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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org

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PRESIDENT CLAUSEN
ITINERARY FILES

Mexico 1984 (4)

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President A. W. Clausen Itinerary / Briefing files: Mexico, March 1982 and August 1984 - Correspondence 04

Address

As Prepared for Delivery

By

A. W. Clausen, President

The World Bank

and

International Finance Corporation

at the

International Population Conference

Mexico City, Mexico

August 7, 1984

DELIVERY
COPY
A

Mr. President,

Mr. Secretary-General;

Distinguished Delegates:

I am grateful for the opportunity to address this plenary session of the International Population Conference.

The World Bank's deep interest in the issues confronting this distinguished forum is well known. No one would argue that slower population growth can alone assure development. But the evidence is clear that, (in many developing countries,) development will be postponed indefinitely unless slower population growth can be achieved soon.

That evidence is set forth in our recent staff study, (The World Development Report of 1984), which I respectfully commend to you. What that evidence means is that the international community must work together in a renewed effort to slow population growth. Such an effort is critical to the drive to accelerate "economic and social development".

The past hundred years have brought to this globe extraordinary economic and technological progress, and vast increases in population. It is time now to use our economic gains and our accumulated wisdom to better the human condition. We cannot and we must not bequeath to future generations a world in which the most spectacular growth has been in the numbers of people living in absolute poverty.

There must therefore be a continuing effort to contain population growth if pervasive poverty is to be eased and development accelerated. But it must be contained through policies and programs that are humane, non-coercive, and sensitive to the rights and dignity of individuals. The international community must cooperate, with a sense of urgency, in this endeavor. And we know from experience (already) that the objectives of this endeavor can indeed be achieved.

That is what this great gathering in Mexico City is all about. This morning, therefore, I would like to tell you how we at The World Bank will join in this endeavor.

Pause

Ten years ago, the World Plan of Action, (which this Conference is reviewing, was drawn up after a vigorous debate; a debate over whether birth rates could be brought down more rapidly by concentrating on family planning, or by concentrating on development that built demand for smaller families. During the ten years since the Bucharest Conference, we have all reached the conclusion that this is a false dichotomy. Rapid reductions in population growth, and indeed rapid improvements in living standards, plainly require a combination of economic and social development with family planning!

PAUSE

Let me now focus on how the Bank, as part of the development community, can support an effective combination of these approaches.

We believe that assistance can be brought in three key ways:

#1 First: through productive dialogue; dialogue between all involved in the development process, with the aim of forging effective understanding of the causes and consequences of population trends, and by encouraging the design of policies addressed to the link between population growth and development;

#2

Secondly: through supporting the economic and social development efforts in different sectors, in particular those which stimulate a demand for smaller families, such as education for women, and improved economic security for the poor; and

#3

Thirdly: through assisting in the extension and improvement of family planning and basic health services.

The World Bank can, and does, seek to provide effective assistance through each of these approaches.

#1

In the economic dialogue which The World Bank conducts with its borrowing member countries, we are giving increasing attention to the consequences of rapid population growth. Those consequences vary, depending on the institutional, economic, cultural, and demographic setting. But most countries find that rapid population growth makes the choice between higher consumption now and the investment needed for higher consumption in the future very stark indeed. They face the pressing problem of large increases in their labor forces, alarming overcrowding of their cities, strains on basic services, and the threat to an already precarious balance between limited natural resources and a growing population.

Frustrated development expectations, environmental stress, strain on maternal and child health, limitations on women's opportunities -- (all owing much to high population growth rates --) are obvious issues for discussion when the Bank and its borrowing members review development strategies. Pause

#2

QUESTION

The second key way in which the Bank can help is to support those aspects of development which most influence fertility. Why do poor parents say they cannot afford few children --- / while richer, better educated parents say they cannot afford many? Poor parents, especially mothers, are forced to depend on children for old-age support, protection and help. But we see development generate interest in smaller families as parents' expectations for their children increase and as their own economic and social choices expand. We must help parents reduce their dependence on children, and help widen economic opportunities for women. But how can these objectives be affordably achieved?

Pause

Alleviation of the severest poverty, (for example by improving small-farm productivity), is a high priority. So is basic education, (particularly for girls); ^{AND} the provision to women of more technology, credit, and productive inputs; and stronger savings institutions. This requires making education and production-oriented programs in agriculture and industry more accessible -- and opening them more to women. These development objectives, particularly when focused on poverty alleviation, are worth supporting in their own right! But their impact on family size is another solid reason for emphasizing them. We will strengthen our emphasis on lending for basic education, (especially for women), and on encouraging policy reforms that will widen women's educational and employment options.

Pause

#3 Third, the Bank can assist in extending and improving family planning and health services. Basic health care not only serves humanitarian ends, it improves productivity. And family planning demonstrably improves maternal and child health, reducing child mortality, which in turn promotes interest in family planning. Encouraging child spacing is particularly important. Here in Mexico, for example, the data shows that the birth of a child less than two years after the birth of sibling doubles the risk of death for the elder child during his or her second year of life.

Family planning also makes a demographic difference in widely different settings. Vigorous government support for family planning here in Mexico has helped reduce population growth from 3.2% in 1970 to about 2.4% today. Government support has also helped reduce growth in countries such as Korea and Thailand, and, (to take a few other examples,) in Colombia, Indonesia, and parts of Bangladesh and India.

Family planning can be effectively introduced in a broad range of conditions if programs are carefully designed. And what are the keys to effectiveness? ^{well,} They include:

- "ONE" * offering a variety of family planning methods and information about them;
- "TWO" * providing basic health care to improve maternal and child health;
- "THREE" * delivering services (not just at clinics) but through active "outreach" programs rooted in individual communities; and
- "FOUR" * structuring programs that are manageable and culturally sensitive.

Demand for family planning services often outruns supply. An estimated 65 million couples (in the developing world,) (many of them poor inhabitants of rural areas,) do not want more children, but do not use any contraception. This is often for lack of access to effective means of fertility control. Today, less than 40 percent of couples in the developing world (outside the People's Republic of China) have access to adequate family planning services.

These are the dimensions of the challenge.

Pause

Most family planning services in developing countries are provided by governments along with maternal and child health. But private organizations are active in many countries, even though they must rely on uncertain support from abroad. And in Latin America they provide services on a wide scale. But this cannot be relied upon alone to correct inequalities of access to services. As a practical matter, governments must be the main source of support, particularly in the poorest countries.

The World Bank helps governments extend health care together with family planning. Family planning and other basic maternal and child health care make a natural package. But family planning can often be underemphasized. We therefore also support more focused family planning programs, some independent of the health system.

In the last fourteen years the Bank has committed some \$500 million for population projects. And over \$100 million for health projects. Many of the health projects include family planning. A strengthening of the health system, and providing a better flow of information to parents, are often necessary measures to extend family planning. This is true particularly where health care facilities are scarce and where parents are reluctant to use family planning without firmer evidence that their children will survive.

In our population and health lending, The World Bank begins by working with countries to identify objectives and requirements for various resources. We may then help coordinate formally or informally with other donors to ensure that requirements are met through a sensible division of labor. The Bank helps meet a variety of needs -- clinics and equipment, medicines and contraceptives, information and education, training and local recurring costs, technical and management assistance, and efforts to test better ways to deliver health and family planning services.

We know well the outstanding record of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this field, and the Bank encourages wide and growing support for them. We provide modest support for NGOs through our projects with governments, and are actively exploring ways of cooperating further with them.

The Bank is exploring opportunities to support further research: on the consequences of population growth; on social and economic forces that influence population growth; and on more effective service delivery. We are considering direct Bank support of international efforts in contraceptive research.

In short, The World Bank is both willing and able to do more in the population field. Requests for population assistance are rising; and where there are programs that we can effectively support, we shall certainly respond. We plan to at least double our population and related health lending over the next few years, and our major focus will be on Africa and Asia where population and related health problems are still the most dramatic. We look forward to cooperating with governments, with other donors, with other U.N. organizations, (especially UNFPA), and with private organizations in the design and implementation of effective population policies and programs as requested by our member governments.

With the increase in demand, and with the continuing development of effective approaches to family planning, we have concluded in our World Development Report that population assistance could usefully triple, or even quadruple, between now and the end of the century. Population assistance is now about \$500 million ^{dollars} annually -- less than 2 percent of official development aid. Yet this small effort supports about 25 percent of all family planning costs in developing countries, and about 50 percent of family planning programs outside China.

A quadrupling of population assistance in real terms could raise the level to some \$2 ^{dollars} billion per annum by the year 2000. Even such a relatively small volume of donor assistance could, (given effective policies in developing countries), make a vast difference to population growth and to maternal and child health. Surely all donors can recognize that fact, and respond accordingly.

But a few donors should not be expected to carry the bulk of the burden. The whole donor community must help! The developed countries' own experience has shown them that good family planning services cost little. If donors and developing countries were each to make minimal adjustments in their budget allocations, the resources would be there to make such services available to most people in the developing world as well.

MR. PRESIDENT,
DISTINGUISHED
DELEGATES

If we can make that commitment here in this forum →
making the slowing of population growth the priority that it
surely is → we shall have taken a giant step towards more rapid
economic and social development in the developing world.

Thank you.

EMBARGO: HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL DELIVERY
EXPECTED AT 11:00 A.M. IN
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AUGUST 7, 1984

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I am grateful for the opportunity to address this plenary session of the International Population Conference.

The World Bank's deep interest in the issues confronting this distinguished forum is well known. No one would argue that slower population growth can alone assure development. But the evidence is clear that, in many developing countries, development will be postponed indefinitely unless slower population growth can be achieved soon; even before higher real incomes would bring down fertility spontaneously.

That evidence is set forth in our recent staff study, The World Development Report of 1984, which I respectfully commend to you. What that evidence means is that the international community must work together in a renewed effort to slow population growth. Such an effort is critical to the drive to accelerate economic and social development.

The past hundred years have brought to this globe extraordinary economic and technological progress, and vast increases in population. It is time now to use our economic gains and our accumulated wisdom to better the human condition. We cannot and we must not bequeath to future generations a world in which the most spectacular growth has been in the numbers of people living in absolute poverty.

The evidence is overwhelming that rapid population growth impedes efforts to raise living standards in most of the developing world. There must therefore be a continuing effort to contain population growth if pervasive poverty is to be eased and development accelerated. But it must be contained through policies and programs that are humane, non-coercive, and sensitive to the rights and dignity of individuals. We believe that the international community has no alternative but to cooperate, with a sense of urgency, in this endeavor. And we know from experience already that the objectives of this endeavor can indeed be achieved.

That is what this great gathering in Mexico City is all about. This morning, therefore, I would like to tell you how we at The World Bank will join in this endeavor.

Ten years ago in Bucharest, at the first International Conference on Population, the World Plan of Action, which this Conference is reviewing, was drawn up after a vigorous debate; a debate over whether birth rates could be brought down more rapidly by concentrating on family planning, or by concentrating on development that built demand for smaller families.

During the ten years since the Bucharest Conference, we have all reached the conclusion that it is a false dichotomy. Rapid reductions in population growth, and indeed rapid improvements in living standards, plainly require a combination of economic and social development with family planning.

Let me now focus on how the Bank, as part of the development community, can support an effective combination of these approaches.

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Thirdly: through assisting in the extension and improvement of family planning and basic health services.

The World Bank can, and does, seek to provide effective assistance through each of these approaches.

The economic dialogue which The World Bank conducts with its borrowing member countries is the linchpin of its lending program. In it we are giving increasing attention to the consequences of rapid population growth. Those consequences vary, depending on the institutional, economic, cultural, and demographic setting. But most countries find that rapid population growth makes the choice between higher consumption now and the investment needed for higher consumption in the future very stark indeed. They face the pressing problem of large increases in their labor forces, alarming overcrowding of their cities, strains on basic services, and the threat to an already precarious balance between limited natural resources and a growing population. Technical change may bring some alleviation. But such change is neither free nor predictable.

Frustrated development expectations, environmental stress, strain on maternal and child health, limitations on women's opportunities -- all owing much to high population growth rates -- are obvious issues for discussion when the Bank and its borrowing members review development strategies.

The second key way in which the Bank can help is to support those aspects of development which most influence fertility. Why do poor parents say they cannot afford few children while richer, better educated parents say they cannot afford many? Poor parents, especially mothers, are forced to depend on children for old-age support, protection and help. But we see development generate interest in smaller families as parents' expectations for their children increase and as their own economic and social choices expand. We must help parents reduce their dependence on children, and help widen economic opportunities for women. But how can these objectives be affordably achieved?

Alleviation of the severest poverty, for example by improving small-farm productivity, is a high priority. So is basic education, particularly for girls; the provision to women of more technology, credit, and productive inputs; and stronger savings institutions. This requires making education and production-oriented programs in agriculture and industry more accessible -- and opening them more to women. These development objectives, particularly when focused on poverty alleviation, are worth supporting in their own right. But their impact on family size is another solid reason for emphasizing them. We will strengthen our emphasis on lending for basic education, especially for women, and on encouraging policy reforms that will widen women's educational and employment options.

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Family planning also makes a demographic difference in widely different settings. As already cited in this forum, vigorous government support for family planning here in Mexico has helped reduce population growth from 3.2% in 1970 to about 2.4% today. Strong government support has also helped reduce population growth rates in countries such as Korea and Thailand, and, to take other examples, in Colombia, Indonesia, and parts of Bangladesh and India.

Family planning can be effectively introduced in a broad range of conditions if service programs are carefully designed. We have seen this work in all areas of the world; it has certainly worked here in Mexico. And what are the keys to effectiveness? They include:

1. offering a variety of family planning methods and information about them;
2. providing basic health care to improve maternal and child health;
3. delivering services not just at clinics but through active "outreach" programs rooted in individual communities; and
4. structuring programs that are manageable and culturally sensitive.

Demand for family planning services often outruns supply. An estimated 65 million couples in the developing world, many of them poor inhabitants of rural areas, do not want more children, but do not use any contraception. This is often for lack of access to effective means of fertility control. Today, less than 40 percent of couples in the developing world outside the People's Republic of China have access to adequate family planning services. In Peru, for example, collected data suggests that about half of couples want no more children, or want to space births, but lack access to family planning services. At least one-third of couples in Bangladesh appear to face the same dilemma.

These are the dimensions of the challenge.

Most family planning services in developing countries are provided by governments along with maternal and child health. But private organizations are active in many countries, even though they must rely on uncertain support from abroad. And in Latin America they provide services on a wide scale. Private health-care providers and pharmacies reach urban and even rural areas, particularly in the better off countries. But this cannot be relied upon alone to correct inequalities of access to services. As a practical matter, governments must be the main source of support, particularly in the poorest countries.

The World Bank helps governments extend health care together with family planning. Family planning and other basic maternal and child health care make a natural package. But family planning can often be underemphasized. We therefore also support more focused family planning programs, some independent of the health system.

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We know well the outstanding record of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this field, and the Bank encourages continuing and growing support for them from the developing countries and the donor community. We provide modest support for NGOs through our projects with governments, and are actively exploring ways of cooperating further with them.

The Bank is exploring opportunities to support further research: on the consequences of population growth; on social and economic forces that influence population growth; and on more effective service delivery. We are considering direct Bank support of international efforts in contraceptive research.

In short, The World Bank is both willing and able to do more in the population field. Requests for population assistance are rising; and where there are programs that we can effectively support, we shall certainly respond. We plan to at least double our population and related health lending over the next few years, and our major focus will be on Africa and Asia where population and related health problems are still the most dramatic. For example, in the next five years, the number of population and related health projects that we aim to finance in Sub-Saharan Africa will total more than twenty, and the borrowing countries will likely number seventeen. We look forward to cooperating with governments, with other donors, with other U.N. organizations, especially UNFPA, and with private organizations in the design and implementation of effective population policies and programs as requested by our member governments.

With the increase in demand, and with the continuing development of effective approaches to family planning, we have concluded in our World Development Report that population assistance could usefully triple, or even quadruple, between now and the end of the century. Population assistance is now about \$500 million annually -- less than 2 percent of official development aid. Yet this small effort supports about 25 percent of all family planning costs in developing countries, and about 50 percent of family planning programs outside China.

A quadrupling of population assistance in real terms could raise the level to some \$2 billion per annum by the year 2000. Even such a relatively small volume of donor assistance could, given effective policies in developing countries, make a vast difference to population growth, to maternal and child health, and thus to the future we share. Surely all donors can recognize that fact, and respond accordingly.

But a few donors should not be expected to carry the bulk of the burden. The whole donor community must help. The developed world has had access to good family planning services for some time now. And its experience has shown that such services cost little. If donors and developing countries were each to make minimal adjustments in their budget allocations, the resources would be there to make such services available to most people in the developing world as well.

If we can make that commitment here in this forum -- making the slowing of population growth the priority that it surely is -- we shall have taken a giant step towards more rapid economic and social development in the developing world.

Thank you.

P R E S S R E L E A S E

EMBARGO: FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY
EXPECTED AT 11:00 A.M. IN MEXICO CITY
1:00 P.M. IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1984

Contact: Bill Brannigan
(202) 477-5497

CLAUSEN: WORLD BANK TO INCREASE POPULATION ASSISTANCE

World Bank President A.W. Clausen today told the International Population Conference in Mexico City about Bank plans to double lending for population assistance and related health projects.

"We cannot and we must not," he said, "bequeath to future generations a world in which the most spectacular growth has been in the numbers living in absolute poverty... The World Bank is both willing and able to do more in the population field," he declared, noting that since 1970, the Bank has committed about \$500 million for population projects and over \$100 million for health projects, many of which include family planning.

During the next five years, for example, Mr. Clausen said, "the number of population and related health projects that we plan to finance in Sub-Saharan Africa will total more than 20. And the number of countries in the region which will be borrowing from us for that purpose will likely number 17."

The World Bank, he stated, is already providing assistance in this field:

.../

- in the economic dialogue with borrowing member countries--the "linchpin" of its lending program--the Bank is giving increasing attention to the consequences of rapid population growth;

- it is supporting those aspects of development, especially alleviation of severest poverty, which most influence fertility rates;

- it is assisting the extension and improvement of family planning and health services.

"We will strengthen our emphasis on lending for basic education, especially for women, and encouraging policy reforms that will widen women's educational and employment options," Mr. Clausen said, objectives he termed worth supporting "in their own right" as well as for their impact on family size.

He told the delegates that the Bank helps meet a variety of needs--clinics and equipment, medicines and contraceptives, information and education--and looks forward to cooperating with governments, with other donors, with other U.N. agencies and with private organizations, in the design and implementation of effective population policies and programs as requested by member governments of The World Bank. He noted that vigorous government support for family planning in Mexico has helped reduce population growth from 3.2 percent in 1970 to about 2.4 percent today. "Strong government support has

.../

also helped reduce population growth rates in countries such as Korea and Thailand and, to take other examples, in Indonesia, Colombia, and parts of Bangladesh and India."

"Demand for family planning services often outruns supply," Mr. Clausen pointed out. "In Peru, for example, data suggest that about half of couples want no more children or want to space births but lack access to family planning services. At least one third of couples in Bangladesh appear to face the same dilemma."

