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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

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Washington DC 20433

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UNITED NATIONS (UN)



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Log 121

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 15, 1991

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of January 23, 1991 concerning the recommendations of the Security Council Committee, established by Resolution 661 (1990), regarding assistance to countries affected by the crisis in the Gulf. I am pleased to send you the attached summary of our recent review of the Bank's assistance program presented to our Board of Executive Directors on March 5.

On a personal note, as you no doubt have heard, I have decided to retire as President of the World Bank at the end of my current term. I shall be sorry to leave the development arena with all the challenges and opportunities facing the international community. I am pleased that the collaboration between our two organizations has been strengthened and trust that this will continue. I also have enjoyed the opportunity to work with you personally on our many common interests.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Attachment

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Robless

cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Bock, Loos

CBoucher/pp

Log Nos. 910304002, 910228021

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

January 17, 1991

The Honorable
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General
United Nations
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of December 19. I share your commitment that appropriate action be taken to implement the goals agreed upon at the recent World Summit for Children.

The World Bank's program places a high priority on the welfare of children. Investment in human capital, including importantly basic health care and primary education for children, is one of the most effective means of stimulating long-term economic growth and improving general welfare. World Bank lending for these sectors has expanded in recent years and will increase further in the next 3-5 years.

We are working with our borrowing countries to prepare strategies aimed at poverty reduction, and the approach we are taking is consistent with the goals of the Summit. We are promoting growth policies which create income-earning opportunities for the poor. Simultaneously, we are emphasizing expanded access of the poor to basic social services -- education, health, nutrition, and family planning. This includes targeting interventions to protect society's most vulnerable members -- children and their mothers.

The Bank is strongly committed to education and is the world's largest single source of external funding for education in developing countries. Last year, lending for education totalled \$1.5 billion with \$450 million for primary education. We intend to increase lending substantially over the next three years, with loans for primary education tripling so that they will account for around 30-40 percent of total education lending in the period FY91-93. The Bank will emphasize basic education for all with special attention to ensuring that girls as well as boys receive the fullest possible opportunities for learning.

Lending for population, health and nutrition has already increased from \$132 million in FY80 to \$933 million in FY90. Primary health care, which benefits principally children and their mothers, comprises over three quarters of the total. We plan to increase primary health care lending from 3% to 5% of total Bank lending in the next 3-4 years. Programs will promote control of the

January 17, 1991

vaccine-preventable diseases of childhood, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections, as well as improved water and sanitation. Bank-assisted nutrition operations will be aimed at reducing the incidence of low birth weight babies, growth retardation, and micronutrient deficiencies.

Along with essential childhood interventions, a major emphasis in Bank-assisted projects is family planning and improved maternal health. The Bank is a leader in the Safe Motherhood Initiative, which addresses not only the direct effect of family planning and maternal health services on women's health and well being, but also the critical role which women's health and nutritional status play in the survival and well being of the newborn. The Bank emphasizes the important role of family planning, recognizing that when children are wanted, planned, and adequately provided for, they have a better chance for a healthy and productive life.

One of the most effective ways to assist children is to help their mothers learn more, earn more, plan their families, care for their families, and gain influence in the community. These actions directly benefit women and their offspring and also contribute over the longer term to economic progress, poverty reduction and reduced population growth. Improving the social and economic status of women is an essential part of the Bank's development program.

We are committed to working with other development organizations to maximize the impact of our joint efforts. The Bank's active participation in the Task Force for Child Survival, as well as our involvement in support of the convention on the Rights of the Child, help promote inter-agency coordination.

Successful follow-up to the Summit depends ultimately on the countries themselves -- on favorable national policies, priority setting, allocation of necessary resources, and cost-effective programs. Only decisive and coordinated action can bring a reduction in hunger, in disease, in illiteracy and in rapid population growth. The Bank is prepared to do its part.

We look forward to working with the international community in partnership towards the improved well-being of children. This is a commitment to increasing equity and reducing poverty. It is equally an investment in the future of every family, community and nation.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable
President

cc: Messrs. Thalwitz (PRESV), Shakow (EXTDR)
Ms. Handwerger (EXTIE)

AOHamilton/ATinker/jb/am

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Monica

Cherling - 1/2

TO: Mr. Shakow (T-8011) DATE: 1/03/91

SUBJECT:

Document From: J. Perez de Cuellar
To: bbc
Dated: 12/19/90

Reference No.: EXC910103008

Topic: Re: World Summit for Children -- wants views/suggestions as to how high-level support expressed at Summit can be put into action.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: DUE DATE:

