huge. Consider this:

- In the first quarter of the 20th century, population growth, at 0.8% annually, resulted in a total net addition of 360 million to the world's population;
- By the third quarter, 1950-75, the average annual growth was 1.9%, and 1.5 billion people were added during these 25 years.

- For the last quarter of our century, we project a continuing drop in the growth rate to 1.5% by century's end. Yet, despite this growth rate decline, the addition to the world's population in these 25 years will rise to 2.2 billion.

Demographers agree that between now and the end of this century—less than 20 years away—the world's population, barring unforeseen catastrophe, will probably increase from about 4.5 billion to over 6 billion—an increment which approximates the total population of the world as recently as 1930. This is equivalent to adding 20 new countries of the size of Bangladesh, and 90% of this population growth will occur in the world's low-income countries.

In the industrialized countries, women currently bear, on the average, two children during their lifetime; at which rate a population replaces itself, without further growth. In the Third World, in contrast, the average number of children per family is much larger, and 40%-45% of the total population is under 15 years of age, i.e., not yet even in their reproductive years. Even if tomorrow's parents have fewer children than the current generation, their sheer numbers are so great that it will take many decades before a given country's population ceases to increase.

Let us take India as an example. Its population has grown from approximately 250 million in 1920 to about 700 million at present. But this is only the

beginning. Indian women currently bear, on the average, approximately five children during their lifetime. Even if this number were to decline within the next 20 years to an average of a little over two children per woman, the population of India would nevertheless continue to grow over the following decades and would not level off until it reached about 1.4 billion around the middle of the next century.

Moreover, if the two-child norm were not reached until 2020, the eventual population would reach almost 1.9 billion. Where India's eventual population will fall within this 1.4–1.9 billion range will depend on the date at which the average of two children per woman is reached. The only factors, other than fertility reduction, which could influence the eventual size of India's population would be an unforeseen increase in emigration to other countries or an unfortunate rise in mortality.

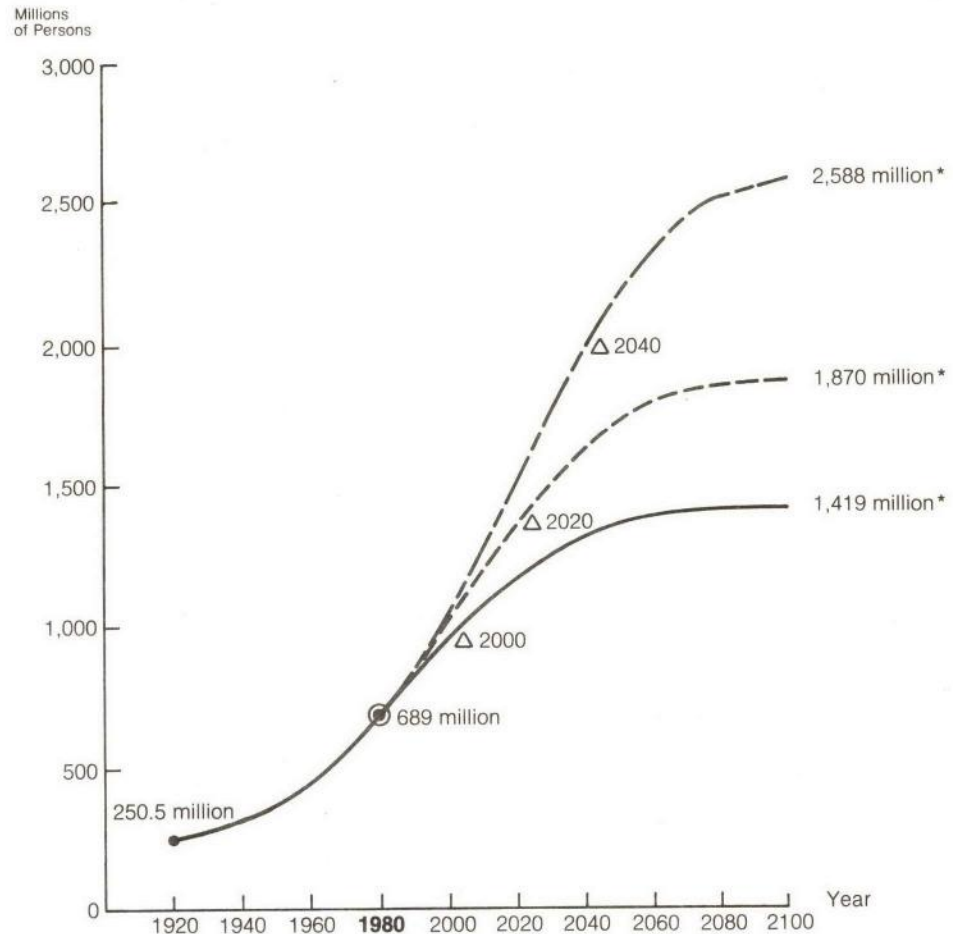
I would like to emphasize that the number two represents an average—it is understood that many women, many families, would have more than two children. Nor am I recommending a two-child average family size. I am merely pointing out a mathematical verity, i.e., what would happen if the average were reduced from five children per family to two within a certain time.