Currently, population assistance--about \$500 million annually--represents less than two percent of official development aid, he noted, while pointing out that the Bank's recently published World Development Report 1984 concluded that population assistance could usefully triple or even quadruple, in real terms, by the year 2000.

"Even such a relatively small volume of donor assistance could, given effective policies in developing countries, make a vast difference to population growth, to maternal and child health, and thus to the future we share. Surely all donors can recognize that fact, and respond accordingly."

"The evidence is overwhelming that too rapid population growth impedes efforts to raise living standards in most of the developing world," Mr. Clausen stated, while stipulating that policies and programs designed to contain population growth must be "humane, non-coercive, and sensitive to the rights and dignity of individuals."

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

ADDRESS BY DR H. MAHLER, DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

at the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION

Mexico City, 6 to 13 August 1984

PEOPLE'S HEALTH AND POPULATION

Mr Chairman, Honourable Delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

1. "Children's health - tomorrow's wealth". That was the theme of this year's World Health Day. By wealth is meant much more than financial prosperity. It means the physical, intellectual, spiritual and creative energy of people, in other words the seeds of people's genuine development as well as the fruits of that development. Yes, people. When we talk of "population", people appear as mere statistical figures. But it is people who matter; it is they who can make or break their own development as well as the development of the community, the country, and for that matter the whole world in which they live. And to make that development they need healthy bodies, healthy minds and healthy attitudes.

2. The last word has not been spoken on the proper balance between the number of people in the world and the world's resources. Too many factors are involved for that to happen easily, and too many conclusions have been reached through limited perspectives. All too often a vital factor in the equation is forgotten and that is people's energy. People's creativity and ingenuity can outweigh theoretical calculations; but their apathy can turn planners' dreams into implementers' nightmares. Indeed, social apathy is one of the components of that pernicious combination of unemployment and underemployment, scarcity of material goods, low level of education, primitive housing, poor sanitation, malnutrition, and disease that makes up the poverty and underdevelopment in which some 1000 million people are still trapped. Healthy people can be a powerful lever for breaking out of that vicious circle; unhealthy people will only perpetuate it. So the balance between population size and world resources is not just a matter of quantity; it is a matter of quality.

3. A historical glance at the improvement in the quality of people's lives in the industrialized countries can surely provide pointers to ways of

improving the quality of life of people in today's developing countries. Starting about 100 years ago, people awoke to the social potentials of the industrial revolution no less than to its harmful consequences. In the course of time they adopted political and social measures that led to better nutrition, more suitable housing, cleaner water, safer waste disposal, improved hygiene, more universal education and healthier working conditions. They devoted more of their leisure time to enjoying sport as well as spiritual and cultural pursuits. They introduced social security against sickness, unemployment and old age. When all that happened, imperceptibly but progressively infant mortality went down, life expectancy went up, and contrary to Malthusian predictions fertility rates declined. For, having achieved a reasonable quality of life, people wanted their children to enjoy no less, and they realized that the fewer the number the greater the portion of the benefits for each one. Moreover, they were less dependent on large families for their own welfare, particularly in old age. All that happened before the contraceptive era that started only a generation ago, showing that political, social and behavioural action is just as important as technical innovations for people to control their fertility, their health, their wellbeing and hence their development.

4. The developing countries cannot afford to wait one hundred years for all that to happen. In some of them, the death rate for their infants is 20 times higher than in the economically advanced countries; in these countries as much as one third to one half of those deaths occur in the first month of life. In the poorest parts of the world the death rate for women in childbirth is 160 times higher than in the most privileged countries. Is there any wonder that people in the developing countries should wish to act now! Moreover, an impressive range of technical measures is now available to promote and maintain health. Among these measures are the care of mothers and children, including measures to make timing and spacing of children possible in a way that is healthy for mothers, infants and whole families in

keeping with their cultural principles. I would mention such other measures as immunization and life-saving medical care technology. Now that all these are available in addition to political, social and behavioural measures, the historical process can be speeded up even more if people display the will to do so. What happened in some countries as a slow evolution could now happen much more quickly in others through wise policy - wise national policy and wise international policy.

5. Wise national policy implies consistent measures to help people develop their material, intellectual and spiritual potentials in ways that are acceptable to them. Most governments now realize this; they also realize that past attempts to force separate measures of fertility control on "populations" only gave rise to people's resentment, resistance and rejection. And if most governments have come to realize that, surely we all have to learn from recent developmental history and join forces in genuine efforts at promoting human development. And by all, I mean not only governments, but also bilateral agencies, the United Nations system, nongovernmental organizations, and indeed the whole international community. We must learn to work together with people in countries as part of a nationally defined policy for people's development.

6. Since we last met in Bucharest ten years ago, the kind of process I have just mentioned has begun to take place in the field of health in a way that could have a powerful influence on human development in general. In 1977 WHO's Member States took a major policy decision when they declared that a main social goal in the coming decades should be the attainment by all the people of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. This is popularly known as health for all by the year 2000. And they decided that primary health care is the key to attaining health for all. Then, they adopted a Strategy for attaining that goal and are currently active in carrying out.

7. What is that Strategy all about? It is a way to health with profound social and economic implications. It goes far beyond the struggle to remain alive, because health and development mean very much more than survival in misery. It supports people in adopting those measures that made life progressively more pleasant for previous generations in industrialized countries starting about one century ago and that I outlined a few moments ago. And it supports them in doing that in their ways - in ways understandable and acceptable to them - so that they can assume growing responsibility for determining their own health destiny as well as that of their children, and in so doing contributing to their socioeconomic destiny. For it involves many sectors in addition to the health sector, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, food, industry, education, housing, public works and communications. What is more, it aims at helping all people everywhere to take initiatives, encouraging them and supporting them as required. In particular, it supports people in knowing their own strengths and how to use them, as well as in knowing when and for what purpose to turn to others.

8. Is all this romanticism? Utopianism? Well, just visit many countries around the world and you can see it taking shape. It costs annually about five dollars per person in capital investment and about 10 dollars in recurrent expenditures. Will this movement continue to take shape? That will depend in large measure on the way we support it, on the extent to which we do so, on the genuine cooperation we offer in order to leave behind the capacity for self-sustaining growth, and on our refraining from diverting people's attention from their own development efforts by enticing them with short-sighted and short-lived assistance bait that leaves nothing behind it when it is withdrawn.

9. Time is too short for me to describe all the ingredients of the Strategy for Health for All through primary health care. In the final

analysis these depend on decisions by countries themselves in the light of their socioeconomic circumstances and health situation. Suffice it to say that an important feature of the Strategy is the care of families, and essential to that are respect for the status of women and maternal and child care including family planning. I should like to emphasize that family planning can lead to striking improvements in the health and wellbeing of mothers and children and indeed of the whole family. For in all societies, the family in one form or another is the central nucleus for people, for their lives, their loves, their dreams, their health and their development. In keeping with this, the Strategy aims at ensuring that every child born is truly wanted and enjoys the best possible opportunity to grow into a healthy member of a decent and just society. The Strategy also involves ensuring the availability of measures to promote health and development that are scientifically sound, socially acceptable and economically feasible. These include measures that are appropriate for family planning in different economic, social, cultural and religious circumstances.

10. Honourable Delegates, I am not claiming that the attainment of health for all through primary health care will solve the world's development problems and that soft social action will succeed where hard economic action has failed. I am claiming that it can provide significant starting force and added impetus for development all over the world in a way that those who have little in health and wealth will generate more for themselves, and those who have much will have no less, but will have it with less trouble to their conscience. The choice is before us - either separate assistance projects, including projects for population control, as in the past, or support to forward looking developmental efforts that encourage people to shape their own socioeconomic and personal future as well as to lay the foundation for their children to do so. I mean encouraging not by words alone at international conferences, but by displaying solidarity with people in practice through genuine cooperation with them.

11. I humbly submit that WHO is doing precisely that in a consistent manner. It is not WHO's role to manage its own projects in countries, because experience has shown the sheer futility and even counterproductivity of projects such as those, particularly when they are managed through remote control. What WHO does do is to obtain the consensus of its Member States on policies and strategies that act as levers for people's development, not the least of which relate to family health. What it does do is to generate appropriate health technology that can be adapted to various circumstances, including technical, social and behavioural measures for family planning. What it does do is to cooperate with Member States and people in applying all that through sound health infrastructures. I can assure you that through activities such as these WHO and its 164 Member States are most active in grappling with the vital issues of this Conference in a highly constructive way.

12. But no single part of international endeavour can succeed on its own. What is needed is enlightened international support to those people and those countries striving to develop their human potential. And by enlightened I mean joining forces with them in cooperative efforts inside the countries concerned in line with a well-defined national policy. This can be done in such a way that all concerned - people, governments and international agencies - retain their identity and their visibility within the national policy framework. But there is one overriding condition for the success of that policy; it must place the health and well-being of people at the highest rung of the developmental ladder with all other rungs as intermediate steps to reach that human summit.

Thank you.

ELEMENT OF INTEGRATED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES. IN THIS CONNECTION, OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE MUST NOT BE LEFT UNMENTIONED. IF ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OF OECD WOULD REACH THE INTERNATIONALLY ESTABLISHED 1.5 PERCENT NET NATIONAL INCOME TARGET, THIS WOULD ENABLE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO SPEND MORE FUNDS ON THEIR POPULATION POLICIES. I AM PLEASED TO STATE THAT MY GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN ITS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION BUDGET AT THE LEVEL OF 1.5 PERCENT OF THE NET NATIONAL INCOME.

AS A CONCLUDING REMARK, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT THIS CONFERENCE REFRAIN FROM DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THOSE TOPICS WHICH MIGHT DIVIDE US. WE MUST ENDEAVOUR TO CONCENTRATE ON THOSE ISSUES ON WHICH CONSENSUS IS WITHIN REACH, SO THAT THE FORTHCOMING PERIOD MIGHT BE EVEN MORE CONSTRUCTIVE.

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT.

ADDRESS

BY

HER EXCELLENCY MRS. E.M. SCHOO,
NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION,
TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION.

MEXICO CITY

AUGUST 7, 1984

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

FIRSTLY, I WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE FOR HOSTING THIS CONFERENCE IN THEIR FASCINATING CAPITAL-CITY, I WISH HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, DR. MANUEL BARTLETT DÍAZ, WISDOM AND SUCCESS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS, BY NO MEANS SIMPLE, DUTIES AS PRESIDENT OF THIS CONFERENCE.

TEN YEARS AFTER THE FIRST INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE AT BUCHAREST, THE PRESENT MEETING WILL ENABLE US TO REVIEW DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPERIENCES SINCE 1974. IN THIS CONTEXT IT IS RELEVANT TO NOTE THAT THE REDUCTION IN WORLDWIDE POPULATION GROWTH IS DISTRIBUTED VERY UNEVENLY. IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TAKEN AS A WHOLE THE FERTILITY RATE DECLINED BY 26 PERCENT DURING THE 1970'S. THIS DECLINE, HOWEVER, CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO POPULATION CHANGES IN A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ON THE OTHER HAND, IN MANY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THE NET REPRODUCTION RATE IS NOW WELL BELOW REPLACEMENT LEVEL. THIS IMPLIES THAT EVERY COUNTRY SHOULD CONDUCT POPULATION POLICIES ACCORDING TO ITS OWN NEEDS.

FURTHERMORE, THIS CONFERENCE PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE WORLDWIDE ATTENTION TO THE EVER GROWING URGENCY OF POPULATION PROBLEMS. THESE PROBLEMS SHOULD BE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, NATIONALLY, REGIONALLY AND IN WORLDWIDE COOPERATION, PARTICULARLY WITH A VIEW TO AIDING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO UNDERTAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO ENSURE A LIVEABLE WORLD FOR GENERATIONS TO COME. THIS UNDERTAKING SHOULD NOT BE POSTPONED. FAILURE TO REDUCE POPULATION GROWTH WOULD ENTAIL A TRAGEDY IN THE FUTURE. IN THIS RESPECT I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO MR. CLAUSEN'S RECENT SPEECH TO THE KENYAN POPULATION COUNCIL. ON THIS OCCASION THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK WARNED THAT, WITHOUT SHORT TERM REDUCTION OF THEIR POPULATION GROWTH, FOR THE POOREST COUNTRIES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE AT ALL. UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN THE SOMEWHAT BETTER OFF THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES WOULD BE SERIOUSLY IMPEDED.

IN OUR COMMON EFFORTS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO IMPROVE THE WORLD POPULATION SITUATION, WE SHOULD BE CONSCIOUS OF THE DIVERSE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL VALUES AS WELL AS PEOPLE'S READINESS TO ACCEPT INNOVATIONS AND CHANGES.

DESPITE THESE VARYING CONDITIONS POPULATION POLICY SHOULD IN MY VIEW BE REGARDED AS ONE - BE IT AN ESSENTIAL - ELEMENT OF AN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.

SUCH A POLICY SHOULD TAKE FULLY INTO ACCOUNT THE CONSERVATION OF ECOLOGICAL RESERVES AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT A STRICT INTERRELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN POPULATION POLICY, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MEASURES AND ECOLOGICAL CONSERVATION.

ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL THE LATTER ALSO HOLDS TRUE. WHEN IT COMES TO FORMULATING AND IMPLEMENTING POPULATION POLICY, I FULLY AGREE THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY REMAINS IN FORCE. HOWEVER, IN THIS CONTEXT GOVERNMENTS SHOULD TAKE NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY INTO ACCOUNT.

I WAS PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED BY THAT PART OF DR. SALAS' ADDRESS YESTERDAY IN WHICH HE REFERRED TO FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND POPULATION POLICY. AS REGARDS POPULATION POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO THE BUCHAREST PLAN OF ACTION OF 1974 IN WHICH FAMILY PLANNING IS STIPULATED AS A BASIC RIGHT. THIS TERMINOLOGY COULD BE REGARDED AS A RETROGRESSION FROM THE 1968 PROCLAMATION OF TEHERAN, IN WHICH THIS RIGHT IS DESCRIBED AS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT. PERHAPS THIS CONFERENCE MIGHT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION RETURNING TO THE TEHERAN PHRASEOLOGY. THE TERM BASIC HUMAN RIGHT GIVES CLEARER EXPRESSION TO THE INALIENABLE CHARACTER OF THE RIGHT OF COUPLES AND INDIVIDUALS TO DECIDE FREELY AND RESPONSIBLY THE NUMBER AND SPACING OF THEIR CHILDREN AND TO HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION, CONTRACEPTIVES AND SERVICES FOR PURPOSES OF BIRTH CONTROL. THIS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO FAMILY PLANNING SHOULD NOT BE DENIED TO ANYONE. HENCE, ALL IMPEDIMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM OF CHOICE MUST BE ELIMINATED.

I SHOULD ALSO LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THE POINT THAT IMPROVING THE SITUATION OF WOMEN SHOULD BE AN

IMPORTANT PART OF MEASURES IN RELATION TO POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT. THE THEME OF THE PRESENT CONFERENCE IS ONE WHICH ENTAILS IMPROVING THE STATUS OF WOMEN, AND THIS IS AN OBJECTIVE WHICH SHOULD BE REALIZED.

THE RIGHT TO CONTROL FERTILITY IS A RIGHT WHICH IS VESTED MORE PARTICULARLY IN WOMEN. BECAUSE WOMEN ARE THE BEARERS OF CHILDREN, AND ARE STILL EXPECTED TO TAKE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CARE AND UPBRINGING, ESPECIALLY IN THE EARLY YEARS. RESEARCH IN MANY COUNTRIES HAS INDICATED THAT THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED BY WOMEN IS OFTEN SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN THEY ACTUALLY BEAR.

THE EXACT NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPROVED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND REDUCED FERTILITY REMAINS TO BE PROPERLY CLARIFIED. BUT ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD A TREND TOWARDS SMALLER FAMILIES CAN BE OBSERVED AS WOMEN GAIN MORE CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN LIVES. EXISTING DIFFERENCES IN STATUS AND POWER BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AND THE LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ARE CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS IN

THE WISH OR NEED OF MANY WOMEN TO BEAR CHILDREN, OFTEN AT AN EARLY AGE. I THEREFORE CONSIDER MEASURES TO CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN, AS A VITAL PART OF POPULATION POLICY.

FORTUNATELY A GREAT DEAL HAS ALREADY BEEN ACHIEVED IN THE AREA OF HEALTH DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS. HOWEVER, IN THE DECADE TO COME MUCH MORE MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED. APART FROM EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH I WOULD GRANT THE HIGHEST PRIORITY TO THE FOLLOWING THREE MEASURES WHICH I SHALL MENTION IN A MISCELLANEOUS ORDER:

FIRSTLY, IMPROVED ACCESS TO SCHOOLING AND TRAINING. BECAUSE A POSITIVE CORRELATION EXISTS BETWEEN HIGHER LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND A LOWER NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

SECONDLY, IMPROVED INFORMATION AND BETTER ACCESS TO BIRTH CONTROL MEANS AND SERVICES. IT STANDS TO REASON THAT THESE SERVICES SHOULD BE FULLY AVAILABLE IN ORDER TO ENABLE COUPLES AND INDIVIDUALS TO PLAN EFFECTIVELY THEIR FAMILIES.

THIRDLY, IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME. THE UPGRADING OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF PEOPLE, AND

PARTICULARLY OF WOMEN, IS ESSENTIAL TO IMPROVE THEIR POSITION AND TO ACQUIRE GREATER SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. SUCH A POLICY MUST BE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT WOMEN THEMSELVES CAN - TOGETHER WITH MEN - DETERMINE SOCIAL CHANGE.

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE THAT WOMEN CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE DESIGN, MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES. I HOPE THAT UN AGENCIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN POPULATION ACTIVITIES CAN STEP-UP THEIR EFFORTS TO EMPLOY WOMEN.


MR. PRESIDENT, I CONSIDER IT ESSENTIAL THAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND N.G.O.'S COORDINATE IN A PRAGMATIC FASHION THEIR EFFORTS IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY. CERTAINLY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UN SYSTEM SUCH AS UNFPA AND THE WORLD BANK WHICH IN THIS RESPECT HAVE ALREADY PLAYED A USEFUL ROLE IN THE PAST, WILL CONTINUE TO DO SO IN THE FUTURE.

GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES, OF THE HEALTH SITUATION OF FAMILIES AND OF FAMILY PLANNING PATTERNS ARE INDISPENSABLE FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS, FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICIES AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS. NOW THAT THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAMME, WHICH HAS PROVIDED US WITH SO MANY NEW INSIGHTS, HAS COME TO AN END, I WOULD SUGGEST THAT A NEW PROGRAMME OF COLLECTION OF VITALLY IMPORTANT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA BE DEVELOPED. THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT IS PREPARED TO TAKE PART IN THE FINANCING OF SUCH A NEW UNDERTAKING, AND HOPES THAT OTHER COUNTRIES WILL SUPPORT THIS ENDEAVOUR.