- HANDLE
- REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- DISCUSS WITH _____
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- FOR YOUR FILES
- RETURN TO _____
- OTHER: _____

1/14/91

Remarks: NOTE: This was received from EXT on 1/2/91 for logging in EXC.

cc: Mr. Thalwitz (letter only)



19 December 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am writing to you regarding the resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly on the implementation of the World Summit for Children (attached). As you are no doubt aware, the World Summit brought together 71 Heads of State and Government, as well as some 80 representatives of other Governments at the ministerial level. So far, over 156 Governments have signed the Declaration which, as you know, is supported by a detailed Plan of Action (also attached). I understand that your organization made a valuable contribution to the preparation of these documents.

In welcoming the Declaration and the Plan of Action, the General Assembly has urged the international community to work for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Summit. The General Assembly has, in addition, called for increased contributions to development cooperation targeted to the special needs of children, and has taken note of the provisions in the Plan of Action for appropriate mechanisms in the United Nations system to monitor implementation.

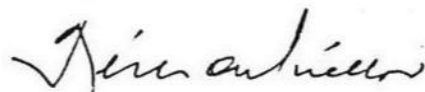
You may wish to note in particular that the General Assembly has called upon all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take account of the Declaration and Plan of Action in carrying out their programmes, and has invited the governing bodies of the United Nations system to consider specific measures within their competence. It has further requested the United Nations system to ensure appropriate dissemination of the Declaration and Plan of Action, and has also requested me to take appropriate action to ensure the implementation and monitoring by the United Nations system of the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President of the World Bank
Washington, D.C.

1/2
Chiron.
I'm sending to you
to put into your
system then back to
A&T for action
Thanks
FS/c

I know that you share my view that the World Summit has provided the United Nations system and the international community with a unique opportunity to accelerate actions to which the system already attaches high priority. I therefore believe it particularly important that we respond quickly and effectively. In this regard, I should be grateful to have your views and suggestions as to how the high-level support expressed at the Summit can be translated into effective action by the organizations of the system, both individually and collectively. I would also be grateful for your views as to how your organization can respond to the specific provisions of the resolution.

Yours sincerely,



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

January 16, 1991

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary General
United Nations
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of November 22 concerning the special economic problems sustained by Jordan as a result of the Gulf crisis. There is no doubt in our minds that Jordan has been, and continues to be, most seriously affected.

Please be assured that we are moving as quickly as we can to help Jordan deal with these most difficult circumstances. In this context, we are in the process of preparing an Emergency Assistance Operation and a Social Fund Project to help Jordan to deal with the economic impact of the Gulf crisis. Both of these planned operations are expected to attract cofinancing from other donors and creditors.

Subject to Government agreement, the operations named above would focus on (i) increased provision of social services, infrastructure, and essential consumer goods to meet the incremental demands from nationals returning from the Gulf, and (ii) creation of job opportunities in the economy to absorb returnees and other workers displaced as a result of the Gulf crisis.

The Bank also stands ready to assist Jordan to design and implement needed adjustment measures which would enhance the country's long-term creditworthiness and enable it to draw on the financial resources that could be made available under several quick disbursing policy-based operations. One such operation, the Industry and Trade Policy Adjustment Loan, is under implementation. We are prepared to disburse the second tranche and to mount further such operations in the agriculture and energy sectors as soon as satisfactory overall and sector economic policy frameworks are agreed upon with Jordan.

We in the Bank look forward to the day when we can put this crisis behind us and do our utmost to assist Jordan on the road to sustainable long-term growth.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

cc: Messrs. Thalwitz, Shakow, Lateef, Voyadzis
Voyadzis/Handwerker/pp



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Nov 1990

22 November 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

I should like to draw your attention to the Special Report (S/21786) of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait on the communication received from Jordan with regard to special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the measures contained in resolution 661 (1990). In that connection, I am enclosing, along with the Committee's report, a copy of the study prepared by Mr. Jean Ripert, former Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation at the United Nations. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations, I had requested Mr. Ripert to carry out a full assessment with suggestions for appropriate remedies to the problems resulting from measures Jordan has undertaken to comply with Security Council resolution 661 (1990). His findings underscore the gravity of the situation and the urgency with which Jordan's concerns must be addressed. You will note that Jordan's financial losses arising from the application of Security Council resolution 661 are estimated at nearly \$1 billion for the remaining months of 1990.