This phenomenon of demographic momentum, which is not generally well understood by policymakers, nevertheless has profound implications for policy. For all but a handful of less developed countries are a long way from replacement-level fertility. African women, for example, currently bear on average more than six children over their reproductive lifetime; those in South Asia more than five.

Because millions more people are entering their reproductive years in the coming decades than are leaving, family planning information and services need to reach ever-larger numbers of families just to stay even in terms of population growth. This explains the shock experienced last summer by India's leaders, when a census revealed that, despite a 10% drop in the birth rate during the 1970s, India's population growth rate was still as high as in the 1960s—nearly 2.5% annually, at which rate India's population would double in only three decades.

The difficulty in reaching a replacement level of fertility may also be gauged from the fact that the experience of many countries has shown that the two-child average norm is not reached until about 70%–80% of a coun-

## Demographic Momentum: Alternative Paths of India's Population Growth



△ Year replacement level fertility is reached.

After replacement-level fertility is reached a population continues to expand for several decades but eventually stops growing. Replacement-level fertility usually equals a little over two children per woman. Based on 1975–80 data, Indian women are currently bearing, on the average, 5.1 children per woman.

\* Population size at stabilization.

Source: Tomas Frejka, The Population Council

try's married couples in reproductive ages practice family planning; in the Third World (excluding China) the 1976 average was less than 20%; for many countries in the Near East and Africa, it is under 5%.

What are some consequences for the modern world of these new demographic realities? In recent years, we find that much of the economic gains and increased food output of the Third World were canceled out by the steady rise in

population. During the 1960–80 period, the per capita income gap between North and South widened, despite substantial overall economic growth in the South. The crucial factor was the difference in population growth over this period: under 200 million in the North, versus 1.2 billion in the South. Taking account of the demographic momentum principle discussed earlier, some economists conclude that, during the next

20-year period, 1980–2000, a further widening of the North-South income gap is highly probable.

Almost 700 million additional people will be seeking jobs in the Third World between now and the end of the century; these people are already born and exceed the entire current labor force of the industrialized countries. Many of the prospective unemployed will move to already overcrowded slums, contributing to a virtual urban explosion. According to U.N. projections, this phenomenon may bring Mexico City and Sao Paulo to a population of 26–30 million by the year 2000; Tehran, Cairo, and Karachi to the 14–16 million range; and turn a large number of urban areas from small towns to megacities within a relatively short time span—for example, Baghdad and Lima from 600,000 in 1950 to 11–12 million in 2000, Kinshasa and Lagos from 200–300,000 to over 9 million.

World Health Organization studies indicate that the health of both women and children is undermined by pregnancies during teenage and late in life by close spacing of children and by high orders of birth. It has been estimated that, for every five births in the world today, there are probably two induced abortions. The consequences of pregnancy and abortion of unwanted children are a major cause of death and disability among young women in many developing countries, especially where family planning is unavailable. Data from Latin America indicate that abortion declines after family planning programs are introduced, providing women with alternative means of spacing children and limiting fertility.