IN MY CAPACITY AS NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION, I SHALL CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE IN AMPLE MEASURE MY WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AND WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, THROUGH THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE. I AM CONSIDERING TO EXPAND THE NETHERLANDS AID VOLUME IN RESPECT TO POPULATION ASSISTANCE THROUGH MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL CHANNELS. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT ALL OTHER DONOR COUNTRIES WILL CONTINUE AND EVEN INCREASE THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY AS A BASIC

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

August 1, 1984

TO: Mr. A. W. Clausen, President
FROM: Julian Grenfell,  Chief, Speechwriting Unit, IPA
SUBJECT: Oral Version of Mexico City Speech

The Conference secretariat are hopeful that the statements of the Agency Heads really will not exceed 15 minutes. It is difficult to shorten an already short and carefully balanced address, but this oral version should be close enough to 15 minutes not to cause any problem.

J.Grenfell/avs



JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON POPULATION
Mexico City, August 1984

No. 2

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS AND AGENDA

Tuesday, 7 August 1984

GENERAL COMMITTEE

9-10 a.m.	1st meeting (closed)	Sala Magna
10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.	<u>2nd plenary meeting</u>	Tlatelolco Centre Sala Juárez

General debate: Review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action
(E/CONF.76/4 and Corr.1 (English only)) [4]

- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- ✓ India
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Canada
- World Bank
- Cuba
- Bangladesh
- Norway
- Denmark
- Bulgaria
- World Health Organization
- United Nations Children's Fund

CLOSURE OF THE LIST OF SPEAKERS: The Conference decided to close the List of Speakers at noon today, 7 August 1984.



3.30 p.m.

3rd plenary meeting

Tlatelolco Centre
Sala Juárez

- General debate: Review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CONF.76/4 and Corr.1 (English only)) [47]
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Malaysia
- Democratic Yemen
- Portugal
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Austria
- Poland
- Jamaica
- China
- Costa Rica
- Tunisia
- Kenya
- Ireland
- United Nations Development Programme
- Turkey
- Cameroon
- Comoros
- Namibia
- Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
- Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
- United Nations Environment Programme
- Economic Commission for Africa
- Organization of African Unity
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

... /

MAIN COMMITTEE

10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.	<u>2nd meeting</u>	Auditorium
3.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.	<u>3rd meeting</u>	"

Recommendations for the further implementation of the
World Population Plan of Action
(E/CONF.76/5 and 6 and Corr.1 (Chinese, English, French,
Spanish and Russian only)) [5]

Texts of statements in the general debate

In order to facilitate interpretation and other services of the Secretariat, representatives having prepared texts of speeches are requested to provide 25 copies one day in advance of delivery. These copies should be given to the Conference Officer at the meeting at which the statement is to be made. Delegations wishing to circulate their speech to all participants should supply 250 copies to the Conference Officer.

Delegations which wish to make texts of their statements available to the Press should arrange for at least 100 copies to be delivered to the Press Room (Sala 3) at least 30 minutes before the scheduled time of delivery of the statement.

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NOTES

LIST OF ELECTED OFFICERS

GENERAL COMMITTEE

President of the Conference: H.E. Mr. Manuel Bartlett Diaz (Mexico)

Vice-Presidents for Co-ordination: H.E. Mr. M. Shamsul Haq (Bangladesh)
Mr. Dirk van der Kaa (Netherlands)

Vice-Presidents:

Austria	Italy	Sri Lanka
Brazil	Japan	Sudan
Bulgaria	Malaysia	Sweden
Burundi	Pakistan	Tunisia
Cameroon	Peru	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
China	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	United Republic of Tanzania
Cuba	Senegal	Zambia
France	Sierra Leone	
India	Spain	
Iraq		

Presiding Officer of the Main Committee: Mr. Frederick Sai (Ghana)

Rapporteur-General: Mr. András Klinger (Hungary)

BUREAU OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE

Presiding Officer: Mr. Frederick Sai (Ghana)

Deputy Presiding Officers: Mr. Luis King (Ecuador)
Mr. Léon Tabah (France)
Mr. Joseph Pajestka (Poland)

Rapporteur: Mrs. Mercedes V. Concepción (Philippines)

* * * * *

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

China, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Portugal, Uganda,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

Friends of the Rapporteur-General:

Bhutan, Canada, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic,
Indonesia, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, Panama and Paraguay.

Award ceremony

The United Nations Population Award Ceremony has been rescheduled for Monday, 13 August at 6.30 p.m. in the Sala Juárez.

POPIN Reference Centre

The Population Information Network (POPIN) Reference Centre of DIESA, which will provide reference service during the Conference, is situated on the main floor lobby of the Tower. It consists of a working library and computerized population information data bases. The Reference Centre will be open during the Conference from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Registration

Participants who have not yet registered are invited to do so as soon as possible between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. in the lobby at the entrance of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Tlatelolco Centre.

Only persons holding a pass issued by the Registration Office will be admitted to the Sala Juárez and to the Auditorium.

List of participants

The provisional list of participants contains the names of participants communicated to the Secretariat (E/CONF.76/Misc.1 and addenda). Addenda will be issued from time to time as information is received. The attention of delegations is drawn to rule 1 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference (E/CONF.76/2 and Corr.1 (French only)) concerning the composition of delegations which reads:

"Each State participating in the Conference shall be represented by a head of delegation and no more than three other accredited representatives and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required."

To assist the Secretariat in issuing a final version of the list of participants which will be in conformity with the rules of procedure, delegations are requested to notify Ms. Mora Henskens (Registration Desk) in writing of the official composition of the delegation.

Submission of formal credentials of representatives of States

Rule 3 of the provisional rules of procedure provides that the credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives shall be issued by either the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Those delegations which have not already done so are requested to submit their credentials to the office of the Secretary of the Credentials Committee, Mr. Alexander Borg-Olivier, Conference Building, Comedor (2nd floor), as soon as possible.

Distribution of documents

The documents distribution counter for participants is located in the entrance lobby of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

All documents distributed before the opening of the Conference will be available in limited quantities only and participants are therefore requested to bring their own copies to the meetings.

Delegations are requested to fill in a form which will be available at the distribution counter indicating their daily requirements of in-session documentation. The quantity requested should be sufficient to cover all requirements as it will not be possible to provide documents after the close of the Conference.

Arrangements for meetings of regional and informal groups

Requests for meetings of regional and informal groups should be addressed by the chairman of the group in question, or by co-ordinators, to Ms. Petigura, in her office in the Conference Building, Comedor (2nd floor) extension 438. As interpretation services and meeting rooms are limited, requests for such meetings will, in conformity with United Nations practice, be met as services and rooms become available.

Documents pertinent to meetings held in the Sala Juárez and the Auditorium will be available in limited quantities during the meetings there.

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OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

An NGO briefing will be held in Sala 2 from 9 to 10 a.m.

Film Showing: There will be a film showing entitled "China - The Year of the Counting" (English version) from 2 to 3 p.m. in the Convent Auditorium.

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List of officers

The following brief list of officers is given for the information of participants. The telephone switchboard at the Tlatelolco Centre is 529-9000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE

		<u>Room</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Secretary-General of the Conference	Mr. Rafael M. Salas	Comedor	443
Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference	Mr. P. Sankar Menon	"	434
Executive Co-ordinator	Mr. Jyoti S. Singh	"	437
Special Assistant	Mr. S. L. Tan	"	445
Chief, Media Liaison	Mr. Edmund Kerner	"	445
Special Assistant	Ms. Catherine Pierce	Tower Lobby	951
External Relations Officer	Ms. Carolyn Benbow	Comedor	445

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Director, Office of the Director-General	Mr. Ramaswamy Mani	Tower Second floor	498
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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

		<u>Room</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Assistant Secretary-General	Mr. Prithvi Dhar	Comedor	435
Secretary-General for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women	Mrs. Leticia Shahani	Tower Second floor	487
Acting Director, Population Division	Mr. P. S. Menon	Comedor	434
Assistant Director, Population Division	Mr. J. C. Chasteland	Conference area	394
Co-ordinator, World Population Conference Implementation	Mr. German Bravo-Casas	"	411
Chief, Population Trends and Structure Section	Ms. Zulma Lattes	"	395
Chief, Population and Development Section	Mr. David Horlacher	"	431
Chief, Estimates and Projections Section	Mr. Shunichi Inoue	"	395
Chief, Fertility and Family Planning Studies Section	Ms. Cynthia Lloyd	"	431
Co-ordinator, POPIN Unit	Mr. Hunter Chiang	Tower Second floor	488
Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations Unit, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	Ms. Virginia Saurwein	Conference area	958

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

		<u>Room</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Under-Secretary-General	Mr. Bi Jilong	Comedor	440
Chief, Population Branch Development Administration Division	Mr. Gustavo Perez-Ramirez	Tower Second floor	493
Special Technical Adviser on Population Dynamics, Population Branch	Mr. Ranjan K. Som	"	491
Special Technical Adviser on Population and Development, Population Branch	Mr. Mau-Thanh Luu	"	491
Chief, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, Statistical Office, DIESA	Mr. William Seltzer	"	496

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Mr. Heino E. Wittrin	Tower Lobby	952
Assistant Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities	Dr. Nafis Sadik	"	951

OFFICE OF SECRETARIAT SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS

Assistant Secretary-General	Mr. Sotirios Mousouris	Comedor	452
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE

Secretary of the Conference	Ms. Faiha Kamal	"	432
Assisted by	Ms. Maria Thompson		
Deputy Secretary of the Conference (including list of speakers for the general debate)	Ms. Jeanne Condevaux	"	433
Assisted by	Ms. Hella Kohn-Mills		

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE (contd.)

		<u>Room</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Co-ordinator of Secretariat Services	Ms. Pilan Petigura	Comedor	438
Assisted by	Ms. Jebon Szenttornyay		
Secretary of the Main Committee	Mrs. Pilar Santander-Downing	"	449
Assisted by	Ms. Katie Murray Ms. Edith Reggiardo		451
Editor	Mr. Alfred Lehmann	"	438/ 452*
Registration	Ms. Mora Henskens Ms. Dolores Chavier	Registration (Lobby)	956
Documents Submitting Officers	Mr. Alain Versaci Mr. Hector Barrientos-Thomas	Comedor	441

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal Adviser and Secretary of the Credentials Committee	Mr. Alexander Borg-Olivier	"	439
Assisted by	Ms. Aida Santos		

Protocol Officer	Ms. Arlette Bouisson	"	444
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* As of 8 August 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

		<u>Room</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Spokesman and Head of Department of Public Information Team	Mr. Miles Stoby	Tower Second floor	485
Division for Economic and Social Information - Information Officer and Liaison	Ms. Barbara Motyka	Conference area	404
Head of Press Coverage Team	Mr. Graeme Warner	"	403
Head of Radio and Visual Services Team	Mr. Tarek Jabri	"	409
Accreditation/Radio and Television Facilities	Ms. Sonia Lecca	Press Room	392
Documents Officer	Ms. Paula Refolo	"	391
External Relations	Mr. Angel Escudero de Paz	Conference area	413

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Conference Co-ordinator	Mr. Godofredo Figueroa	Comedor	450
Deputy Conference Co-ordinator	Ms. Margaret Lackey	"	446
Chief, Meetings Service	Mr. Norberto Sanchez	Conference area	418
Chief, Interpretation Service	Mr. Mario Zapata	"	417
Chief, Language Service	Mr. Arturo Villanueva	Convent	457
Chief, Documents Control	Ms. Esther Lai	"	460
Chief, Documents Distribution	Mr. Jose Golfarini	Lobby	429
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Copy to Mr. North sent 12/84 121

1343



FEDERACION MEXICANA DE ASOCIACIONES PRIVADAS DE PLANIFICACION FAMILIAR, A.C.

MR. A.W. CLAUSSEN
PRESIDENT
WORLD BANK
1818 H. STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433



PRESIDENTA

Sra. Guadalupe Arizpe de De la Vega
CENTROS MATERNO INFANTIL Y DE
PLANEACION FAMILIAR, A.C.
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

SECRETARIA

Sra. Anameli Monroy de Velazco
CENTRO DE ORIENTACION PARA
ADOLESCENTES, A.C.
México, D.F.

TESORERA

Sra. Yolanda Santos de Garza Lagüera
PRO SUPERACION FAMILIAR
NEOLONESA, A.C.
Monterrey, Nuevo León.

VOCALES

Sra. Ofelia Elizondo de Elías
CENTRO SOCIO CULTURAL DE
NOGALES, A.C.
Nogales, Sonora.

Sra. Silvia Alonso de Lahoz
CENTRO DE ORIENTACION FAMILIAR, A.C.
Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

Sra. Phillis Meuse de Guerra
SUPERACION FAMILIAR DE
CELAYA, A.C.
Celaya, Guanajuato.

Sra. Elsa Romero de Tadlock
PROGRAMA DE PLANIFICACION
FAMILIAR DE BAJA CALIFORNIA, A.C.
Tijuana, B.C.

Sra. Rosa A. Cadena de Fernández
BIENESTAR FAMILIAR DE
COATZACOALCOS, A.C.
Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz.

Sra. María Isabel Martínez de Mercado
ASOCIACION PRO AYUDA FAMILIAR, A.C.
Atizapán de Zaragoza, Edo. de México.

DEAR MR. CLAUSSEN:

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS IN THE NAME OF THE MEXICA FEDERATION OF PRIVATE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATIONS AND FOR MY SELF OUR MOST - SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR ALL THE ATTENTION THAT YOU HAVE GIVEN TO- OUR ORGANIZATION AND ALL OF YOUR VALUABLE TIME IN OBSERVING THE WORK THAT WE ARE REALIZING IN THE POOR COMMUNITIES OF MÉXICO.

YOUR VISIT MR. CLAUSSEN, WAS A GREAT STIMULUS FOR ALL OF US, - WHICH THE PEOPLE OF OUR PROGRAM IN CHAMAPA REMEMBER WITH AFFEC- TION AND GRATITUDE.

WE TANK YOU ALSO FOR THE CONTRIBUTION WHICH YOU MADE TO THE -- CENTER OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (CHAMAPA).

WAITING TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON, I REMAIN CORDIALLY

GUADALUPE ARIZPE DE DE LA VEGA
PRESIDENT

CCP. ARCHIVO.

TEL. (161) 66535

PLUTARCO E. CALLES 744 NTE.
CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIH.

PO BOX 10096
EL PASO, TEXAS 79991

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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FROM: Vice President and Secretary

September 25, 1984

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY - AUGUST 5-14, 1984

Attached for information is a note prepared by the Population, Health and Nutrition Department Staff on the International Population Conference in Mexico, held in Mexico City August 5-14, 1984.

Questions on this document may be addressed to Mr. North (ext. 61571) or Mrs. Herz (ext. 61584).

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates
President
Senior Vice Presidents
Senior Management Council
Vice Presidents, IFC
Directors and Department Heads, Bank and IFC

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REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE

Mexico City

August 5-14, 1984

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations convened the second International Population Conference in Mexico City August 5-14. Dr. Rafael Salas, Executive Director of UNFPA, served as Secretary General of the Conference and addressed it. Mr. P.S. Menon, Acting Director of the U.N. Population Division, served as Deputy Secretary General. The Conference involved some 140 governments, 80 non-governmental organizations and more than a dozen specialized agencies.

2. The second conference came ten years after the first, at Bucharest, and was designed to reaffirm the World Population Plan of Action adopted at Bucharest and specify additional steps needed to carry out that Plan. At Bucharest debate raged over whether birth rates could be reduced faster by focusing on family planning or on development that would generate demand for family planning. Few developing countries were enthusiastic about family planning. But by the time of the Mexico Conference most informed opinion held that both family planning and broader development mattered--that they reinforced each other in reducing birth rates. This evolution in thinking, which had been reflected in the design of more recent population programs, was evident in Mexico.

II. Main Results of the Conference

3. The Conference adopted by consensus a Report containing 88 recommendations for population and development policies and programs to be carried out by governments, various organizations, and the U.N. system and a Declaration on Population and Development reflecting considerable agreement on four basic and linked points:

- a) Since population size and growth affect development progress and the sharing of its benefits, population policies covering fertility, mortality and morbidity, and migration must be part of development strategies;
- b) Development strategies can build interest in smaller families particularly by easing the most severe poverty, extending women's education and employment opportunities, and improving maternal and child health (mortality reduction targets were included and fertility reduction targets were encouraged);
- c) All people have a right to information, education, and means to plan their families. Family planning services (along with other basic health care) should be strengthened to make a

practical reality of this right. Providing a variety of family planning methods through community-based outreach should be emphasized. Governments may often take the lead in providing such services particularly in poorer countries, but the private commercial sector and NGOs all have major roles to play. Associated biomedical and operational research should be expanded. Resulting child spacing, it was stressed, will improve maternal and child health; and

- d) It will require increased resources from developing countries as well as the donor community to extend family planning information and services and support associated research.

The United Nations family and the broader donor community were all asked to increase their support for population activities--and for development strategies and programs that will affect population growth and, of course, quality of life.

4. It was agreed that abortion should not be promoted as a family planning method and that appropriate steps should be taken to help women avoid abortion and to provide humane treatment for women who have had abortions.

III. World Bank Participation

5. In his address to the Conference, President Clausen explained the Bank's intention to discuss development-population linkages in our policy dialogue, to emphasize female education and employment and other development programs that build interest in smaller families, and to double Bank population/health lending and support related research efforts. He also encouraged other donors and developing countries to do more to extend family planning services and information. The President's speech was welcomed warmly. It facilitated highly productive conversations between Bank staff, other donors and present and potential borrowers. WDR was also well received; a press briefing was held on it and over 700 copies were distributed.

IV. Implications for Follow-Up

6. More generally, the Conference generated widespread interest in population and family planning (press coverage was extensive) and provided an international consensus that individual countries can cite and use when determining their own population policies and programs. More concrete follow-up steps are now under discussion. These will include reviews of

progress by the United Nations, but the most important follow-up will be in the country policies and programs that emerge. To be effective, these should involve not only "population programs" as such but the entire strategy of development as it bears on desired family size and on resulting patterns of fertility and mortality. Thus follow-up will have to include better analysis of demographic-economic links as well as stronger efforts to shape development programs with population objectives in mind and more vigorous support of family planning services. The implied need for more resources from both developing countries and the donor community will have to be addressed. For the Bank in particular, follow-up will include closer cooperation with UNFPA, other major donors, and NGOs; analysis of the impact of development on population trends in different countries; intensified PHN project development; and consideration of direct Bank support for biomedical or other research. We will also incorporate discussion of the Conference and its implications for our lending program in the forthcoming seminars on WDR.

7. The Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development is attached. Copies of the Recommendations are available in the Executive Directors' library.

Population, Health and Nutrition Department

September 11, 1984



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON POPULATION
Mexico City, August 1984

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.76/L.4
13 August 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MEXICO CITY DECLARATION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft text proposed by the 29 States listed below
represented on the General Committee*

* Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cuba, France, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.