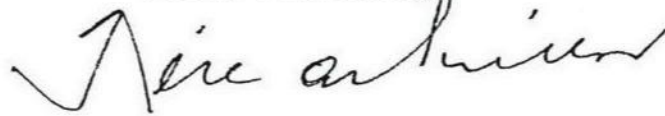
I would, therefore, like to express the strongest possible support for the appeal of the Committee which calls upon agencies, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance in response to the pressing needs of Jordan to mitigate the consequences of the difficulties faced by it as a result of its application of economic sanctions against Iraq.

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington

I would appreciate receiving information on the programmes of assistance your organization is already undertaking or is prepared to undertake, to alleviate the hardships confronting Jordan as a result of the situation.

I thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Javier Pérez de Cuéllar".

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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

Files
UN

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

July 20, 1990

Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria
Executive Secretary
Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Dear Mr. Kibria:

Thank you for your letter dated 20 June 1990 and the enclosures documenting the Commission's actions regarding urban issues at its forty-sixth session. The resolution adopted by the Commission, entitled "Urbanization Strategies in the ESCAP Region - Towards Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and Management of Urban Areas", provides an excellent basis to further our mutual efforts to expand and strengthen urban policy dialogue, strategic planning and urban management capacities throughout the region.

I am pleased to agree in principle to your requests for Bank involvement and cooperation in your efforts to implement the resolution. As I am sure you are aware, the Bank is already active in the urban sector of most nations of the ESCAP region. Our programs include assistance to developing nations and local governments to formulate and implement "national strategies for urbanization" as well as a wide variety of urban development investments. I am certain that Bank operational staff dealing with urban programs throughout the region will have much to contribute to your efforts, and I have asked that our Asia Regional Technical Department serve as the coordinator for Bank inputs with the assistance of the Urban Development Division in our Sector Policy and Research Office.

The Bank's ongoing participation with UNCHS (Habitat) in the worldwide "Urban Management Program" (INT/86/006) will also contribute to your efforts. Our established programs of regional cooperation in the fields of "Urban Environment Management", "Housing Finance", and "Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Development in Asia" should also provide important contributions.

We also welcome the Commission's initiative to convene the proposed 1992 Conference on Urbanization Strategies in the ESCAP region, and would be pleased to discuss details of Bank participation when Conference structure and themes are available.

July 20, 1990

Your suggestions for any new or expanded forms of cooperation between the Bank and the Commission are always welcome.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable
President

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Ritchie (ASTDR), Cohen (INURD), Ludwig (ASTIN)
cc: Messrs. Thalwitz (PRESV), Qureshi (OPNSV), Karaosmanoglu (ASIVP)

SDice:ts

E 9081
C. Boucher

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/06/20 DUE DATE : 90/07/19
LOG NUMBER : 900710001 FROM : KIBRIA: S.A.M.S., UN
SUBJECT : L - URBANIZATION STRATEGIES IN ESCAP REGION - ENC COPY OF RESOLU.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE BY C.O.B. 7/19/90

W ✓
7/10/90

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Chitra

55
AK

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/06/20 DUE DATE : 90/07/19
LOG NUMBER : 900705018 FROM : Mr. Kibria
SUBJECT : Re: Urbanization strategies in the ESCAP region -- enclosed copy
of the Resolution.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

*(Boucher working
with - 7/19)*

COMMENTS :cc: Mr. Qureshi

I would invite your particular attention to paragraph 4 of the resolution which requests me to prepare a report on the state of urbanization in the region and to develop a regional plan of action to assist developing member and associate members in addressing urbanization issues. I look forward to your cooperation and support in undertaking this challenging task.

In addition, paragraph 4 of the resolution requests me to make available information on the region in the form of a report and implementation of projects and programs for urbanization. I hope I can count on your organization's active involvement in this area with a view to developing some projects for urbanization.

The Committee also decided to organize a regional conference on "Urbanization Strategies in the ESCAP Region - Towards Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and Management of Urban Areas". In 1992, I look forward to your organization's active participation and assistance in preparing for the Conference.

Yours sincerely,



G.M.S. Kibria
Executive Secretary

World Bank
Washington, D.C.
20547

ED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDING, RAJADAMNERN AVENUE
BANGKOK 10200, THAILAND.

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

TELEPHONE : 2829161-200
2829381-389

IHE/HS/M.2-1

20 June 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

.....
I am pleased to inform you that the Commission, at its recently concluded forty-sixth session, adopted a resolution on "Urbanization strategies in the ESCAP region - Towards environmentally sound and sustainable development and management of urban areas". I am enclosing a copy of the resolution together with the relevant extract from the report of the Commission, for your kind information.