Demographic growth will also interact with, and complicate, such global problems as inflation; higher priced energy; and the environment, including water pollution, soil erosion, and deforestation. On balance, these developments seem to point to a potential for social unrest, political instability, urban crime, and mass migration, which must concern the international community. It is clear that most developing countries will at least double their current population level within the next two to three decades. It is also clear that there is a distinct urgency in undertaking greater efforts now to reduce fertility, in order to avoid a tripling, or worse.

In certain academic circles, it is fashionable to postulate theoretically unlimited resources in the long run,

which might imply that the population problem is irrelevant. While we are confident in the ingenuity of mankind to continue technological advances, there is, nevertheless, a growing international consensus that the cumulative effects of some 30 years of extremely rapid population growth cannot be ignored, in either short-term or long-term strategies for development. It is also becoming more evident that past demographic experiences of Western countries are a poor guide for the currently modernizing economies. Because of the unprecedented demographic momentum factor discussed earlier, many developing countries simply cannot depend on general economic development alone to moderate population growth to sustainable levels at a decent standard of life.

Many world leaders recognize this situation. Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua wrote in 1979 that, "We must squarely face the fact that rapid population increase obstructs economic development." Indira Gandhi, in reiterating India's "total commitment to voluntary family planning," stated in 1981 that, "We cannot afford to wait for social and economic changes to bring about an appropriate motivational environment in which a small family norm becomes the rule." President Suharto of Indonesia—the third largest developing country—stated in 1981 that, "Successful implementation of family planning programs will be a key to the survival of the world." And President Mubarak of Egypt announced this year: "We cannot ignore the fact that the current rate of increase in population will hinder our efforts to achieve development, will dissipate our hopes for changing the quality of life of every Egyptian and confine our ambitions to preventing the deterioration and aggravation of our situation."

Similar statements have come within this past year from such varied sources as the King of Nepal; the Heads of State of Burundi, Cameroon, and Tanzania; the annual reports of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank; Vice President Kibaki of Kenya; President Marcos of the Philippines; the U.N. Economic and Social Council; the Director General of the OPEC Fund; and the Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries.

Unfortunately, however, rhetoric has not always been followed by commensurate action. Only 2% of donors' development assistance goes into population-related programs. In the Third World, very few countries devote more than 1% of their national budgets to population or family planning efforts, and these are often marginal activities buried in the health ministry. Even though at least 35 countries have an official policy to reduce the growth of population, it is estimated that over one-half, and perhaps as many as two-thirds, of married couples in the Third World (outside of China) still lack knowledge of, or access to, modern methods of controlling fertility.

On the positive side, it is significant that declines in traditionally high fertility levels have occurred in a number of countries which are strikingly different in terms of religious, cultural, and political systems. Moreover, evidence from Indonesia, Colombia, Thailand, China, Kerala State in India, and Sri Lanka indicates that even relatively poor and predominantly rural people can change their fertility behavior within a short time frame—contradicting the theory that modernization must precede smaller family size.

It thus seems clear that demographic trends can be responsive to public policy. Nevertheless, the fertility reductions which were achieved during the 1970s may represent the relatively easy phase—reaching primarily city dwellers and the better educated classes. Bringing fertility down further will involve much more intensive, and expensive, efforts in terms of education, motivation, and extension of services throughout the countryside. The sheer logistical difficulties in reaching tens of thousands of rural villages with information, commodities, and followup and in training adequate numbers of paramedical personnel should not be underestimated. Programs are also affected by inefficient administration and absence of commitment in the bureaucracy, and by opposition or indifference to family planning by the medical profession.

Finally, the role of science cannot be ignored. Additional funds are urgently needed for biomedical research and development of better and safer methods of family planning, as well as for solutions to problems of infertility, a condition which also brings anguish to many families worldwide.

A word of conclusion: Despite a natural tendency to focus on the almost overwhelming numerical aspects of population growth, we must not allow ourselves to lose sight of the fundamental objective of all population policies: a betterment of the human condition and an improvement in the quality of life for individuals, for mothers and children, for families. Family planning programs should be integrated within an overall development effort, should be linked with measures to reduce child mortality, and should be consistent with principles of voluntarism, free choice by families,

and concern for human dignity and spiritual values. Improvements in the role, status, and education of women are of particular importance to the development process and to reduce population growth.