MEXICO CITY DECLARATION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The International Conference on Population met in Mexico City from 6 to 14 August 1984, to appraise the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by consensus at Bucharest, ten years ago. The Conference reaffirmed the full validity of the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action and adopted a set of recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan in the years ahead.
2. The world has undergone far-reaching changes in the past decade. Significant progress in many fields important for human welfare has been made through national and international efforts. However, for a large number of countries it has been a period of instability, increased unemployment, mounting external indebtedness, stagnation and even decline in economic growth. The number of people living in absolute poverty has increased.
3. Economic difficulties and problems of resource mobilization have been particularly serious in the developing countries. Growing international disparities have further exacerbated already serious problems in social and economic terms. Firm and widespread hope was expressed that increasing international co-operation will lead to a growth in welfare and wealth, their just and equitable distribution and minimal waste in use of resources, thereby promoting development and peace for the benefit of the world's population.
4. Population growth, high mortality and morbidity, and migration problems continue to be causes of great concern requiring immediate action.
5. The Conference confirms that the principal aim of social, economic and human development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standards of living and quality of life of the people. This Declaration constitutes a solemn undertaking by the nations and international organizations gathered in Mexico City to respect national sovereignty to combat all forms of racial discrimination including apartheid, and to promote social and economic development, human rights and individual freedom.

* * * *

6. Since Bucharest the global population growth rate has declined from 2.03 to 1.67 per cent per year. In the next decade the growth rate will decline more slowly. Moreover, the annual increase in numbers is expected to continue and may reach 90 million by the year 2000. Ninety per cent of that increase will occur in developing countries and at that time 6.1 billion people are expected to inhabit the Earth.
7. Demographic differences between developed and developing countries remain striking. The average life expectancy at birth, which has increased almost everywhere, is 73 years in developed countries, while in developing countries it is only 57 years and families in developing countries tend to be much larger than elsewhere. This gives cause for concern since social and population pressures may contribute to the continuation of the wide disparity in welfare and the quality of life between developing and developed countries.

8. In the past decade, population issues have been increasingly recognized as a fundamental element in development planning. To be realistic, development policies, plans and programmes must reflect the inextricable links between population, resources, environment and development. Priority should be given to action programmes integrating all essential population and development factors, taking fully into account the need for rational utilization of natural resources and protection of the physical environment and preventing its further deterioration.

9. The experience with population policies in recent years is encouraging. Mortality and morbidity rates have been lowered, although not to the desired extent. Family planning programmes have been successful in reducing fertility at relatively low cost. Countries which consider that their population growth rate hinders their national development plans should adopt appropriate population policies and programmes. Timely action could avoid the accentuation of problems such as overpopulation, unemployment, food shortages, and environmental degradation.

10. Population and development policies reinforce each other when they are responsive to individual, family and community needs. Experience from the past decade demonstrates the necessity of the full participation by the entire community and grass-roots organizations in the design and implementation of policies and programmes. This will ensure that programmes are relevant to local needs and in keeping with personal and social values. It will also promote social awareness of demographic problems.

11. Improving the status of women and enhancing their role is an important goal in itself and will also influence family life and size in a positive way. Community support is essential to bring about the full integration and participation of women into all phases and functions of the development process. Institutional, economic and cultural barriers must be removed and broad and swift action taken to assist women in attaining full equality with men in the social, political and economic life of their communities. To achieve this goal, it is necessary for men and women to share jointly responsibilities in areas such as family life, child-caring and family planning. Governments should formulate and implement concrete policies which would enhance the status and role of women.

12. Unwanted high fertility adversely affects the health and welfare of individuals and families, especially among the poor, and seriously impedes social and economic progress in many countries. Women and children are the main victims of unregulated fertility. Too many, too close, too early and too late pregnancies are a major cause of maternal, infant and childhood mortality and morbidity.

13. Although considerable progress has been made since Bucharest, millions of people still lack access to safe and effective family planning methods. By the year 2000 some 1.6 billion women will be of childbearing age, 1.3 billion of them in developing countries. Major efforts must be made now to ensure that all couples and individuals can exercise their basic human right to decide freely, responsibly and without coercion, the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. In exercising this right, the best interests of their living and future children as well as the responsibility towards the community should be taken into account.

14. Although modern contraceptive technology has brought considerable progress into family planning programmes, increased funding is required in order to develop new methods and to improve the safety, efficacy and acceptability of existing methods. Expanded research should also be undertaken in human reproduction to solve problems of infertility and subfecundity.

15. As part of the overall goal to improve the health standards for all people, special attention should be given to maternal and child health services within a primary health care system. Through breast-feeding, adequate nutrition, clean water, immunization programmes, oral rehydration therapy and birth spacing, a virtual revolution in child survival could be achieved. The impact would be dramatic in humanitarian and fertility terms.

16. The coming decades will see rapid changes in population structures with marked regional variations. The absolute numbers of children and youth in developing countries will continue to rise so rapidly that special programmes will be necessary to respond to their needs and aspirations, including productive employment. Aging of populations is a phenomenon which many countries will experience. This issue requires attention particularly in developed countries in view of its social implications and the active contribution the aged can make to the social, cultural and economic life in their countries.

17. Rapid urbanization will continue to be a salient feature. By the end of the century, 2 billion people, 48 per cent of the world's population, might live in cities, frequently very large cities. Integrated urban and rural development strategies should therefore be an essential part of population policies. They should be based on a full evaluation of the costs and benefits to individuals, groups and regions involved, should respect basic human rights and use incentives rather than restrictive measures.

18. The volume and nature of international migratory movements continue to undergo rapid changes. Illegal or undocumented migration and refugee movements have gained particular importance; labour migration of considerable magnitude occurs in all regions. The outflow of skills remains a serious human resource problem in many developing countries. It is indispensable to safeguard the individual and social rights of the persons involved and to protect them from exploitation and treatment not in conformity with basic human rights; it is also necessary to guide these different migration streams. To achieve this, the co-operation of countries of origin and destination and the assistance of international organizations are required.

19. As the years since 1974 have shown, the political commitment of Heads of State and other leaders and the willingness of Governments to take the lead in formulating population programmes and allocating the necessary resources are crucial for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Governments should attach high priority to the attainment of self-reliance in the management of such programmes, strengthen their administrative and managerial capabilities, and ensure co-ordination of international assistance at the national level.

20. The years since Bucharest have also shown that international co-operation in the field of population is essential for the implementation of recommendations agreed upon by the international community and can be notably successful. The need for increased resources for population activities is emphasized. Adequate and substantial international support and assistance will greatly facilitate the efforts of Governments. It should be provided wholeheartedly and in a spirit of universal solidarity and enlightened self-interest. The United Nations family should continue to perform its vital responsibilities.

21. Non-governmental organizations have a continuing important role in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and deserve encouragement and support from Governments and international organizations. Members of Parliament, community leaders, scientists, the media and others in influential positions are called upon to assist in all aspects of population and development work.

* * * *

22. At Bucharest, the world was made aware of the gravity and magnitude of the population problems and their close interrelationship with economic and social development. The message of Mexico City is to forge ahead with effective implementation of the World Population Plan of Action aimed at improving standards of living and quality of life for all peoples of this planet in promotion of their common destiny in peace and security.

23. IN ISSUING THIS DECLARATION, ALL PARTICIPANTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION REITERATE THEIR COMMITMENT AND REDEDICATE THEMSELVES TO THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN.

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 29, 1984


Dear John:

The photos are excellent and I am so pleased you took them and now are sharing them with Peggy and me. Thanks so much.

Sincerely,

Mr. John D. North
Director
Population, Health and Nutrition
Room N-437

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: August 27, 1984
To: Files
From: Curtis Farrar 
Ext: 48021
Subject: Mexico

Rainer Steckhan who accompanied Mr. Clausen on some of his appointments in Mexico, including the visit to CIMMYT, told me that Jose Luis Flores of the Ministry of Finance had at first promised that a check for the Mexican contribution to the CGIAR was being prepared, but had later informed Mr. Clausen that there were still some procedural problems to overcome. Mr. Steckhan suggested that we follow up with Flores, working with the Bank's Loan Officer for Mexico. We agreed that close cooperation with CIMMYT would be necessary, since we want two payments from the Mexican Government: reimbursement of CIMMYT for taxes it has paid, and the contribution to the Group. These have tended to become confused to the detriment of getting either.

Mr. Steckhan thought that the new Minister of Agriculture, Eduardo Pesqueira-Olea, would be favorably disposed to the CGIAR, given his professional background and his associations with the Bank. The Minister is planning to visit Washington in the second week of October, and this seems a good opportunity for a follow-up. We will seek an appointment for Mr. Husain during the visit.

CFARRAR:DM

Distribution: Mr. Steckhan (LC1DR), Mr. Southworth (EXC), Dr. Havener (CIMMYT), Mr. Greening, Tadvalker/Deboeck (CGIAR Secretariat).



Dr. (Mrs) Attiya Inayatullah
Minister of State and Adviser to the President
on Population Welfare and Members of the Pakistan
Delegation to the International Conference on Population
request the pleasure of the company of
Mr A. W. Clausen

at Restaurant Hacienda de Los Morales

R.S.V.P
Pakistan Embassy
Phone 545-21-29
531-20-20

on 10.8.1984 at 2.00 p.m for lunch
at Vasquez De Mella 525, Chapultepec Morales
Colonia Polanco

Population Welfare Division
Ministry of Planning &
Development
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad.



COMPLIMENTS

Dr.(Mrs.) Attiya Inayatullah
*Adviser to the President
on Population Welfare*

Mr. A.W. Clausen,
President, World Bank

Regard

7/8

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 23, 1984

Dear Dr. Inayatullah:

It was nice to see you at the breakfast in Mexico City and I'm sorry we missed the opportunity to visit. The time was so short and my schedule so full. I hope there will be another occasion.

Many thanks for the very lovely volume on Pakistan which you sent to the hotel. The pictorials which highlight the book are very beautiful and I really enjoyed studying them. The book now is in my library at home for the family to enjoy.

I am sorry that I was unable to accept your luncheon invitation and I hope you received the word that I was returning to Washington on Friday morning.

Every good wish to you.

Sincerely,



Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
Adviser to the President
on Population Welfare
Ministry of Planning and Development
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad, Pakistan

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 24, 1984

Dear Jack:

Thanks so much for your thoughtful note which I received in Mexico. Peggy and I were sorry we did not have a chance to see you but are grateful for your offer of hospitality at the Embassy residence.

It was a busy week but a fruitful one. The Conference proved enlightening and stimulating and I'm glad that I had the opportunity to participate. There's a lot of progress still to be made but we also have many people out there who support us and who will help us achieve our goals.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of John Gavin, consisting of a stylized capital letter 'A' with a horizontal line extending to the right.

The Honorable John Gavin
American Ambassador
Mexico City, Mexico

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 6, 1984

Dear Tom:

I have been called to Washington. Consequently, I will not be able to see you during your visit to Mexico this week. I am sorry. I was looking forward to our getting together.

Chucho Silva Herzog was kind enough to invite me to a dinner he is giving you on Wednesday. It would have been enjoyable to see you there also and to have you as our guest at the residence. You have a rain check.

The Charge of the Embassy during my absence is Morris Busby. If there is anything we can do for you during my absence, please contact him.

I look forward to seeing you again soon. In the meantime,

Warm regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Gavin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name below it.

John Gavin

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank.

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 24, 1984

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

This is a belated note of thanks for the delightful evening I spent with you and your other guests in Mexico City recently. Immediately upon my return, I was called away on a family emergency and thus the reason for my delay in writing.

I enjoyed the opportunity to meet so many of your colleagues as well as representatives of donor and developing countries. In the hectic pace of the Conference, it wasn't possible to visit with some of them and I was pleased to have this occasion to do so.

Thank you for including me and for your warm hospitality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature consisting of a stylized 'A' with a horizontal line extending to the right and a vertical line extending downwards from the center of the 'A'.

His Excellency
Karl-Anders Wollter
Ambassador of Sweden
Embassy of Sweden
Mexico, D. F. Mexico

Dinner at Swedish Embassy for some Heads of Delegation

Thursday, August 9th

Mr. Karl-Anders Wollter, Swedish Ambassador to Mexico, and Mrs. Gerdnel Sigurdsen, Head of the Swedish Delegation to the Mexico Conference and Minister of Health and Social Affairs, will host a dinner Thursday night, probably at 8:30 pm, at the Swedish Embassy for Heads of Delegations from key donor and developing countries. We recommended that you attend. Sweden and Norway have always been key supporters of population assistance, the more so today after the U.S. controversy. Also, this affords you an opportunity to see donors and developing country representatives together, after the Conference has been underway long enough so that we will know the gist of its recommendations. The Swedish government was most anxious that you attend and pressed us through the Executive Director's Office and informally. We concurred.

Attending will be:

Hosts: The Honorable Gerdnel Sigurdsen, Head of Swedish Delegation and Minister of Health and Social Affairs

H.E. Karl-Anders Wollter, Swedish Ambassador to Mexico

Swedish Guests:

Hon. Jan Bergqvist, M.P. (Social Democrat), Chairman of Sweden's Preparatory Committee for the Mexico Conference; Chairman of Sweden's UNA, and long-standing member of the Foreign Relations Committee

Hon. Ingrid Sundberg, M.P. (Conservative)

Hon. Karin Soder, M.P. (Center),
Former Foreign Minister

Hon. Anita Persson, M.P. (Social Democrat)
Social Affairs Committee

Hon. Ingemar Eliasson, M.P. (Liberal)
Former Labor Market Minister

Dr. Carl Wahren, Director of Health, Population, Nutrition and Environment for the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and former Secretary-General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Heads of Delegation invited include:

<u>Donors</u>	<u>Developing Countries</u>
Canada	China
Denmark	Cuba
Finland	Egypt
Japan	India
Netherlands	Indonesia SALIM
Norway	Kenya KABAKI
United States	Romania
	Tanzania

Others invited include the Chairman of the Conference for Mexico, Sr. Manuel Bartlett (Minister of Interior); the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. Rafael Salas (also Secretary-General of UNFPA); and Mexico's Secretary-General for the Conference, Sr. Geronimo Martinez-Garcia.

We do not know the names and titles of all delegation heads, but here are those we do have:

- China:** Want Wei, Minister in charge of Family Planning Commission
- Finland:** E. Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa, Minister of Social Affairs and Health
- Indonesia:** Emil Salim, Minister for Population and Environment
- Japan:** Koso Watanabe, Minister of Health and Welfare
- Kenya:** Mwai Kibaki, Vice President
- Netherlands:** Mrs. Schoo, Minister of Development Cooperation
- Norway:** Ms. Reidun Brusletten, Minister of Development Assistance
- United States:** James L. Buckley, former Senator and Director of Radio Free Europe

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 22, 1984

Dear Pita:

It was delightful to meet you during our recent visit to your clinic. You, Angeles and your co-workers arranged a fine field trip and we were truly impressed by the outstanding job you are doing. Hopefully, it will be a source of inspiration to other countries as well.

Peggy and I were both impressed and touched by what we saw of your efforts and in my letter to Angeles today, I enclosed our check as a personal contribution to Centro de Desarrollo Humano. We hope it will help.

Please express our gratitude and appreciation to your colleagues.

Sincerely,

TC

Sra. Guadalupe Arizpe de De la Vega
P. O. Box 10096
El Paso, Texas 79991

BC: J. North
B. Herz

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 21, 1984

Dear Mrs. Bolanos:

Just after I returned to the office from my brief visit in Mexico, I was called out of town on an emergency and so this note is very belated.

Mrs. Clausen and I are very grateful to you for all you did to help us while we were in Mexico City. Your arrangements for our visit, the schedules and the many other things you did for us made our days go very smoothly. I know this is not unusual for you and that all our Bank staff who go to Mexico City on mission receive the same thoughtful attention. We are fortunate to have you there and are most appreciative of your efforts.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Mariela Bolanos
The World Bank
Isabela Catolica #51
Mexico, D. F., Mexico

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 15, 1984

Dear Chucho:

It was really good to see you last week in Mexico, and I am very grateful to you for the time you made available to us from your hectic schedule.

I was especially pleased to visit with President de la Madrid. Our talks have reconfirmed for me that your Government and the Bank are in basic agreement on what key economic policies are required for Mexico to stabilize its economy and to resume growth over the coming years. I also find we share the same concerns about the need to increase Mexico's international competitiveness, to rebuild confidence in the private sector and to control public sector deficits.

As you are well aware, we are prepared to consider a substantial increase in bank lending in Mexico. Implementing this commitment, while maintaining the flexibility we want to show in our lending operations in Mexico, requires that we jointly identify policy areas the Bank can usefully support. Thus, I'm sure you share my belief that a thorough and constructive policy dialogue is so important to our efforts to build up our lending program in Mexico.

Peggy and I are most appreciative of the delightful dinner party you and Tere hosted for us in your home. We enjoyed having the opportunity to meet some of your cabinet members and friends from the public and private sectors. You are both gracious hosts and made us feel so welcome. Please convey our gratitude to Tere.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,



His Excellency Jesus Silva Herzog
Minister of Finance and Public Credit
Palacio Nacional, 3er Piso
Mexico City, D. F., Mexico

BC: R. Steckhan

RS:hh

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D. C. 20433
U. S. A.

A. W. CLAUSEN
President

August 15, 1984

Dear Pepe:

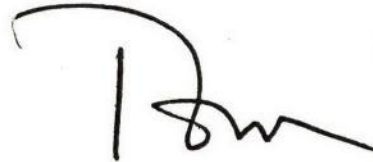
Our evening with you and Manona last week was just great! Peggy and I really enjoyed ourselves. The dinner was excellent, of course, but best of all was the company. We had a lot of catching up to do, and I think we did just that.

The rest of our stay was pretty busy but very interesting and useful. I had a good visit with the President and Chucho as well. We are looking forward to working closely with them in the future.

Peggy joins me in sending our thanks to you and Manona and we hope that it will not be long before we can reciprocate your hospitality here in Washington.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,



Mr. Jose Carral E.
Regional Vice President
Bank of America N.T.&S.A.
Paseo de la Reforma 116
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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File review

OCT 31 2019

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WBG ARCHIVES

DATE: August 16, 1984

TO: Files

FROM: Rainer B. Steckhan, Director, LAC I *Steckhan*

EXTENSION: 74621

SUBJECT: MEXICO - Mr. Clausen's Meeting with Minister Silva Herzog on August 8, 1984

1. Following the meeting with the President and the signing of the Second Highway Sector and FIRA VIII loans, Mr. Clausen met with Minister Silva Herzog in the presence of Messrs. Francisco Suarez, Patricio Ayala Gonzalez, Jose Luis Flores, and myself.

2. Mr. Clausen reiterated the Bank's readiness to substantially increase lending and to strengthen the policy dialogue. Policy based loans were a possibility, Mr. Clausen said, but "there are some strings on it." Mr. Ayala Gonzalez commented that the pipeline of traditional projects was extremely weak, and something had to be done about it. In response, Minister Silva Herzog invited Mr. Ayala Gonzalez to come back to Mexico in a week or two to help the Ministry prepare additional ideas for lending, adding that the pipeline would be a major topic for the discussions at the upcoming Annual Meetings in Washington.