I would invite your particular attention to operative paragraph 2 of the resolution which requests me to prepare a report on the state of urbanization in the region and to develop a regional plan of action to assist developing members and associate members in addressing urbanization issues. I look forward to your co-operation and support in pursuing this challenging task.

In addition, operative paragraph 4 of the resolution requests me to assist developing countries of the region in the formulation and implementation of national strategies for urbanization. I hope I can count on your organization's active involvement in this area with a view to developing some projects for joint implementation.

The Commission also decided to convene a regional conference on "Urbanization Strategies in the ESCAP Region - Towards Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development and Management of Urban Areas", in 1992. I look forward to your organization's active participation and assistance in preparing for the Conference.

~~I would appreciate receiving your early response on the various matters I have raised in this letter.~~

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

S.A.M.S. Kibria
Executive Secretary

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development (IBRD)
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UN 7/20
5 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/07/19 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900719027 FROM : Mr. Shakow
SUBJECT : BRIEFING: mtg. with Amb. Joseph Garba, UN President of G.A.
on Friday, July 20, 1990 at 5:00 pm
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- ✓ _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
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- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :cc: SS, JWS

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 20, 1990

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

(through Stanley Fischer, Acting PRESV) *ASF*

FROM: Alexander *Shakow* Director, EXT

EXTENSION: 81368

SUBJECT: Visit of Ambassador Joseph Garba, President,
United Nations General Assembly

1. You meet with Ambassador Garba at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, July 20. He may be accompanied by his Special Assistant, Mr. Oseloka Obaze. A brief biographical statement is attached. Messrs. Shakow and O'Brien (Chief Economist, Africa Region) will join you at the meeting.
2. Ambassador Garba's request to see you stems from his attendance at the recent meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa, which considered the outcome of the Maastricht Conference on Africa. Bank staff attended this summit (copy of Mr. Serageldin's note to Mr. Jaycox is attached).
3. Ambassador Garba's staff have advised that while the African debt situation is of special concern, he is particularly interested in learning more about the array of Bank initiatives to help restore growth in Africa, given the expanding agenda of African issues in the United Nations General Assembly.
4. On the question of African debt, you may wish to give Ambassador Garba a flavor of the view we have been presenting, for example, at the spring meeting of the Development Committee. The donor and creditor community deserve recognition for the variety of initiatives it has taken to reduce debt burdens of low-income countries: The cancellation of ODA debt, rescheduling on Toronto terms and, in the case of the Bank, the supplementary IDA credits to IDA-only countries with IBRD debt and the IDA commercial debt buy-back facility. However, for a number of low-income countries, additional action to reduce official bilateral debt is needed. And for some middle-income countries, for example, Congo and Cote d'Ivoire, which have not benefitted from the exceptional debt relief provided so far to low-income countries, measures to provide concessional debt relief are also required. In your report to the spring meeting of the Development Committee, you underlined three guiding principles for official debt reduction: (i) it should be based on strong adjustment programs; (ii) the budgetary cost to creditor countries of debt reduction should be additional to existing aid budgets; and (iii) the degree of debt reduction offered should be tailored case-by-case, to the objective of restoring orderly debtor-creditor relations.

5. More generally, Bank initiatives to support African development are being mounted on a wide front. These include:

- allocation of up to 50 percent of IDA resources to Africa;
- renewal of the Special Programme of Assistance (SPA II) for 1991-1993;
- implementation of the Social Dimensions of Adjustment Program (SDA);
- our long-term perspective study of Africa;
- our Africa capacity building initiative; and
- a variety of special emphasis programs, particularly in the areas of food security, population, education and environment.

6. We have been particularly encouraged by the outcome of the Maastricht Conference which aimed at building a consensus among African countries, donors and international organizations on strategies to be adopted to foster sustained growth and poverty reduction in Africa. The Conference reached consensus on a number of critical themes which underline our longterm perspective study on Africa. In particular, it:

- recognized the longterm and human-centered nature of the development process;
- emphasized the need to restore and sustain production growth, in order to achieve development goals, and implement policy reforms and adjustment, as necessary;
- recognized the implications for poverty reduction and sustainable environment of rapid population growth;
- endorsed further efforts toward regional integration;
- urged additional external flows, including actions to substantially reduce scheduled levels of debt service, while calling for greater efforts to increase domestic savings and improve the efficiency of resource use; and
- underlined the need for better governance, including measures to ensure greater accountability, transparency and popular participation in public affairs; shrink corruption and reduce wasteful spending.