The situation I have just described is certainly serious, but it is not hopeless. The solutions to these problems will depend on the attention and resources which the population issue can com-

mand, now and over the next few years, from Third World governments, foreign aid donors, international agencies, and the scientific community. I am hopeful that we of this generation will meet this responsibility to the generations that will follow us. ■

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October 7, 1982

Dear Dr. Mahler:

Thank you for sending to Mr. Clausen a copy of the resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly on the Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme. We appreciate the Assembly's acknowledgement of our role in that Programme.

Sincerely,

Shirley Boskey  
Acting Vice President  
External Relations

Dr. H. Mahler  
Director-General  
World Health Organization  
20, avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

cc: Dr. Evans, with incoming ✓  
Mr. Burney, Geneva  
Mr. Clausen's office, ref. your log number 4022.

SEBoskey:di



4022

Téléphone Central/Exchange: 91 21 11  
Direct: 91 2683

In reply please refer to: C6/370/5  
Prière de rappeler la référence:

The President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H. Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C., 20433

22 September 1982

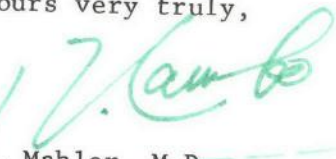
Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of resolution WHA35.22 entitled "Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme", which was adopted on 14 May 1982 by the Thirty-fifth World Health Assembly.

I should like to draw your attention particularly to operative paragraph 4 which expresses the appreciation of the World Health Assembly for your continued collaboration in and support to the Programme.

I take this opportunity to assure you of our continued support to the work being undertaken by the World Bank and to thank you for your collaboration.

Yours very truly,

  
H. Mahler, M.D.  
Director-General

cc: Mr Mahmud A. Burney, World Bank Representative to UN Organizations at Geneva

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

cc: Mr. Marshall A. Burkeley, World Bank Representative to UN Organizations at Geneva

Director-General  
H. Mahler, M.D.

Yours very truly,

being undertaken by the World Bank and to thank you for your collaboration.  
I take this opportunity to assure you of our continued support to the work  
collaboration in and support to the Programme.

which expresses the appreciation of the World Health Assembly for your continued  
I should like to draw your attention particularly to operative paragraph 4

Thirty-fifth World Health Assembly.

"Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme", which was adopted on 14 May 1985 by the  
I have pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of resolution WHA38.23 entitled

Dear Sir,

23 September 1985

Please do subject in reference:

In reply please refer to:

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Washington D.C., 20433

1818 H. Street, N.W.

and Development

International Bank for Reconstruction

and Development  
The President





14 May 1982

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME

The Thirty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Recalling resolution WHA31.44;

Having considered the Director-General's report on the diarrhoeal diseases control programme;

1. NOTES with satisfaction the progress made in the establishment of the diarrhoeal diseases control programme and the development of its activities;
2. ENDORSES the dual action-research approach adopted by the programme as the best means of achieving a reduction in diarrhoeal disease mortality and morbidity;
3. URGES Member States to intensify their diarrhoeal disease control activities as an entry point to primary health care, especially in view of the expected immediate impact on early childhood mortality;
4. EXPRESSES warm appreciation to the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and other international and bilateral agencies, for their continued collaboration in and support to the programme;
5. NOTES with concern the gap that exists between the support requirements of the programme and available resources, and accordingly stresses the need for continued maximum support to enable the programme to carry out its planned activities and achieve its objectives;
6. REQUESTS the Director-General:
  - (1) to continue to collaborate with Member States in developing and strengthening national control programmes, in conjunction with the targets for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, through activities in programme planning, training and evaluation, and to support biomedical and health services research to meet the needs of such programmes;
  - (2) to continue to collaborate with UNICEF, UNDP, The World Bank and other agencies in support of the programme and in the provision of safe drinking water and environmental sanitation to deprived or underserved populations;
  - (3) to make efforts to attract extrabudgetary resources to meet the support requirements of this programme;
  - (4) to keep the Executive Board and the Health Assembly informed of the progress made in the implementation of the diarrhoeal diseases control programme.

Thirteenth plenary meeting, 14 May 1982  
A35/VR/13