3. On disbursements, everybody expressed satisfaction at the substantial increase in the disbursement rate in FY84 as compared to FY83, but there was widespread realization that efforts had to continue to maintain high levels in the future. We reminded the Minister of our Disbursement Report and expressed the hope that we would receive comments soon.

4. Turning to the broader subject of economic performance, Mr. Clausen took again the occasion to insist on the need for continued austerity and appropriate policies to promote private investment, non-oil exports and import liberalization. In this context, Mr. Clausen asked the Minister whether he expected the public sector deficit for 1984 and 1985 to stay within the IMF-set targets. Minister Silva Herzog replied that the Government remained determined to continue in the path of austerity. However, it would be unrealistic to expect full compliance with the original targets. He predicted something like 6.5 percent for this year, but felt that 3.5 percent in 1985 would be "very tough," "maybe 4.5 to 5 percent" would be more realistic.

5. Minister Silva Herzog emphasized the Government's determination to continue its fight against inflation. The July figure of 3.3 percent was, in the Minister's view, pointing in the right direction. He expected the total for the year to be in the low fifties.

6. On the issue of private investment, to which Mr. Clausen reverted repeatedly, Minister Silva Herzog underlined the importance the Government attached to this sector. Indeed, Government had moved in the direction of selling the companies owned by the nationalized banks to the outside and had so far been successful in selling some 88 percent of non-banking assets. This meant that the former owners of the nationalized banks had not cashed in the bonds they received as compensation and transferred them abroad, but rather had used them to buy assets in Mexico. Thus, the money would stay in the Mexican economy. In addition, Minister Silva Herzog pointed out that the Government was in the process of selling other industrial enterprises--some loss makers as well as prosperous businesses--to the private sector as a means of increasing confidence and efficiency of production.

7. On his side, the Finance Minister raised four points. First, he expressed thanks for the World Bank's assistance to the work of the commission on prices and tariffs in the public sector, which he felt was of great importance.

8. Second, he informed Mr. Clausen that the Mexican Government had decided not to go ahead with SICARTSA II. He added that this had been a difficult decision which, however, had to be taken because of fiscal constraints. On the other hand, Mr. Madrazo, a former Undersecretary of Finance, had been charged to look for private investors for SICARTSA II. Mr. Madrazo would, therefore, soon come to Washington to ask for advice on how to go about it. Mr. Clausen said that Mr. Madrazo was welcome and IFC would try to be helpful. Mr. Clausen also suggested that, given protectionist pressures in the U.S., it might be useful to think of a U.S. partner in addition to whatever other private partners they had in mind.

9. Thirdly, Minister Silva Herzog mentioned the interest of the Mexican contracting industry to branch out and win more international tenders, especially those financed by the Interamerican Development Bank and the World Bank. To this effect, they had already organized a seminar with the IDB. He expressed the hope that the World Bank would do likewise and send one or two people to Mexico to participate in a subsequent procurement seminar for a dozen construction companies in Mexico. Mr. Ayala Gonzalez said the Mexicans had been already in contact with Mr. Strombom, and Mr. Clausen confirmed that the World Bank would be happy to oblige.

10. On a last point, Minister Silva Herzog reminded Mr. Clausen that Mexico had proposed that the Development Committee should put the debt question on its agenda to depoliticize the issue, and to make some constructive recommendations. The Latin American debt was already being discussed in political fora such as CELA and the Latin American parliament, and moderate countries like Mexico feared the implications. They would like to get debt "back to where it belongs" and felt that the Development Committee should set up a task force on debt to report for the Spring meeting of 1985. Minister Silva Herzog added that "everybody is disappointed with the Development Committee but where else could we discuss debt." As an example, he pointed to an upcoming meeting in Buenos Aires, a follow up of

the Cartagena meeting, which--ominously--would be attended by foreign ministers rather than finance ministers. He expected this meeting to produce strong pressures in a direction Mexico really did not want to go. Mr. Clausen, in reply, recalled the delicacy of the issue and divergent views on what the Development Committee could do.

cc. Mr. Clausen's office
Mr. Stern
Mr. Knox (o/r)
Mr. Pfeffermann, LCNVP
Mr. Landau, LAC I (o/r)
Mexico Division

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: August 16, 1984

TO: Files

FROM: Rainer B. Steckhan, Director, LAC I

EXTENSION: 74621

SUBJECT MEXICO - Mr. Clausen's Breakfast Meeting with
President de la Madrid

DECLASSIFIED

OCT 31 2019

WBG ARCHIVES

Steckhan

1. On August 8 President de la Madrid gave a breakfast in honor of Mr. Clausen. The breakfast was also attended by Finance Minister Silva Herzog, Deputy Finance Minister Francisco Suarez, Nafinsa Director General Petricioli, Mexican ED Ayala Gonzalez, Mr. North, and myself. After a brief discussion of the UN Conference on Population and the difficult task Mexico was facing in bringing population programs to the rural and urban poor, the discussion turned to the Mexican economy and Bank/Mexican relations.

2. President de la Madrid emphasized that Mexico valued the World Bank not only as a lender but also as a source of policy advice and somebody with which Mexico could exchange ideas. The President of Mexico termed relations between Mexico and the World Bank as excellent and both Minister Silva Herzog and Mr. Petricioli added they were particularly grateful for the sensitivity and flexibility which the World Bank had shown in recent months in dealing with Mexico.

3. Mr. Clausen, in turn, congratulated the President for the firmness and foresight with which the Government had so far been implementing the stabilization program which he considered a vital basis for subsequent recovery. Mr. Clausen commented on the long term prospects of the economy and the importance of buoyant non oil exports and a confident private sector in this respect. President de la Madrid admitted that last year there had been a lack of confidence on the part of the private sector in the wake of the nationalization of the banks, but he felt that things were turning around. A new generation of entrepreneurs was emerging with confidence in the future, and many indicators were encouraging, i.e., the increase in employment, the drop in inflation, and the increase in non oil exports. In this context, the Industrial Sector Plan had just been issued after wide consultations and many months of discussions within Ministries. President de la Madrid felt the Plan would be a good and flexible framework for industrial investment and growth.

4. The President and Mr. Clausen agreed that reducing unemployment was of critical importance. In this connection, the President commented on how unreliable existing statistics were. He explained that in certain states labor shortages had emerged, but that the situation remained bad in Monterrey and Mexico City. Turning to what President de la Madrid termed "the pipeline," he felt, like Mr. Clausen, that it could be strengthened and underlined the importance of agriculture, regional development, and infrastructure, in particular railways and ports, as areas for Bank assistance.

5. In particular President de la Madrid referred to agriculture and the fact that Mexico had enjoyed two good crop years thanks to better rains and higher producer prices. He felt that many obstacles still needed to be overcome, including organizational ones such as the Ministry of Agriculture, which was at present the "worst organized Ministry." However, the President felt confident that the new Minister (Mr. Pesqueira) would put order into the house. Mr. Silva Herzog added that the World Bank had greatly supported agriculture in Mexico in the past, and expressed the hope that the Bank would continue in this sector. In response, Mr. Clausen said the Bank was ready to make a substantial contribution to agriculture and other sectors, and to support policy and institutional reform through flexible forms of lending.

6. At the end of the meeting, President de la Madrid suggested a multiyear program of projects on which Mexico and the World Bank should work. Mr. Clausen supported the idea, adding that the multiyear exercise should also deal with the improvement of policies and institutions. I explained that we had just started such a process with a first high-level meeting in Mexico, reviewing ongoing and future projects, identifying areas for policy improvement and possible loans in support thereof. Regular meetings at roughly 6 monthly intervals were planned to set objectives for the Bank's work in Mexico, to monitor progress in policies and lending, and to give a more consistent policy focus to our work. Participants agreed with this approach.

cc. Mr. Clausen's office
Mr. Stern
Mr. Knox (o/r)
Mr. Pfeffermann, LCNVP
Mr. Landau, LAC I (o/r)
Mexico Division

RAFAEL M. SALAS

Secretary-General of the International Population Conference
and Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for
Population Activities (UNFPA)

has the honour to invite you to a reception on Tuesday, 7 August
1984, at 9 o'clock pm in the Hacienda de los Morales

Vázquez de Mella 525

Jesús Silva-Herzog F.
Ma. Teresa Márquez de Silva-Herzog

se complacen en invitar a

señor A. W. Clausen y señora
a la cena en su honor que ofrecerán en su casa, el
miércoles 8 de agosto a las 20:30 horas.

Cerro de Teco No. 44
Col. Cuatreculco - Universidad

1984

Lunch with Delegates from Donor Countries

Tuesday, August 7th

You will host a lunch at the Fouquet restaurant, Hotel Camino Real, from about 1:30-3:30 p.m. on August 7th for about ten delegates from donor countries and three or four other guests. (We have arranged transportation.) The donor delegates would not necessarily be heads of delegations but rather people with responsibilities in the development field -- in some cases specifically in population assistance. We recommend inviting delegates from the U.S., Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Japan, West Germany, the U.K., the Netherlands, and Canada. We are awaiting final delegate lists from UNFPA but do have some names:

Japan:	Mr. Koso Watanabe (Head of Delegation) Minister of Health and Welfare
Norway:	Ms. Reidun Brusletten (Head of Delegation) Minister of Development Assistance
Sweden:	Mr. Carl Wahren, Director for Health Population, Nutrition and Environment, SIDA
United States:	Senator James L. Buckley (Head of Delegation) Director of Radio Free Europe

We also recommend inviting Mr. Rafael Salas, Secretary General of the Conference, and Dr. Nafis Sadik, Director of Programmes of UNFPA and head of UNFPA's delegation at the Conference. (We hope that Mr. Salas will be able to leave the Conference site for lunch so early in the Conference; we are consulting his staff.) We also suggest inviting Mr. Bradman Weerakoon, the new Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (the leading non-government organization in population), and Mr. McNamara, who will be attending the Conference. Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany you.

You may want to touch on these points:

- 1) Rapid population growth retards development, threatens the environment, promotes social unrest, and damages maternal and child health through the effects of high fertility (citing WDR);
- 2) To improve living standards, we need to encourage not only broad-based economic growth but also voluntary family planning. The two reinforce each other, as improvements in living standards and particularly in women's opportunities then encourage people to want fewer children.
- 3) Only about 40% of the people in the third world outside China have real access to adequate family planning services. Yet these services (and related health care) are not expensive --

and LDC requests for help in providing them are rising. Population assistance is now less than 2% of ODA. The donor community -- together with the developing countries -- need to do more.

- 4) IDA funds are particularly key in PHN lending. Almost all the countries with the most serious population problems depend on IDA.
- 5) In population, NGOs like the International Planned Parenthood Federation are particularly effective in extending family planning services, especially where family planning is still a sensitive topic. Many governments, e.g., in Africa, ask their national family planning associations (affiliated with IPPF) to help extend family planning as part of government health programs. In supporting such programs, the Bank thus works indirectly with IPPF.

STEVE DENNING
MRS HASSAIN
SHEBOEIC

For Mrs. Clausen

ITINERARY AND PROGRAM OUTLINE

VISIT TO MEXICO - AUGUST 6 to 10, 1984

August 6, Monday

- 1:00 pm. Leave Washington (National Airport) PA #499
LUNCH
- 3:10 pm. Arrive Miami
- 5:00 pm. Leave Miami PA #499 DINNER
- 6:05 pm. Arrive Mexico City
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz, and Mr. Jose Luis Flores from Secretariat of Finance, will meet flight.]
- 7:00 pm. Arrival at Hotel Camino Real CAMINO REAL HOTEL
Phone:(905) 545-6960
- 8:30 pm. Dinner with Carrals--meet in lobby of hotel.
You may eat in Fouquet's there or elsewhere.

August 7, Tuesday

- 8:00 am. Breakfast [own arrangements]
- 9:30 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North will accompany]
- 10:00 am. Arrive Population Conference
(Mr. Clausen will speak at approximately 11:00 am.)
- 1:30 pm. Host lunch at Fouquet Restaurant in the Hotel Camino Real for delegates from key donor countries plus UNFPA, IPPF, and Mr. McNamara. (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North, Mr. Steckhan and Mrs. Herz will attend]
- 3:30 pm. Free time
- 7:00 pm. Dinner [own arrangements]
- 8:30 pm. Attend UNFPA reception for delegations at Hacienda de los Morales (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

August 8, Wednesday

- 8:00 am. Breakfast [own arrangements]
- 9:00 am. [Own arrangements]
- 12:00 noon Leave Mexico City by Car for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 1:00 pm. Arrive to CIMMYT offices in Texcoco and lunch
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to CIMMYT campus
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 5:00 pm. Leave CIMMYT by Car
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 6:00 pm. Arrive to Hotel Camino Real
- 8:30 pm. Dinner hosted by Mr. Silva Herzog (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- other invitees will be known later.
(Mrs. Herzog is Teresa (Tere)).

August 9, Thursday

- 8:00 am. Host a breakfast at Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.)
(Industrialists' Club) for about 12 heads of delegations from key developing countries (e.g., China, India, Mexico, Kenya, etc.)

[Mr. North, Mrs. Herz, and three PHN Operating Division Chiefs will attend.]
- 9:30 am. Free time
- 11:00 am. Early lunch [own arrangements]
- ** 12:30 pm. Visit to Social Security Medical Center (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

** Dress very casually for this visit. Little or no jewelry is best.

August 9, 1984 (con't).

- 1:45 pm. Visit to Family Planning Center (MR. & MRS.)
(Naucalpan)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to communities of Chamapa and (MR. & MRS.)
Los Cerritos
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 4:30 pm. Return to Camino Real Hotel (free time)
- 8:30 pm. Dinner [own arrangements or Mr. North or Mrs. Herz
will be glad to make arrangements.]
Stag dinner for Mr. Clausen at Swedish Embassy.

August 10, Friday

- 7:00 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real for airport
[Mrs. Herz and representative from the
Secretariat of Finance will accompany]
- 8:38 am. Leave Mexico AA #058 BREAKFAST
- 12:00 noon Arrive Dallas - Forth Worth
- 1:00 pm. Leave Dallas - Forth Worth AA #278 LUNCH
- 4:50 pm. Arrive Washington (Dulles)

(You will be met at Dulles. Flight continues to
National)

For Mr. Clausen

ITINERARY AND PROGRAM OUTLINE

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[Mr. North will accompany]
- 10:00 am. Arrive Population Conference
- 11:00 am. Deliver speech
[Exact timing of speech depends on timing of previous five speakers]
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[Mr. North, Mr. Steckhan and Mrs. Herz will attend]
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- 7:00 pm. Dinner [own arrangements]
- 8:30 pm. Attend UNFPA reception for delegations at Hacienda de los Morales (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

Note: Mrs. Clausen is free until 12 noon

August 8, Wednesday

- 8:30 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real
[Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 9:00 am. Breakfast Meeting with President de la Madrid at Los Pinos [Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 10:30 am. Signing of Mexican loans (Agricultural Credit VIII and Highway Sector) at National Palace
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 11:00 am. Meeting with Mr. Silva Herzog, Secretary of Finance, at National Palace.
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 12:00 noon Leave Mexico City by Car for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) (MR. & MRS.)
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- 4:30 pm. Return to Camino Real Hotel (free time)
- 8:30 pm. Stag Dinner at the Swedish Embassy for heads of delegations
[Mr. Wahren of Sweden will accompany**]

August 10, Friday

- 7:00 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real for airport
[Mrs. Herz and representative from the Secretariat of Finance will accompany]
- 8:38 am. Leave Mexico AA #058 BREAKFAST
- 12:00 noon Arrive Dallas - Fort Worth
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(You will be met at Dulles. Flight continues to National).

* Dress very casually for this visit. Little or no jewelry is best.

**Mr. Carl Wahren is Director of Population, Health, Nutrition, and Environment at the Swedish International Development Authority and former Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

LIC. JOSE CARRAL E.
Senior Vice-President
Representative

PASEO DE LA REFORMA Nº 116-7º PISO
06600 MEXICO, D. F.
TELEFONO 5-91-00-11

BANK OF AMERICA

Querido Pepe:

Me entero que el señor A.W. Clausen, Presidente del Banco Mundial, se encuentra en nuestro país.

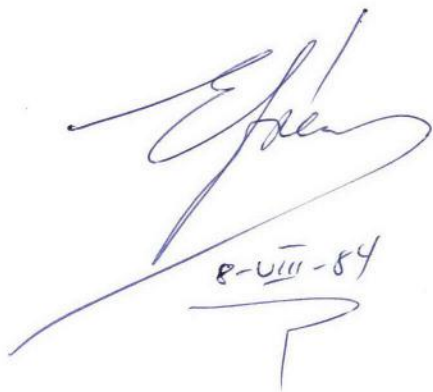
Ojalá que pudieras apoyarme a mí y a Canal 13 de TV, para concertar una entrevista con el señor Clausen, que se desarrollaría dentro del contexto objetivo que procuramos darle a todas nuestras entrevistas.

El tema versará sobre la opinión de la banca internacional, acerca de los esfuerzos de nuestro país por la recuperación y México en el entorno financiero mundial.

→

Ojalá que se logre esta entrevista, con la intención de mantener ampliamente informados al público, sobre el destino de nuestra nación.

¡ Te envío un muy fuerte abrazo!



8-VIII-84

From: Christopher M. Jackson, M.E.P.



European Parliament

August 7th, 1984

Dear Dr Clausen,

I am leading the European Parliament delegation to this Conference and I would so much appreciate the chance of a chat with you about the future direction of European Community policy towards developing countries (on which I am Parliament's rapporteur) and our moves towards assisting population programmes.

I will endeavour to fit in with yr timings if you can find a suitable gap. Contact points are: Room 1125, Hotel Sheraton; European Parliament box at General distribution; or E.P. chair immediately behind the desks in Plenary.

Hoping we can meet.

Yours sincerely

Christopher Jackson

HEADS OF STATE DECLARATION FOR POPULATION STABILIZATION

Mankind has many challenges: to obtain a lasting peace between nations; to preserve the quality of the environment; to conserve natural resources at a sustainable level; to advance the economic and social progress of the less developed nations; and to stabilize population growth.

At present there are 83 million more births than deaths on our planet each year. If present birth rates continue, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million more births than deaths. A billion people have been added in the last 13 years and the next billion will be added in 12 years.

Degradation of the world's environment, income inequality, and the potential for conflict exist today because of over-consumption and over-population. If this unprecedented population growth continues, future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities.

We believe that the time has come now to recognize the worldwide necessity to stop population growth within the near future and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations.

To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization. Measures for this purpose should be voluntary and should maintain individual human rights and beliefs.

We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in designing and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic and social policies.

We call upon donor nations and institutions to be more generous in their support of population programs in those developing nations requesting such assistance.

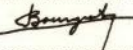
Recognizing that early population stabilization is in the interest of all nations, we earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great undertaking for the well-being and happiness of people everywhere.