7. The Bank's overall objectives for the Conference have been achieved. We are particularly pleased that the concept of a Global Coalition for Africa has been supported, and that follow-up machinery at the political and administrative levels to maintain and reaffirm this

consensus has been agreed upon. The related OAU resolution adopted by consensus, notes with appreciation Bank efforts to support African recovery and gives the Bank a strong mandate to continue its lead role in this international effort.

Attachments

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH N. GARBA, PRESIDENT
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Ambassador Garba, a Nigerian national, is Minister of State in the President's office. He has had a distinguished career in both the military and civilian governments of Nigeria.

Since 1962, he has been a commissioned officer of the Nigerian Armed Forces. From 1975 to 1978, he was a member of the Supreme Military Council and the Federal Executive Council, where he held the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs. As Foreign Minister, he led the Nigerian delegation to the UN General Assembly, served as President of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Conference on Economic issues and President of the United Nations Security Council. In 1978, when Nigeria returned to civilian rule, he became Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy. From 1984 to 1989, he was Nigeria's Permanent Representative to the United Nations. During this tenure, he served as Chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid and the Special Committee on Peace-keeping operations.

Ambassador Garba, who is 47 years old, is married with children. He holds a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Harvard. He is the author of two books: Revolution in Nigeria - Another View (1981) and Diplomatic Soldiering (1987).

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 12, 1990

TO: Mr. E. V. K. Jaycox, RVP Africa

FROM: I. Serageldin

EXTENSION: 34503

SUBJECT: OAU SUMMIT

1. As instructed, Mr. Kamuntu and I represented the Bank at this important meeting. Mr. Kamuntu also attended the Council of Ministers meeting that preceded the Summit, while we were in Maastricht.

The Council of Ministers Meeting:

2. The Council of Ministers adopted 38 resolutions ranging from Toxic Waste to AIDS, to South Africa to congratulating the African football teams at the World Cup. No important economic resolutions appeared, which gives extra weight to the Summit resolution on International Cooperation for Economic and Social Development (see para. 7 below). Most of the ministerial debate went into the preparation of a draft declaration which was later adopted by the Summit (see para. 5 and Annex 1).

The Summit:

3. The overall conduct of the Summit was much more business-like than the preceding events. Discussion and debate were extremely frank and direct, especially on sensitive political issues involving regional conflicts. Notable speeches included the outgoing chairman (President Mubarak of Egypt), the OAU Secretary General (Mr. Salim A. Salim) as well as some Luminaries that addressed the assembly: Nelson Mandela, Julius Nyerere, Jimmy Carter. President Babangida of Nigeria gave an important speech lauding democracy, and will host the next OAU Summit in Abuja on June 3, 1991.

4. President Museveni of Uganda was selected chairman for this year, and presented his opening speech with refreshing candor. He also used the same direct approach in running the debates and keeping them on the topic and within the allotted time.

5. The Summit adopted a few resolutions, most importantly a General Declaration (Annex 1) which is, I believe, an excellent document.

Contacts:

6. Our two-man team was extremely active. Mr. Kamuntu and I met the Presidents of Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Mali, as well as the head of delegation (non-President) of Senegal. On other occasions, on my own, I also met with the President of the Comoros and the heads of

the delegations of Cameroon, Togo, and Cote d'Ivoire, as well as the representatives of Egypt. We coordinated our actions very closely with the OAU (especially Ambassador Haggog).

Resolutions:

7. A resolution was adopted (Annex 2) which is, I believe, extremely important in giving the World Bank a very strong mandate and reinforcing the global coalition. It was presented by Botswana, seconded by Senegal, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire, and strongly supported by all the other delegations we had contacted and was approved by acclamation. It adopts a five point program: (i) Global Coalition; (ii) Financial Flows; (iii) Debt; (iv) Trade and (v) Regional Integration.

8. There were only two other Summit resolutions dealing with economic matters. One was on Debt, much the same as earlier positions except that, at the urging of Egypt, the call for an international summit of creditors and debtors is now replaced by a call to have a second meeting of experts (non binding on anyone) similar to the meeting in Cairo in August 1989. The African Economic Community was the subject of the only other resolution. A treaty is being drafted, and it is to be actively pursued.

AfDB and ECA:

9. We had many contacts with both AfDB (President N'Diaye, Vice President Lounes, Secretary General Beye) and ECA (Adedeji, S. Rasheed, O. Terito). Collaboration with AfDB is excellent, although there are some problems to be smoothed out on the handling of ACBI. With ECA, I have offered them the possibility of collaborating on a specific study with the TD on small and minor enterprises. I will develop this theme later over the summer within the TD and report to the RMT later.

10. Both Adedeji and N'Diaye spoke to the Assembly. The speeches were along expected lines, except that President N'Diaye's speech was couched in a visionary and uplifting language and was, I believe, very well received.

Further Actions:

11. Mr. Kamuntu will be preparing a detailed Back-To-Office report on all these contacts and sending to HQ the complete documentation. I am proceeding to Cairo for the WDR '90 Press Seminar

cleared w/ and cc Mr. Kamuntu

cc: Messrs Wai
Landell-Mills
Goering (Addis Ababa)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

6/25
11:00 am

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/06/22 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 900622010 FROM : Mr. Liebenthal (WT)
SUBJECT : BRIEFING: meeting with Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, UNHCR, on
Monday, June 25, 1990 at 11:00 a.m.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
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COMMENTS :cc: JWS, SS, AK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 22, 1990

TO: Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz, PRESV

FROM: Robert Liebenthal, ^P Acting Director, SPR

EXTENSION: 31260

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. Mr. Stoltenberg, the recently appointed High Commissioner for Refugees, will meet with you at 11:00 a.m. on Monday, June 25, 1990. He will be accompanied by Mr. Soren Jensen-Petersen, his Special Advisor, and Mr. John McCallin, UNHCR's representative in Washington. A brief biographical statement is attached. Messrs. Shakow, Baneth, Raphaeli (Technical Cooperation Advisor, COD) and Penalver (Chief, Country Operations, EMI) will join you at the meeting. While Mr. Stoltenberg's visit is partly in the nature of a courtesy call, he will most probably urge increased Bank/UNHCR collaboration in the international refugee effort. More generally, he is seeking support to place the refugee problem on a higher round of the international political agenda; for example, alongside human rights.
2. UNHCR, which is based in Geneva, was created by the United Nations General Assembly in 1951 to provide international protection for refugees on a humanitarian and non-political basis. UNHCR is more of a coordinating rather than an operational body and generally implements its programs in close cooperation with other operational agencies. It is authorized to appeal for funds to provide care and maintenance to refugees and to help finance programs aimed at durable solutions. Presently, UNHCR is facing serious financial difficulties.
3. The Bank and UNHCR have been coordinating their efforts, whenever feasible, in activities of benefit to refugees. The basic principles guiding this collaboration have been outlined in Mr. Ernest Stern's letter of October 29, 1986 (copy attached) to the then Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Dewey. The need to link development assistance initiatives to the search for solutions to the refugee problem has taken on an added urgency by virtue of the worsening refugee situation. Current estimates put the refugee population at 15 million (compared to 8 million in 1980) whose survival largely depends on international support channelled through UNHCR. The bulk of this increase has occurred in developing countries, imposing a heavy burden on their hard-pressed economies. A recent General Assembly resolution urges the Bank and other development agencies to help foster policies and mechanisms to better coordinate and expedite development measures related to refugees and returnees.
4. World Bank/UNHCR cooperation on refugee-related projects began in 1983. At the request of UNHCR, a joint effort was launched in

Pakistan by which the Bank agreed to execute an income-generating public-works project to provide gainful employment for Afghan refugees and the local populations in affected provinces. This project was successful, and was followed by a second phase which is expected to be completed by the end of 1990. The Bank has used its good offices to help mobilize the resources for this project; a possible third phase is being considered. In Malawi, the Bank is cooperating closely with UNHCR. A joint Bank/UNDP study has examined the refugee situation and its adverse development effects on the local economy. UNHCR is seeking the necessary resources to implement some of the findings of this report. Collaboration with UNHCR is also taking place in Somalia to improve resettlement programs; and in Sudan, UNHCR is cofinancing with the Bank an agricultural project benefitting refugees. Complementing these specific measures are normal Bank projects and policy assistance to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty, thus strengthening the capacity of host countries to cope with the refugee problem; for example, IDA rehabilitation credits in Mozambique.

5. Bank relations with UNHCR are satisfactory; operational differences which surface from time to time largely reflect the difficult environment in which such work is carried out. There are no major issues. However, given its financial crisis, UNHCR may raise the question of more direct Bank-financing of refugee projects. This is neither an attractive option for the Bank nor the host countries. We also note below some staff concerns arising largely from the Pakistan project experience:

- UNHCR staff have at times become too involved in the operational side of project implementation.
- Some bilateral pressure for direct Bank financing of refugee projects has occurred.
- Donor interest in a third phase project in Pakistan has waned somewhat, given the Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan.
- Supervision missions, especially those involving UNHCR and several bilateral donors, have at times posed problems for staff management.