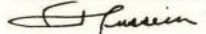
AGATHA BARBARA
President of Republic of Malta



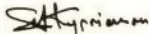
LIONEL S. CRAIG
Acting Prime Minister of Barbados



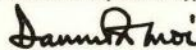
HABIB BOURGUIBA
President for Life, Republic of Tunisia



HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN
Head of State, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



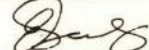
SPYROS KYPRIANOU
President of Republic of Cyprus



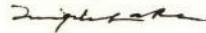
DANIEL ARAP MOI
President of Republic of Kenya



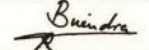
HARUO I. REMELIİK
President of Republic of Palau



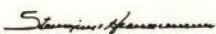
EDWARD SEAGA
Prime Minister of Jamaica



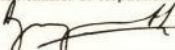
PRINCE FATAFEHI TU'IPELEHAKE
Prime Minister of Kingdom of Tonga



HIS MAJESTY BIRENDRA
King of Nepal



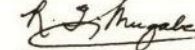
STEINGRÍMUR HERMANNSSON
Prime Minister of Republic of Iceland



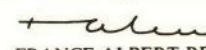
ANEROD JUGNAUTH
Prime Minister of Mauritius



SIR ALLEN M. LEWIS
Governor General of St. Lucia, West Indies



ROBERTO MUGABE
Prime Minister of Republic of Zimbabwe



FRANCE ALBERT RENÉ
President of Republic of Seychelles



C.A. SEIGNORET
President of Commonwealth of Dominica

HOSSAIN M. ERSHAD
President of Bangladesh

J.R. JAYAWARDENA
President Sri Lanka

Breakfast with Delegates from Developing Countries

Thursday, August 9th

On August 9th you will host breakfast at the Hotel Camino Real (in the Industrialists' Club) for heads of delegations for about 20 of our key borrowers or potential borrowers. Breakfast will be from 8:00-9:30 am. after which we have arranged transportation to take delegates to the Conference. We are awaiting final delegate lists from UNFPA but now suggest inviting:

- Bangladesh:** Shamsul Haq (Head of Delegation)
Minister of Health and Population Control
- Brazil:** Minister of Health may lead the Delegation
- China:** Want Wei (Head of Delegation)
Minister in Charge of Family Planning Commission
- Egypt:** Professor Aziz El-Bendary (Head of Delegation)
President, Supreme Council for Family Planning and Population
- Ethiopia:** Meressie Ijigu (Head of Delegation)
Head of Macro Planning
(Minister)
- India:** Still unknown
- Indonesia:** Emil Salim (Head of Delegation)
Minister for Population and Environment
- or
- Haryono Suyono,
Chairman, BKKBN
- Jamaica:** Mavis Gilmour (Head of Delegation)
Minister of Education
- Kenya:** Mwai Kibaki (Head of Delegation)
Vice President
- Mexico:** Manuel Bartlett, Chairman of the Conference
for Mexico and Minister of Interior
- and
- Geronimo Martinez-Garcia
Secretary-General of the National Population
Council (CONAPO)
- Morocco:** Still unknown

Nigeria: Director, National Population Bureau

Pakistan: Mahbub Ul Haq (Head of Delegation);
Minister of Planning Development,
Population and Welfare

Philippines: Sylvia P. Montes (Head of Delegation)
Minister, Ministry of Social Services and
Development
Chairman, Board of Commissioners
Commission on Population

Senegal: Still unknown

Sudan: Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
(Head of Delegation)

Thailand: Still unknown

Tunisia: Still unknown

Turkey: M. Sydin
Minister of Health

Zambia: Still unknown

Zimbabwe: Gibson Mandishona
Director, Central Statistical Office

Mr. North, Mrs. Herz (Senior Economist); and PHN's three operating Division Chiefs (Ms. I. Husain, and Messrs. Denning and Schebeck) will attend.

You may want to touch on the same points you made at the donors' lunch but emphasize our commitment to increase PHN lending and our wish to hear developing-country views on how our lending can be most useful:

- 1) Rapid population growth retards development, threatens the environment, and damages maternal and child health (per WDR, supplemented on health issues);
- 2) To improve living standards, as we need to encourage not only economic growth but also voluntary family planning. The two are reinforcing -- as living standards improve and women's opportunities increase, people tend to want fewer children;

- 3) Only about 40% of the people in the third world outside China have access to adequate family planning services. Yet basic health care including strong family planning is not costly -- and developing countries are requesting more help in providing such services. We know population assistance is under 2% of ODA. We hope LDCs and the donor community can join to extend family planning to at least twice as many people in the next few years. We encourage Governments to seek our assistance for basic health and family planning services.
- We particularly encourage "outreach" services (providing a variety of family planning methods.)
 - We encourage support for NGOs.
 - We are committed to voluntarism but will support some incentives designed to return to parents some of what society gains when they have fewer children (as long as such incentives leave a choice to the individual and are not coercive).
 - We will focus on Asia and Africa but seek opportunities elsewhere.
- 4) We will work with UNFPA to promote more effective coordination among donors, major organizations, and LDCs;
- 5) We welcome the developing countries' views on precisely how the Bank's PHN and other lending can address population most usefully.

Peurro
M. Clausen (d)

VISIT : Family Planning Centers
Thursday, August 9, 1984. 12:30 - 4:30 pm

- 2 Mr and Mrs. A. W. Clausen
- 3 Mr. John North
- 4 Mrs. Barbara Herz
- 5 Mrs. Guadalupe A. de la Vega
Directora y Presidente de la Federación
Mexicana de Asociaciones Privadas
de Planificación Familiar FEMAP
- 6 Funcionario de Secretaría de Salubridad y
Asistencia
- 7 Lic. Adrián Lajous Martínez
- 8 Lic. Alfonso López Juárez
Director General MEXFAM
- 9 Ms. Magdalena Cantú
U. S. A. Embassy
- 10 Sra. Angeles Rivera A. de Gerard

Jesús m.
(b)
Chavez

LISTA DE INVITADOS A LA CENA QUE OFRECEN EL LICENCIADO JESUS
SILVA HERZOG Y LA SRA. MARIA TERESA MARQUEZ DE SILVA HERZOG,
EL MIERCOLES 8 DE AGOSTO DE 1984, A LAS 20:30 HORAS

Lic. Francisco Suárez Dávila
Subsecretario de Hacienda
y Crédito Público

Sra. Diana Mogollón de
Suárez Dávila

Lic. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor
Secretario de Relaciones
Exteriores

Sra. Ana Yturbe de Sepúlveda

Lic. Carlos Salinas de Gortari
Secretario de Programación
y Presupuesto

Sra. Cecilia Occelli de
Salinas

Lic. Eduardo Pesqueira Olea
Secretario de Agricultura
y Recursos Hidráulicos

Sra. Mercedes Villegas de
Pesqueira

Lic. Miguel Mancera Aguayo
Director General
Banco de México

Sra. Sonia Corcuera de
Mancera

Lic. Gustavo Petricioli Iturbide
Director General
Nacional Financiera

Sra. María Luisa Castellón
de Petricioli

Lic. Alfredo Phillips Olmedo
Director General
Banco Nacional de Comercio
Exterior

Sra. Maureen Green de Phillips

Lic. José Carral
Director General
Bank of America

Sra. Manona de Carral

Lic. Agustín Legorreta Chauvet
Director General
Inverlant, S. A. de C. V.

Sra. Martha Nicholls de
Legorreta

Dr. Jacobo Zaidenweber
Presidente
Confederación Nacional
de Cámaras Industriales

Sra. Elisa Chernitsky de
Zaidenweber

Sr. John Gavin
Embajador
Estados Unidos de América

Sra. Constanze Gavin

Lic. José Juan de Olloqui
Director General
Grupo SERFIN

MR. A W. CLAUSEN

ITINERARY AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES OF MR. A. W. -
CLAUSEN, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK.

MONDAY AUGUST 6, 1984.

6:05 Arrive Mexico City from Washington, D. C. -
p.m. (Flight No. 499 PANAM).

7:00 Arrive Camino Real Hotel,
p.m.

Private Dinner.

TUESDAY AUGUST 7, 1984.

Private Breakfast.

9:30 Leave Hotel.
a.m.

10:00 Arrive International Population Conference in -
a.m. the Conference rooms of the Ministry of Foreign -
Relations.

11:00 Conference given by Mr. A. W. Clausen.
a.m.

1:30 Luncheon given by Mr. A. W. Clausen to Key -
to Donor Country Delegates at the Camino Real Ho -
3:00 tel.
p.m.

8:15 Departure to "Hacienda de los Morales" Restau -
p.m. rant.

8:30 Reception given by Dr. Rafael Salas, General -
p.m. Secretary of the International Population Conferen -
ce and Executive Director of the UNFPA (United -
Nations Fund for Population Activities) at Hacien -
da de los Morales Restaurant.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1984.

8:35 Departure to " Los Pinos ".
a.m.

2.

9:00 Breakfast with President Miguel de la Madrid Huu
to tado .
10:00
a.m.

10:00 Departure from " Los Pinos " to National Palace.
to
10:30
a.m.

10:30 Signing ceremony for the Second Highway Sector -
to Project and the Eighth Agricultural Credit Pro -
11:00 ject.
a.m.

11:00 Meeting with Mr. Jesús Silva-Herzog, Minister -
to of Finance and Public Credit.
11:30
a.m.

11:30 Departure for CIMMYT (International Maize and -
to Wheat Improvement Center) in Texcoco, México .
12:30
a.m.

12:30 Luncheon offered by CIMMYT.
p.m.

2:00 Visit to the CIMMYT facilities .
p.m.

5:00 Departure to the hotel.
to
6:00
p.m.

8:30 Dinner offered by Mr. Jesús Silva-Herzog Minisu -
p.m. ter of Finance and Public Credit in honor of Mr .
A. W. Clausen.

THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1984.

8:00 Breakfast given by Mr. A. W. Clausen to Key -
to Developing Country Delegates at the Camino Real .
9:15
a.m.

12:00 Leave hotel
a.m.

3.

12:30 Visit to Family Planning Centers.
to
17:00
p.m.

20:30 Dinner given by the Ambassador of Sweden.
p.m.

FRIDAY AUGUST 10, 1984.

7:00 Departure for Mexico City International Airport.
a.m.

8:00 Leave Mexico City bound for Washington, D. C. -
a.m. on American Airlines Flight No. 58

GUESTS AT THE BREAKFAST OFFERED AT 9:00 A. M. BY THE
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO TO MR. A. W. CLAUSEN, PRESIDENT
OF THE WORLD BANK.

WORLD BANK

Mr. A. W. Clausen
Mr. Rainer Steckhan
Mr. Patricio Ayala G.
Mr. John North

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT

Mr. Jesús Silva-Herzog
Mr. Francisco Suárez Dávila
Mr. Gustavo Petricioli

ASSISTANTS TO THE SIGNING CEREMONY FOR THE -
SECOND HIGHWAY SECTOR PROJECT AND THE EIGHTH-
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT 10:30 A. M.

WORLD BANK.

Mr. A. W. Clausen
Mr. Rainer B. Steckhan
Mr. Patricio Ayala González

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. Jesús Silva-Herzog F.
Mr. Francisco Suárez Dávila
Mr. Carlos Sales
Mr. José Luis Flores H.

MINISTRY OF COMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTA -
TION.

Mr. Rodolfo Félix Valdéz

BANCO DE MEXICO.

Mr. Miguel Mancera
Mr. Jesús Marcos Yacaman

NAFINSA.

Mr. Gustavo Petricioli

BANOBRAS.

Mr. Enrique Creel de la Barra

FIRA.

Mr. Antonio Baca

GUESTS AT THE DINNER OFFERED BY MR. AND MRS. SILVA-HERZOG TO MR. AND MRS. CLAUSEN ON AUGUST 8 AT 8:30 P. M. IN CERRO DE XICO NO. 44.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Silva-Herzog
Mr. and Mrs. Suarez Dávila
Mr. and Mrs. Mancera Aguayo
Mr. and Mrs. Petricioli Iturbide
Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Olmedo

WORLD BANK.

Mr. and Mrs. Clausen
Mr. Rainer Steckhan
Mr. Patricio Ayala G.
Mr. John North

OTHER GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Sepúlveda Amor
Mr. and Mrs. Pesqueira Olea
Mr. José Juan de Olloqui
Mr. and Mrs. Legorreta
Mr. and Mrs. Zaindenweber
Mr. and Mrs. Carral

PHONE NUMBERS OF JOSE LUIS FLORES HERNANDEZ

(OFFICE) 542 88 44
 522 36 28

(HOME) 549 00 51

MEXICO

MEETINGS WITH PRESIDENT MIGUEL DE LA MADRID AND
FINANCE SECRETARY JESUS SILVA HERZOG
August 8, 1984

A

Tom -
You already have
a copy of this. See
my note on p.2.
Generally, this is very
optimistic. Policy change
comes slowly in Mexico
and only under stress.
I very much doubt
that we will have
many policy based
loans in the
export sector,
if we stick to
conditions on
liberalization,
in quick
succession.
While obviously
we wish to
do all we can
to support
Mexico's
efforts I
doubt intra-d
to get out
in front of
them. We
got little for
our EOP loan
which, essentially,
is not working.
On interest
rates, as you
can see from
the text, they
are already
starting to
Aidlet.
JS.
8/2

9 AM
1. President de la Madrid will have a breakfast meeting with Mr. Clausen on Wednesday, August 8, 1984, at ~~8:30~~ ^{11:00} a.m. A meeting with Finance Secretary Silva Herzog is scheduled at ~~10:30~~ ^{11:30} a.m., to be followed by a signing ceremony at ~~11:00~~ ^{11:30} a.m. for the recently approved Eighth Agricultural Credit and Second Highway Sector Loans. The Secretary will host a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Clausen in the evening of the same day, probably attended by key ministers such as Secretary for Programming and Budget Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Secretary for Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Secretary for Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Eduardo Pesqueira Olea (who was appointed three weeks ago). The purpose of the above meetings is to continue the dialogue, to press upon the Government the need to keep the austerity measures in place until financial stability has been fully recovered, and to emphasize the longer-term need to move toward a more open and competitive economy, as well as greater non-oil export growth. We also suggest you review the prospects for increased Bank assistance, particularly through linking loans to improvements in policy. Time permitting, there are some points of an operational nature which may come up during your meeting with Secretary Silva Herzog. We have not been advised of any specific points that they wish to review. Your last meeting with President de la Madrid was on May 16, 1984 in Washington. A copy of the record of that meeting is attached. The following topics are suggested.

I. MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

2. Mexico's Stabilization Policy. The President should again be congratulated for the firmness and foresight with which the Government has so far been implementing its stabilization program following the crisis of 1982. Although inflation has not come down as rapidly as had been expected (the current annualized rate is about 50%), reducing the deficit further to about 5.5% in 1984 and 3.5% in 1985 (which are the IMF supported targets) is the right course, and the Government should be encouraged to continue monetary and fiscal restraint until financial stability is re-established. We also suggest that you encourage the President to move forward more rapidly on relaxation of foreign trade controls, both as a means of reducing inflation and providing incentives for longer-term growth and recovery.

3. Non-oil Export Development and the Private Sector. We recommend you emphasize that Mexico's recovery of financial stability and subsequent economic growth will depend critically on non-oil export development and private investment. The private sector in Mexico is still in a "wait-and-see" mood following the traumatic experiences of 1982 and the large devaluations that followed. Restoration of confidence will, in large measure, depend on continued progress towards financial stability and reduced Government controls on trade and the domestic private sector. At Mexico's

first Bankers Convention after the nationalization of the banks, Secretary Silva Herzog announced (on July 23, 1984) that the Government had succeeded in selling 95% of the non-financial assets of the nationalized banks to the private sector. This announcement was expected to contribute to the restoration of private sector confidence, which in our opinion is critical for the resumption of sustained growth.

4. Lending Program. You should confirm the Bank's willingness to expand its assistance in support of sound policies. A recent programming mission to Mexico led by Mr. Steckhan discussed the possibility of increasing commitment levels in the years ahead by including a number of loans (so-called Development Policy Loans-DPLs) in the lending program which would be directly in support of key structural reform objectives of the Mexican Government with which the World Bank can identify itself. We believe that a favorable policy environment exists for trying to increase World Bank activity in Mexico. During the programming discussions in mid-July, both sides agreed to cooperate in strengthening the project pipeline and in working out specific proposals for policy based loans to supplement the more conventional project loans. We indicated to the Government that, subject to the availability of sufficient financial resources and agreement on policy objectives to be supported by DPLs, we could commit up to a maximum of US\$5.5 billion over the next five years (FY85-89). Discussions on policy objectives and monitoring of progress towards agreed objectives would, in our proposal, be conducted within the framework of periodic high-level consultations which would provide a structured framework for policy dialogue. (There was, by the way, initially much opposition in Mexico against the DPL concept (for fear that the Bank would impose SAL-type conditionality "through the back door"), particularly at middle-management levels in various Government agencies, but Finance Secretary Silva Herzog and his Undersecretary Francisco Suarez Davila, did accept our proposals and asked us to make them work). The President may be interested in learning about this approach.

I doubt that we are running at half that rate, and despite the talk I do not see us getting to \$1. billion per year average.

II. MEETING WITH SECRETARY SILVA HERZOG

5. The following are some additional points that may come up during your meeting with Secretary Silva Herzog.

6. Lending Program. The Minister may ask for further clarification of the various DPL modalities that have been developed by the Bank in recent years. An example of a potentially large series of DPLs that we are presently thinking about would be to support non-oil export development and trade policy reforms which could be a logical continuation of the existing Export Development Fund.

7. In addition to repeater projects in most sectors, we are considering the possibility of re-entering the power sector, and have made tentative project proposals for energy conservation, high technology development, low-cost housing, water pollution control, and solid waste disposal. In support of Mexico's "Plan Chiapas," we appraised two regional projects (agriculture and rural roads) in this State (bordering on Guatemala); they will be jointly presented to the Board in December 1984. We hope to undertake more regional projects of this kind in the future.

DeBT Proliferation -
Development Committee
London Summit.

8. General Agreement on Interest Rates. The Government is aware of the importance of the recently approved General Agreement on Interest Rates and wants to make the Agreement work. However, they may wish to discuss an implementation problem that is expected to arise on October 1, 1984, when the first scheduled adjustment of all rates becomes due. On the basis of present expectations about the likely movements of the ACF (the Average Cost of Fund index, to which all rates will be linked), it is possible that many of the rates in the schedule would have to be adjusted, but by marginal amounts only; some up and some down. To avoid the administrative costs associated with any rate changes and possible confusion over marginal adjustments while inflation is slowing down, the Government may request that we agree to freeze the present rate structure until the next adjustment is due, on January 1, 1985. Your response to this query, if raised now, should be that the General Agreement provides precisely the kind of framework needed to review such issues and we shall be happy to have a review with the Mexican delegation at the Annual Meetings when we have the most up-to-date information. In principle, we should be prepared to consider this if the adjustments required are indeed only marginal (e.g., 1 or 2 points).