6. In recent years, increased international attention has focussed on the refugee situation in Central America. A second international conference on this regional problem is taking place at United Nations, New York, at the end of June. The Bank will be represented; however, there is as yet no Bank collaboration with UNHCR in Central America.

Attachment

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Raphaeli, Penalver
cc: Messrs. Conable, Qureshi, Shakow (o/r), Sandstrom,
Baneth, Carter (o/r), Loos
Mmes. Handwerger, Diggs

MR. THORVALD STOLTENBERG
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Mr. Stoltenberg, a Norwegian national, was elected on November 24, 1989 by the UN General Assembly as UN High Commissioner for Refugees for a four-year term beginning January 1, 1990. He is 68 years old.

After studying international law and international relations, Mr. Stoltenberg, a career diplomat, worked in Yugoslavia and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo from 1959 to 1964. He then became Executive Officer in the Foreign Minister's Secretariat from 1965 to 1970, and Acting Counsellor in Lagos in 1970.

He served as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1971 to 1972 and from 1976 to 1979; as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Defence from 1973 to 1974; and as Secretary of State in the Ministry of Trade and Shipping from 1974 to 1976. He was Defence Minister from 1979 to 1981, and Foreign Minister from 1987 to 1989. Mr. Stoltenberg was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations in New York in October 1989. He is married with three children.

October 29, 1986

Mr. Arthur E. Dewey
Deputy High Commissioner
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Dewey:

Collaboration between UNHCR and the World Bank

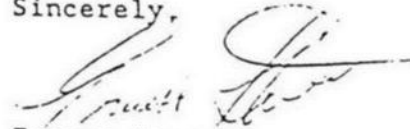
Further to a recent discussion with the UNHCR delegation, led by Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, I would like to reiterate the World Bank's continued support for collaboration with UNHCR on projects which benefit refugees and returnees. In response to the delegation's request, I am also pleased to summarize below the general principles which have guided our collaboration in the past, and which will also provide the framework for our future collaboration. Of course, within this general framework, specific details of individual projects or activities must be worked out, as appropriate, by our respective staffs.

- The Bank and UNHCR, in agreement with the government concerned, cooperate in the planning, financing and implementing of projects aimed at promoting self-reliance through, for example, agricultural activities and at creating employment opportunities for refugees and returnees in their country of asylum or country of origin, respectively.
- The Bank and UNHCR jointly work with governments to determine which of the Bank's projects can cover refugee-related programs.
- The Bank, through its cofinancing office, will assist UNHCR in raising funds for project preparation and for project financing. Governments must recognize, however, that this cofinancing may not be additional, given the overall limitations on cofinancing availability.
- The Bank will use its Special Project Preparation Facility for the preparation of refugee-related projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, subject to the availability of funds at the time of project preparation and to the agreement of the government concerned.

- UNHCR will be invited to participate in Consultative Group meetings where there is a UNHCR program on a scale warranting discussion in that forum, or where there is a major influx of refugees or returnees into a country, which is creating a substantial financial and economic burden.
- UNHCR is responsible for agreeing with countries of asylum and countries of origin on refugee-related projects and UNHCR's cofinancing of these projects.
- UNHCR will inform the Bank whenever it wishes to make a grant or to cost-share a Bank project.

I hope that this framework continues to prove conducive to collaboration between our two institutions.

Sincerely,



Ernest Stern
Senior Vice President
Operations

cc: Messrs. Burki (IRDDR)
Cheetham (ASADR)
Serageldin (WA2DR)
Wiehen (EA2DR)
Kiermayr (VPCAU)
Ms. Donovan (SVPOP)

NRaphaeli:ngl

MEETING WITH UNHCR, JUNE 25, 1990, 11:30 AM

Visitors:

- Thorwald Stoltenberg, UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Soren Jensen-Petersen, Special Adviser
- John McCallin, UNHCR Representative in Washington

They are meeting with Wilfried Thalwitz and Bank staff at 11 am and will then see you at 11:30 for about 15 minutes.

Purpose: Mr Stoltenberg's visit is partly a "courtesy visit" (his 4-year term as UNHCR started on January 1, 1990). He will probably urge increased UNHCR/Bank collaboration. He is also seeking to give the refugee problem a higher international profile, alongside human rights.