9. Disbursements. A priority concern of many senior Mexicans dealing with the Bank has in recent times been the need to accelerate disbursements and thus to reduce the undisbursed loan balance. The balance at present is about US\$2.2 billion, and will increase by the amount of the three loans (US\$576 million) that were approved in FY84 and that will be signed shortly. This balance is not particularly high when compared with other major borrowers, but the Mexicans are nevertheless keen to reduce the balance quickly. The Finance Secretary has been criticized internally for the high commitment fees that Mexico is paying. Another reason for the recent preoccupation with disbursements is the fact that the syndicate of commercial bank lenders has made the release of the final tranche of their US\$3.8 billion jumbo loan for 1984 conditional on minimum gross disbursements from official sources of US\$2 billion. The SAP, especially the establishment of Special Accounts, is expected to contribute significantly to improved disbursement performance. This calendar year, we estimate a total of about US\$730 million, a record for Mexico. To further assist in this area, we have recently prepared a special report on systematic project implementation and disbursement problems, suggesting a number of specific and far-reaching administrative and procedural reforms on the Mexican side. Mexican officials participated in the special mission that was responsible for this report. We are currently waiting for the Government's reaction to this report. We believe that the discussion on accelerating disbursements and the need for greater flexibility would at this point be best served by a thorough review of the recommendations contained in our report.

10. Cancellations. We have agreed to cancel portions of loan amounts for two agricultural projects that are being redesigned in the wake of the economic crisis (Rio Bravo Irrigation II and San Fernando Rainfed Projects). The total cancellations expected during the next few months may come to around US\$200 million.

11. Export Development Loan. Some progress has been observed in the drawdown of this large loan (made as part of the SAP in late FY83). About

time and effort to get this loan moving, but there is still uncertainty as to how quickly the whole amount will be disbursed. There is reason to believe, however, that recent decisions by the Government to limit exporters' access to subsidized domestic peso export credit would help improve project performance substantially. We have agreed to review the situation again in detail in November, and it is still possible that proposals for cancellation or conversion of part of the loan may come up at that time. Whatever will be decided later on, it should be stressed that the loan has served as a catalyst for important structural improvements in Mexico's trade policy environment and export promotion.

12. Debt Rescheduling and Co-financing with Commercial Banks. The Mexicans have indicated that they would like to try co-financing with the World Bank after they have successfully completed debt restructuring negotiations with commercial bank creditors, which, in their expectation, will be sometime in the second half of 1984. We were invited to make a presentation at a recent closed-door session of the Steering Group (led by Citibank) in New York and to answer questions on Mexico's economic policies and prospects. Negotiations on a US\$60 billion debt restructuring package proposed by Mexico may take longer than had originally been expected. The Steering Group is reconvening for discussions in New York in early August. Mexico has been reluctant to accept co-financing arrangements so far, because it had little difficulty mobilizing the foreign exchange needed through syndicated commercial bank loans, and also because there was concern that co-financing would not be incremental in nature. We expect to be able to make a modest start with co-financing in FY85, using a large proposed railway project as the vehicle. Co-financing could become more important after the EFF agreement with the IMF expires (end-1985) when the commercial bank creditors may look towards the World Bank for a measure of security.

III. SIGNING OF THE EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND SECOND HIGHWAY SECTOR LOANS

13. The Loans for the Eighth Agricultural Credit (US\$300 million) and Second Highway Sector (US\$200 million) were approved last June. A signing ceremony is being planned for Wednesday, August 8 at 10:30 a.m. in the National Palace, before your meeting with Secretary Silva Herzog. You will be signing for the Bank, and Secretary Silva Herzog for the Guarantor. Messrs. Gustavo Petricioli and Enrique Creel de la Barra (Director-Generals) will sign on behalf of NAFINSA and BANOBRAS, the Borrowing agencies for the above two loans, respectively. Mr. Miguel Mancera Aguayo will sign for Bank of Mexico, which is the implementing agency (through the Agricultural Trust Fund, FIRA) for the Eighth Agricultural Credit Project. A suggested speech for the signing ceremony is attached.

14. Mr. Steckhan will sign the General Interest Rate Agreement a day before the above signing ceremony, i.e., on Tuesday, August 7, 1984 at 3:30 p.m. Mr. Francisco Suarez Davila, Undersecretary of Finance and Public Credit, and Mr. Carlos Sales Gutierrez, Undersecretary of National Banking, will sign on behalf of Mexico.

Mexico Division
August 3, 1984

For Mr. Clausen

ITINERARY AND PROGRAM OUTLINE

VISIT TO MEXICO - AUGUST 6 to 10, 1984

August 6, Monday

- 1:00 pm. Leave Washington (National Airport) PA #499
LUNCH
- 3:10 pm. Arrive Miami
- 5:00 pm. Leave Miami PA #499
DINNER
- 6:05 pm. Arrive Mexico City
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz, and Mr. Jose Luis Flores from Secretariat of Finance, will meet flight.]
- 7:00 pm. Arrive Hotel Camino Real CAMINO REAL HOTEL
Phone:(905) 545-6960
- 8:30 pm. Dinner with Carrals--meet in lobby of hotel.
You may eat in Fouquet's there or elsewhere.

August 7, Tuesday

- 8:00 am. Breakfast [own arrangements]
- 9:30 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North will accompany]
- 10:00 am. Arrive Population Conference
- 11:00 am. Deliver speech
[Exact timing of speech depends on timing of previous five speakers]
- 1:30 pm. Host lunch at Fouquet Restaurant in the Hotel Camino Real for delegates from key donor countries plus UNFPA, IPPF, and Mr. McNamara. (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North, Mr. Steckhan and Mrs. Herz will attend]
- 3:30 pm. Free time
- 7:00 pm. Dinner [own arrangements]
- 8:30 pm. Attend UNFPA reception for delegations at Hacienda de los Morales (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

Note: Mrs. Clausen is free until 12 noon

August 8, Wednesday

- 8:30 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real
[Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 9:00 am. Breakfast Meeting with President de la Madrid at Los Pinos [Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 10:30 am. Signing of Mexican loans (Agricultural Credit VIII and Highway Sector) at National Palace
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 11:00 am. Meeting with Mr. Silva Herzog, Secretary of Finance, at National Palace.
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 12:00 noon Leave Mexico City by Car for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 1:00 pm. Arrive to CIMMYT offices in Texcoco and lunch
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to CIMMYT campus
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 5:00 pm. Leave CIMMYT by Car
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 6:00 pm. Arrive to Hotel Camino Real
- 8:30 pm. Dinner hosted by Mr. Silva Herzog (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- other invitees will be known later.
(Mrs. Herzog is Teresa (Tere)).

August 9, Thursday

- 8:00 am. Host a breakfast at Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.) (Industrialists' Club) for about 20 heads of delegations from key developing countries (e.g., China, India, Mexico, Kenya, etc.)
[Mr. North, Mrs. Herz, and three PHN Operating Division Chiefs will attend.]
- 9:30 am. Free time
- 11:00 am. Early lunch [own arrangements]
- * 12:30 pm. Visit to Social Security Medical Center (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 1:45 pm. Visit to Family Planning Center (MR. & MRS.) (Naucalpan)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to communities of Chamapa and (MR. & MRS.) Los Cerritos
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 4:30 pm. Return to Camino Real Hotel (free time)
- 8:30 pm. Stag Dinner at the Swedish Embassy for heads of delegations
[Mr. Wahren of Sweden will accompany**]

August 10, Friday

- 7:00 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real for airport
[Mrs. Herz and representative from the Secretariat of Finance will accompany]
- 8:38 am. Leave Mexico AA #058 BREAKFAST
- 12:00 noon Arrive Dallas - Fort Worth
- 1:00 pm. Leave Dallas - Fort Worth AA #278 LUNCH
- 4:50 pm. Arrive Washington (Dulles)

(You will be met at Dulles. Flight continues to National).

* Dress very casually for this visit. Little or no jewelry is best.

**Mr. Carl Wahren is Director of Population, Health, Nutrition, and Environment at the Swedish International Development Authority and former Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

For Mrs. Clausen

ITINERARY AND PROGRAM OUTLINE

VISIT TO MEXICO - AUGUST 6 to 10, 1984

August 6, Monday

- 1:00 pm. Leave Washington (National Airport) PA #499
LUNCH
- 3:10 pm. Arrive Miami
- 5:00 pm. Leave Miami PA #499 DINNER
- 6:05 pm. Arrive Mexico City
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz, and Mr. Jose Luis Flores from Secretariat of Finance, will meet flight.]
- 7:00 pm. Arrival at Hotel Camino Real CAMINO REAL HOTEL
Phone:(905) 545-6960
- 8:30 pm. Dinner with Carrals--meet in lobby of hotel.
You may eat in Fouquet's there or elsewhere.

August 7, Tuesday

- 8:00 am. Breakfast [own arrangements]
- 9:30 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North will accompany]
- 10:00 am. Arrive Population Conference

(Mr. Clausen will speak at approximately 11:00 am.)
- 1:30 pm. Host lunch at Fouquet Restaurant in the Hotel Camino Real for delegates from key donor countries plus UNFPA, IPPF, and Mr. McNamara. (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North, Mr. Steckhan and Mrs. Herz will attend]
- 3:30 pm. Free time
- 7:00 pm. Dinner [own arrangements]
- 8:30 pm. Attend UNFPA reception for delegations at Hacienda de los Morales (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

August 8, Wednesday

- 8:00 am. Breakfast [own arrangements]
- 9:00 am. [Own arrangements]
- 12:00 noon Leave Mexico City by Car for CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center) (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 1:00 pm. Arrive to CIMMYT offices in Texcoco and lunch
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to CIMMYT campus
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 5:00 pm. Leave CIMMYT by Car
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- 6:00 pm. Arrive to Hotel Camino Real
- 8:30 pm. Dinner hosted by Mr. Silva Herzog (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. Ayala-Gonzalez and Mr. Steckhan will accompany]
- other invitees will be known later.
(Mrs. Herzog is Teresa (Tere)).

August 9, Thursday

- 8:00 am. Host a breakfast at Hotel Camino Real (MR. & MRS.)
(Industrialists' Club) for about 12 heads of delegations from key developing countries (e.g., China, India, Mexico, Kenya, etc.)

[Mr. North, Mrs. Herz, and three PHN Operating Division Chiefs will attend.]
- 9:30 am. Free time
- 11:00 am. Early lunch [own arrangements]
- ** 12:30 pm. Visit to Social Security Medical Center (MR. & MRS.)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]

** Dress very casually for this visit. Little or no jewelry is best.

August 9, 1984 (con't).

- 1:45 pm. Visit to Family Planning Center (MR. & MRS.)
(Naucalpan)
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 2:30 pm. Visit to communities of Chamapa and (MR. & MRS.)
Los Cerritos
[Mr. North and Mrs. Herz will accompany]
- 4:30 pm. Return to Camino Real Hotel (free time)
- 8:30 pm. Dinner [own arrangements or Mr. North or Mrs. Herz
will be glad to make arrangements.]
Stag dinner for Mr. Clausen at Swedish Embassy.

August 10, Friday

- 7:00 am. Leave Hotel Camino Real for airport
[Mrs. Herz and representative from the
Secretariat of Finance will accompany]
- 8:38 am. Leave Mexico AA #058 BREAKFAST
- 12:00 noon Arrive Dallas - Forth Worth
- 1:00 pm. Leave Dallas - Forth Worth AA #278 LUNCH
- 4:50 pm. Arrive Washington (Dulles)

(You will be met at Dulles. Flight continues to
National)

WEDNESDAY, AUG 8

July 27, 1984

REMARKS BY MR. A. W. CLAUSEN
FOR SIGNING OF AN
EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL CREDIT LOAN AND
SECOND HIGHWAY SECTOR LOAN

August 8, 1984
Mexico City, Mexico

MR. MINISTER, MR. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF BANOBRAS,
MR. DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NAFINSA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

THE TWO LOANS WE ARE SIGNING TODAY ARE DESIGNED TO SUPPORT MEXICO'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY BY PROVIDING FINANCE FOR PRIORITY INVESTMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURE AND TRANSPORT SECTORS. THEY ARE PART OF THE WORLD BANK'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN WHICH PRESIDENT MIGUEL DE LA MADRID LAUNCHED LAST YEAR, AND WHICH WE FULLY SUPPORT.

\$300,000,000
A THREE-HUNDRED-MILLION LOAN WILL PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT CREDIT TO HELP INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION, AND TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION IN THE SECTOR. A TWO-HUNDRED MILLION SECOND HIGHWAY SECTOR LOAN WILL SUPPORT THE 1984-86 HIGHWAY INVESTMENT PROGRAM OF THE SECRETARIAT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT BY PROVIDING FINANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF MEXICO'S PRIMARY ROAD NETWORK, INCLUDING TOLL ROADS, AND THE REHABILITATION AND PERIODIC MAINTENANCE OF RURAL ROADS, AS WELL AS A TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM.

\$200 million

./..

THE TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO MEXICO UNDER THESE TWO LOANS ^{will} ~~WOULD~~
BENEFIT THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE, BUT IT ^{will} ~~WOULD~~ ALSO HELP SPECIFICALLY SMALL-
AND MEDIUM-SCALE FARMERS, THE USERS OF THE COUNTRY'S ROAD NETWORK, AS WELL
AS THE GENERAL CONSUMER WHO ^{will} ~~WOULD~~ ENJOY THE BENEFITS OF INCREASED
PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE AND IMPROVED TRANSPORT SERVICES.

I AM DELIGHTED BY THE OPPORTUNITY TO SIGN THESE LOANS HERE, AS A
GUEST OF MEXICO, AND TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH YOU EVERY SUCCESS IN
IMPLEMENTING THESE FINE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. WE ARE PROUD TO BE
ASSOCIATED WITH MEXICO'S HEROIC EFFORTS TO RESTORE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND
TO RESUME GROWTH, THROUGH BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT, IN AN ORDERLY
MANNER.

I WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE YOU, ONCE AGAIN, OF OUR KEEN INTEREST IN
ASSISTING THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT MIGUEL DE LA MADRID IN ITS EFFORTS TO
ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES SET IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

THANK YOU.

M. Mancera

EIGHTH WORLD BANK-FIRA LOAN

It gives me great satisfaction to participate in the signing of the eighth loan granted by the World Bank to the trust funds set up to aid agriculture, referred to in Spanish by the acronym "FIRA". The management of these funds has been entrusted to the Banco de México by the federal government.

With this eighth loan to be signed today, the World Bank will have provided directly to FIRA resources totaling one billion, 225 million dollars. This represents approximately 30 per cent of investments in rural production, where feasibility has been improved thanks to the support being provided by the World Bank.

Up to the 7th loan, which has been fully disbursed, investments generated reached the equivalent of more than 3 billion dollars, benefiting mainly low-income producers. Within this total, the participation of Mexican banks was 20 per cent, while that of the producers was 17 per cent and FIRA's, 33 per cent.

The basic aims of this eighth loan are:

- To increase the output of raw materials so that the utilization level of the industry's installed capacity is not only sustained but raised in order to improve levels of employment.
- To step up improvement in the use of water in irrigation districts as well as the application of better technologies, inducing when necessary a change in the patterns of crop cultivation.
- To introduce soil and humidity conservation systems in zones depending on a minimum of rainfall for crop cultivation.
- To diversify the production of self-subsistence plots and steer them towards the market economy.
- To ease the integration of the technical assistance granted to agriculture by commercial banks into a first-floor banking service.

This eighth loan for 300 million dollars will make it possible to generate investments for the equivalent of more than 760 million dollars and will benefit some 105,000 producers,

who, through the improvement of their productive systems, will stimulate annual basic grain output by more than 120,000 tons; milk by roughly 16 million liters; beef and pork by 120,000 tons and eggs by some 100,000 tons. This additional production of basic foodstuffs will provide savings in foreign exchange of nearly 140 million dollars annually. At the same time, export products such as coffee, cotton, cocoa, flowers and produce will increase, bringing in additional amounts of foreign exchange and aiding significantly in strengthening our balance of payments.

The past month we celebrated the 40th Anniversary of the Financial and Monetary Conference of Bretton Woods, from which the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development emerged. Mexico is a founding country of the World Bank, and with the proposals of the country's then Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Eduardo Suárez, it exerted a significant influence on both its aims and its philosophy. The idea was adopted that the World Bank should not only assume the responsibility of reconstructing the economies destroyed by war but also aid in the task of development. It is evident that the Mexican proposal was on target, for during the last 25 years the World Bank has been primarily an institution fostering development.

Mexico has been able to develop a very fruitful relationship with the World Bank, obtaining an important amount of financing and, in addition, technical backing for numerous projects. The operations the World Bank has carried out with FIRA clearly testify to how productive this has been.

NOTE

8-2-84

YOU SHOULD READ THIS BRIEFING ON CIMMYT PRIOR TO YOUR VISIT
WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MINISTER OF FINANCE SINCE THERE IS
INPUT HERE WHICH THEY WANT YOU TO RELAY. SEE PAGE 3.

HH

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive letter 'H' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

Telephone (Area Code 202) 334-8021

Cable Address - INTBAFRAD


Visit by Mr. Clausen to CIMMYT ^{1/} -- August 8, 1984

Briefing Note

Outline of CIMMYT

CIMMYT is one of the 13 centers financed by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). With IRRI, the International Rice Research Institute, in the Philippines, CIMMYT is among the oldest and best known of the centers. CIMMYT is an outgrowth of a collaborative research and training program that began in 1943 between the Rockefeller Foundation and the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. CIMMYT's mandate is to help raise cereal yields in the developing world, with a concentration on maize, bread wheat, durum wheat, barley and triticale. The major objective of the research program is to develop superior germplasm for the different production environments of the developing world. This involves breeding thousands of crosses among selected gene-bearing plants each year on seven research sites in Mexico, and, subsequently, testing these crosses in over 100 countries throughout the world. This vast international testing program enables CIMMYT to select plant materials having wide adaptation, high-yield potential, disease and insect resistance, tolerance to environmental stresses and higher nutritional quality. The plant materials are made available to national research organizations for further breeding and selection for local conditions.

CIMMYT has an annual budget for its core projects of some US \$18 million, which is financed by the CGIAR. CIMMYT is organized basically in three units: (1) three research programs--maize, wheat, and economics; (2) four research support services--laboratories, experiment stations, data processing, and information; and (3) general administration and plant operation. The center employs approximately 700 people. Eighty of these are professional senior scientists and administrators, representing about 25 different nationalities. Roughly 50 of the international senior scientific staff are stationed in Mexico and the remainder are posted to regional and national program assignments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Your host will be Robert Havener, a U.S. citizen, who has his Masters in Agriculture from Ohio State University and a Masters in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Dr. Havener worked for many years with the Ford Foundation, primarily in Pakistan and later in Lebanon. He was appointed Director General of CIMMYT in 1978 and is one of the most respected of the Directors General in the CGIAR system. 

^{1/} Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo -- International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat.

Dr. Norman Borlaug, who is now retired from CIMMYT's staff, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 when he was Director of CIMMYT's Wheat Program. Dr. Borlaug still lives in Mexico and it is possible that he will be at CIMMYT to meet you.

CIMMYT's Relations with the Government of Mexico

CIMMYT currently faces two problems in its relations with the Government of Mexico, namely funding and international status. To some extent the two are intertwined.

(a) Funding. There are two aspects of the funding issue. Firstly Mexico has not yet paid its pledged 1982 contribution to the CGIAR of US \$1 million. A similar sum was promised (but never pledged) for 1983. Nothing was promised or pledged for 1984. After repeated reminders, all at a high level, it was agreed last year that Mexico would contribute US \$1 million; representing US \$500,000 for 1982 and US \$500,000 in 1983. It was to be paid in pesos to CIMMYT, who, it was agreed, would then distribute it in dollars to centers chosen by the Mexican Government (including CIMMYT itself). Nothing has been received, despite various reminders.

The second funding issue is that the Mexican Government is in arrears with its repayment to CIMMYT of funds CIMMYT has previously paid in taxes. This is a long standing arrangement entered into before Mexico joined the CGIAR. For 1983 the arrears amount to US \$771,000 and in 1984 they are expected, if reimbursement is not received, to be US \$1.2 million. These are appreciable sums to CIMMYT.

Mr. Silva Herzog, Minister of Finance, has been involved in these issues and on more than one occasion has given a personal assurance that matters will be sorted out. Regrettably, this has not been the case. It is also quite possible that the two funding issues have become intertwined, and mired down in the bureaucracies of the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture. V M

(b) International Status. The center was established as a Civil Association under Mexican law in 1966. In those days CIMMYT was funded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and had national rather than international responsibilities. The center obtained the immunities and privileges it needed to operate effectively through informal agreements with Mexican agencies. These arrangements were maintained when the CGIAR was formed and CIMMYT became an international center. One such arrangement was the refunding by the Mexican Government of taxes paid by CIMMYT, to which reference has already been made.

In recent years these informal arrangements have come "unstuck" largely due to administrative actions taken by the Government to deal with the country's economic crisis. As a consequence, and lacking proper international status, several things have happened, namely, (i) delays are

being experienced in the repayment of taxes (already mentioned); (ii) program activities and their related budgets are being prejudiced by restrictions and duties on the import of equipment and supplies because CIMMYT is treated as a national agency; and (iii) more stringent regulations on the travel of Mexican nationals have begun to hinder travel of CIMMYT staff, and the entrance of CIMMYT's trainees and visiting scientists to Mexico.

At its May meeting in 1983, the Consultative Group noted the serious nature of the legal problem. The three Cosponsors of the CGIAR (the FAO, UNDP and World Bank) expressed their willingness to help CIMMYT and the Government of Mexico find a formula that would provide CIMMYT with the immunities and privileges it requires to fulfill its mandate. CIMMYT began negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture some months ago but progress has been slow.

Just recently, on July 26, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees met with the Chairman of the CGIAR, Mr. Husain, and the Bank's Chief Legal Council, Mr. Shihata. At that meeting it was agreed that the Bank would approach FAO and UNDP and suggest that the three Cosponsors create and endorse an international version of CIMMYT, and that, armed with such endorsement CIMMYT would negotiate a new agreement with the Mexican Government. This, we are advised, is the procedure now favored by the Mexican Government.

Relations between CIMMYT and the Mexican Government are good and we hope, now that an appropriate legal procedure has been identified, a new agreement giving CIMMYT the privileges and immunities of an international center can be finalized.

Suggestions

We would be most grateful if you could raise the matters with both the President of Mexico and the Minister of Finance when you meet them before your visit to CIMMYT.

When meeting the Minister of Finance we would suggest you mention:

- i) the Mexican contribution to the CGIAR for 1982 and 1983 (US \$1 million) has not been paid;
- ii) the Government is in arrears in its repayments of taxes to CIMMYT (US \$771,000 for 1983 and an expected US \$1.2 million in 1984);
- iii) that, since the two issues may have become confused in the minds of the officials dealing with the matter in the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture, could Mr. Silva Herzog please intervene; and
- iv) you are pleased to learn that a new host government agreement is being negotiated.

When meeting the President, we would suggest you:

- i) strongly endorse the CGIAR and CIMMYT in particular;
- ii) mention the proposed new host government agreement and solicit his strong support for CIMMYT receiving international status; and
- iii) mention the financial issues.

August 2, 1984

ROUTING SLIP

Date

June 1

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

Mr. Farrar

K 1001

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Prepare Reply

Approval

Per Our Conversation

Information

Recommendation

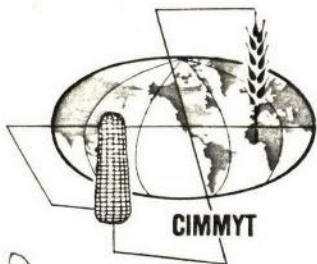
Remarks

I'll be on vacation for three weeks but hope that you will coordinate with the region on this.

Thanks.

Roy Southworth

From



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

Sede-Headquarters: El Batán, Tezcoco, Estado de México - Km. 25.5 Carretera México - Veracruz, Via Jalapa
Correo Mail: Londres 40, Apdo. Postal 6-641, Col. Juárez Deleg. Cuauhtemoc, 06600 México, D. F.
Telex: 1772023-CIMTME Cable: CENCIMMYT Teléfonos-Telephone: México, D. F. 585-43-55; Tezcoco, 421-00

May 21, 1984
Ref.: RDO.314.84

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen,

In Mr. Havener's absence I was very pleased to receive your letter of May 7 in which you accepted his invitation to visit CIMMYT.

We certainly look forward to the possibility of your joining us for lunch and await further word from you as soon as your schedule is clearer.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Osler
Deputy Director General and Treasurer

cc: Directing Staff
G. Martinez
Visitors Service

May 7, 1984

Dear Mr. Havener:

Thank you for your letter which arrived while I was travelling in Australia and New Zealand. Roy Southworth tells me you were in Washington last week and had a chance to discuss with him the possibility of my visiting CIMMYT in August. This is an excellent opportunity to visit one of CGIAR's members and I am delighted to accept your kind invitation.

As Roy mentioned to you my schedule isn't firmed-up yet, but we will keep your lunch invitation in mind and let you know as soon as the schedule is a bit clearer.

Thanks again for the invitation. I look forward to learning more about CIMMYT's activities.

Sincerely,



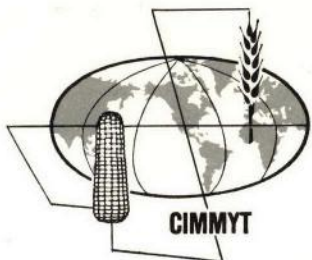
A. W. Clausen

Mr. Robert D. Havener
Director General
Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento
de Maiz y Trigo (CIMMYT)
Apartado Postal 6-641
Colonia Juárez
Delegación Cuauhtemoc
06600 México, D. F.
México

bcc: Messrs. Farrar
Husain
Lerdau
Knox

VRS: sbp

(Log # 383)



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

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383

April 18, 1984

Ref. RDH-135/84

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

A

Dear Mr. Clausen:

Recently I learned from Curt Farrar that you may be visiting Mexico in August of this year. If that is the case, please allow me to request that you visit the headquarters of CIMMYT. We are about 1 hour by automobile or 10 minutes by Government helicopter from Mexico City. In August, our research fields and laboratories will have many interesting things to display.

I am confident that if you can spare us 2-3 hours, our staff can provide an interesting overview of our activities, and that we can gain from your insights into developmental issues. If your schedule permits, we would be delighted to host a lunch at the CIMMYT Guesthouse for you and your party.

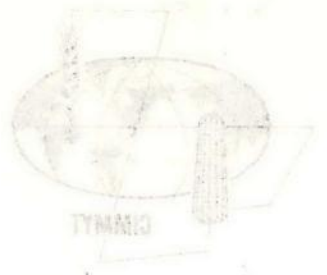
If there are any ways in which the CIMMYT staff and I can make your visit to Mexico more pleasant or productive, please do not hesitate to let us know.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Havener
Director General

cc. Dr. Shahid Husain, Chairman, CGIAR
Dr. Curtis Farrar, Executive Secretary, CGIAR



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

El Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT) tiene el honor de invitarle a visitar el Centro de Maíz y Trigo en el Estado de México, en las instalaciones de la Estación Experimental de Maíz y Trigo, en Texcoco, Estado de México, el día 18 de Abril de 1984. El Centro de Maíz y Trigo cuenta con una gran variedad de variedades de maíz y trigo, así como con un equipo de personal altamente calificado para atender a los visitantes. El costo del viaje y alojamiento no está incluido en el programa. Para más detalles, favor de comunicarse con el personal de la Estación Experimental de Maíz y Trigo, en Texcoco, Estado de México, teléfono (52) 55 43 25 17.

April 18, 1984
Ref. WDH-137184



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

Dear Mr. Clouser:

Recently I learned from your staff that you may be visiting Mexico in August of this year. If that is the case, please allow me to request that you visit the headquarters of CIMMYT. We are about 1 hour by automobile or 10 minutes by Government helicopter from Mexico City. In August, our research fields and laboratories will have many interesting things to display.

I am confident that if you can spare us 2-3 hours, our staff can provide an interesting overview of our activities and that we can gain from your insights into developmental issues. If your schedule permits, we would be delighted to host a lunch at the CIMMYT Guesthouse for you and your party.

If there are any ways in which the CIMMYT staff and I can make your visit to Mexico more pleasant or productive, please do not hesitate to let us know.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,
Robert D. Havender
Director General

RECEIVED
1984 APR 24 AM 11:53
Dr. Luis R. ...
Dr. ...

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE May 30, 1984

TO Files

FROM Pieter Bottelier, Division Chief, LCIA P.B.

EXTENSION 72543

SUBJECT Meeting between Mr. Clausen and
President de la Madrid of Mexico

The meeting took place on Wednesday, May 16, 1984, at the Vista International Hotel in Washington, D.C. Present also were Mexico's Finance Minister, Lic. Silva Herzog (for part of the time), Mr. Ayala Gonzalez, Executive Director, Mr. Steckhan and myself. The following subjects were discussed.

Mexico's Stabilization Policies

Mr. Clausen congratulated the President on the initial success of his Government's stabilization measures and urged him to persevere in the chosen strategy until the economy had fully recovered. The present economic situation in Mexico, though very difficult in many respects, was better than most had dared to hope in Toronto (September, 1982), he said. The President responded by saying that, though the initial successes were indeed heartening, the battle was not over yet. But, whilst much energy still had to be devoted to crisis management, his Government was anxious to maintain perspective on Mexico's longer-term needs for structural economic adjustments. He mentioned the need for greater efficiency in agriculture and industry, and greater export orientation of production generally. Major price distortions in the economy remain to be corrected, he said. The main problem now is to get inflation under control. The progress in this respect had been slower than expected but still, the current annualized rate (at 60%) was only half the rate of the same period last year. He hoped that the annualized rate would decline to 40% towards the end of 1984. The burden on the people in terms of real income losses had been very great. Real wages had declined by at least 25% since 1982, he said. A serious threat to the success of Mexico's stabilization/recovery policies was the high level of international interest rates which could - if sustained - cancel or even reverse the progress made.

Economic Report

Mr. Clausen mentioned that the Bank had just completed a new report on the Mexican economy which he hoped would be of interest to the Government. The President said that he was reading the "green cover" version of the report, that he found it, like earlier such reports, indeed of great value to Mexico, and that he would soon share with us his comments through official channels. Mr. Clausen indicated that the Bank would welcome the comments, but stressed the need to protect the independence of the Bank in expressing its opinion on the economic conditions and prospects of developing member countries.

Private Sector and Structural Economic Reform

In response to Mr. Clausen's question, the President said the excessive relative growth of the public sector in Mexico in the past was the result of deep and pervasive psychological problems in the country. Large imbalances needed to be corrected, but it would take a long time. The people of Mexico had come to rely on the State for subsidies through public enterprises and, paradoxically, the rapid growth of the public sector had weakened the State. Private sector confidence needed to be fully restored and both foreign and domestic private investment needed to be encouraged. The foreign investment law would be applied flexibly, he said (meaning that the minimum 51% domestic ownership would not always be enforced). At the same time, public enterprises had to become more efficient, or closed down, as public sector savings needed to rise rapidly to keep the economy in balance and finance investment.

An important dimension of the present Government's longer-term development strategy was the emphasis on regional development so as to create "multiple growth poles", the President explained. World Bank support for regional development was most welcome.

U.N. Population Conference in Mexico City

Mr. Clausen mentioned that he expected to be in Mexico for a few days in early August to address the U.N. Population Conference. The President said that his Government was very conscious of the need to reduce fertility and was supporting many public and private family planning programs in Mexico. "Come to Mexico City and see our pressing population problem with your own eyes," he said. (The question of possible Bank support for population/health/nutrition projects in Mexico was not raised.)

World Bank/Mexico Relationship

The relationship was good, the President said, and of great importance to Mexico. He welcomed continuation of the dialogue on many policy issues. Mr. Clausen said that the World Bank was prepared to step up assistance for Mexico and that IFC could also make an important contribution to private sector recovery in Mexico.

The meeting lasted about 45 minutes and took place in a most cordial and relaxed atmosphere.

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Steckhan, LCI

cc: Messrs. Clausen
Ruisanchez
Stern
Lerdau
Knox
van der Meer
Jennings
Glaessner
Wessels
van Gigch
Mexico Division

PBottelier/ww

27 de julio de 1984

PALABRAS PRONUNCIADAS POR EL SR. A. W. CLAUSEN

EN EL ACTO DE FIRMA DE UN

OCTAVO PRESTAMO PARA CREDITO AGRICOLA Y UN

SEGUNDO PRESTAMO PARA EL SECTOR VIAL

8 de agosto de 1984
Ciudad de México, México

SEÑOR MINISTRO, SEÑOR DIRECTOR GENERAL DE BANOBRAS,
SEÑOR DIRECTOR GENERAL DE NAFINSA, SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES

LOS DOS PRESTAMOS QUE SUSCRIBIMOS HOY TIENEN POR OBJETO APOYAR LA RECUPERACION ECONOMICA DE MEXICO MEDIANTE EL SUMINISTRO DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA INVERSIONES PRIORITARIAS EN LOS SECTORES DE LA AGRICULTURA Y LOS TRANSPORTES. CONSTITUYEN UNA PARTE DE LA CONTRIBUCION DEL BANCO MUNDIAL A LA CONSECUCION DE LOS OBJETIVOS DEL PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO QUE EL EXCMO. SEÑOR MIGUEL DE LA MADRID INICIO EL AÑO PASADO Y QUE CUENTA CON NUESTRO PLENO RESPALDO.

A TRAVES DE UN PRESTAMO DE TRESCIENTOS MILLONES DE DOLARES SE PROPORCIONARA CREDITO DE FOMENTO PARA AYUDAR A INCREMENTAR LA PRODUCTIVIDAD Y LA PRODUCCION AGRICOLA Y PARA CONTINUAR MEJORANDO LA EFICACIA DE LA INTERMEDIACION FINANCIERA EN EL SECTOR. EL PRESTAMO DE DOSCIENTOS MILLONES DE DOLARES PARA UN SEGUNDO PROYECTO DE CARRETERAS

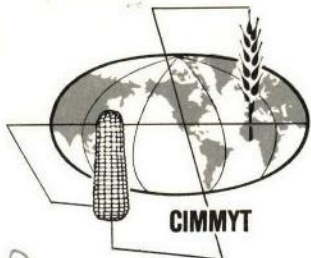
APOYARA EL PROGRAMA DE INVERSIONES VIALES PARA 1984-86 DE LA SECRETARIA DE COMUNICACIONES Y TRANSPORTES MEDIANTE EL SUMINISTRO DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA LA CONSTRUCCION Y EXPANSION DE LA RED VIAL PRIMARIA DEL PAIS, INCLUIDOS DOS CAMINOS DE PEAJE; Y PARA EL MANTENIMIENTO PERIODICO DE LOS CAMINOS RURALES, ASI COMO PARA UN PROGRAMA DE COOPERACION TECNICA.

LA TRANSFERENCIA DE RECURSOS A MEXICO EN VIRTUD DE ESTOS DOS PRESTAMOS BENEFICIARA NO SOLO A LA ECONOMIA EN SU CONJUNTO, SINO TAMBIEN ESPECIFICAMENTE A LOS PEQUEÑOS Y MEDIANOS AGRICULTORES, A LOS USUARIOS DE LA RED VIAL DEL PAIS Y AL PUBLICO EN GENERAL, QUE GOZARA DE LAS VENTAJAS QUE REPRESENTA LA MAYOR PRODUCTIVIDAD DE LA AGRICULTURA Y LOS MEJORES SERVICIOS DE TRANSPORTE.

ES PARA MI MOTIVO ESPECIAL DE SATISFACCION PODER FIRMAR ESTOS PRESTAMOS AQUI EN MEXICO, DONDE TAN GENTILMENTE SE ME HA ACOGIDO, Y DESEO APROVECHAR ESTA OPORTUNIDAD PARA DESEARLES MUCHO EXITO EN LA EJECUCION DE ESTOS EXCELENTES PROYECTOS. NOS ENORGULLECE ESTAR ASOCIADOS CON LOS HEROICOS ESFUERZOS QUE DESPLIEGA MEXICO POR RESTABLECER SU ESTABILIDAD ECONOMICA Y REANUDAR SU CRECIMIENTO EN UNA FORMA ORDENADA, A TRAVES DE LA INVERSION TANTO PUBLICA COMO PRIVADA.

DESEARIA REAFIRMAR AQUI EL PROFUNDO INTERES QUE TENEMOS EN AYUDAR AL GOBIERNO DEL EXCMO. SEÑOR MIGUEL DE LA MADRID EN SUS ESFUERZOS POR LOGRAR LOS OBJETIVOS FIJADOS EN EL PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO.

MUCHAS GRACIAS.



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

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Telex: 1772023-CIMTME Cable: CENCIMMYT Teléfonos-Telephone: México, D. F. 585-43-55; Tezcoco, 421-00

May 21, 1984
Ref.: RDO.314.84

Mr. A. W. Clausen
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Clausen,

In Mr. Havener's absence I was very pleased to receive your letter of May 7 in which you accepted his invitation to visit CIMMYT.

We certainly look forward to the possibility of your joining us for lunch and await further word from you as soon as your schedule is clearer.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Osler
Deputy Director General and Treasurer

cc: Directing Staff
G. Martinez
Visitors Service

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1984 MAY 30 PM 2:21

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

1984 MAY 30 PM 5:51

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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May 7, 1984

Dear Mr. Havener:

Thank you for your letter which arrived while I was travelling in Australia and New Zealand. Roy Southworth tells me you were in Washington last week and had a chance to discuss with him the possibility of my visiting CIMMYT in August. This is an excellent opportunity to visit one of CGIAR's members and I am delighted to accept your kind invitation.

As Roy mentioned to you my schedule isn't firmed-up yet, but we will keep your lunch invitation in mind and let you know as soon as the schedule is a bit clearer.

Thanks again for the invitation. I look forward to learning more about CIMMYT's activities.

Sincerely,

A. W. Clausen

Mr. Robert D. Havener
Director General
Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento
de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT)
Apartado Postal 6-641
Colonia Juárez
Delegación Cuauhtemoc
06600 México, D. F.
México

bcc: Messrs. Farrar
Husain
Lerdau
Knox

VRS: sbp

(Log # 383)