The number of refugees have doubled during the 1980s, from 8 million to 15 million. Most of them are in developing countries.

UNHCR and the Bank have collaborated particularly closely since 1983. Examples include:

* Pakistan: The Bank has executed two projects to provide gainful employment for Afghan refugees. The second project should be completed by the end of 1990. A third phase is under discussion but the Russian withdrawal from Afghanistan has probably reduced the need for this phase.

* Malawi: There are 800,000 Mocambican refugees in Malwi -- equivalent to 10% of Malawi's population. UNHCR, UNDP and Bank are collaborating on studies and projects. UNHCR was invited and participated in the Malawi Consultative Group meeting in Paris last month -- a special session was held on the refugee situation and the steps being taken to address it.

* Collaboration is also taking place in Somalia, Sudan, and Mozambique.

UNHCR is invited to participate in Consultative Group meetings on a case by case basis, depending on the size of the refugee problem and the scale of UNHCR's involvement.

There is as yet no UNHCR / Bank collaboration in Central America. An international conference on the refugee problem in Central America will take place at UN in New York at the end of June -- the Bank will be represented.

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

April 24, 1990

The Honorable
Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Thank you for your letter dated March 16 regarding the implementation of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. Given the major losses from natural disasters in both developed and developing countries in this century, efforts to enter the new century with an improved resilience deserve strong support from the international community.

During the preparatory phase of the Decade, there has been a positive spirit of inter-agency cooperation. The Steering Committee has played an important role during the preparatory phase, and the World Bank will continue its participation on the Committee during the Decade.

As you know, the World Bank's policy responses on disaster mitigation are consistent with the goals of the IDNDR. I have enclosed the proceedings of a colloquium held at the Bank in June 1989 on "Disasters, Sustainability and Development." We are currently preparing a follow-up activity to be held in Washington, D.C. in June 1990 on "Environment and Natural Disaster Management."

The World Bank looks forward to a continuing productive cooperation on natural disaster reduction during the coming Decade.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

enclosure

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/04/09

DUE DATE : 90/04/24

LOG NUMBER : 900410012

FROM : Mr. Perez de Cuellar

SUBJECT : Req. full support regarding the implementation of Gen Assembly
res. 44/236 on International Decade for Natural Disaster Reductio

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :

EXPEDITE

NEW YORK



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

16 March 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am writing to you regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/236 (see attached), under which the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990. The Decade is intended to reduce the loss of life, property damage and economic and social disruption caused by natural disasters through concerted international action, especially in developing countries. I should like to call your attention in particular to the annex to the resolution containing an International Framework of Action for the Decade, section C of which relates to action to be taken by the United Nations system.

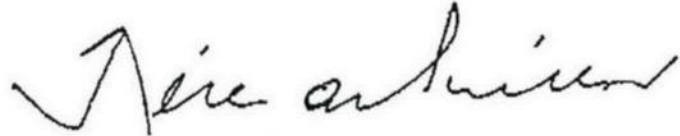
The Decade provides a valuable opportunity for the United Nations system to work with Governments and non-governmental organizations, including in particular the scientific and technical community, in reducing vulnerability to natural disasters. I believe that this is an important complement to the work already being carried out by the organizations of the system to respond to disaster situations.

I greatly appreciated the spirit of inter-agency co-operation which characterized the preparatory process for the Decade, and look forward to our continued co-operation in implementing the activities of the Decade itself. I accordingly propose to continue the Steering Committee established during the preparatory phase under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, with the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as vice chairman. All interested organizations of the United Nations system are invited to participate in the work of the Committee.

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

As I feel sure you will agree, international co-operation will be essential for realising the objectives of the Decade, and I know that I can rely on your full support in this regard.

Yours sincerely,



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

6/8

JWS CM

Background on
6/8 lunch
1:00 pm

Office of the President

February 8, 1990

Attending: Yudelman + 2 from FAO
Thalwitz, Rajagopalan,
& Petit, Mrs. Haug

Dear Monty:

We have now completed arrangements for you and Messrs. Ullsten and Nor to have lunch on Friday, February 23, 1990 at 1:00 p.m. in the "E" Executive Dining Room with Mr. Wilfried Thalwitz, Senior Vice President, Policy, Research and External Affairs. He will be joined by Mr. Michel Petit, Director of the Agriculture and Rural Development Department. We had hoped that, by changing the dates, Mr. Moeen Qureshi, Senior Vice-President for Operations would also be available. However, this morning on his return from abroad, he found a scheduling conflict and he would like to meet with you in his office at 2:30 p.m. (Room E-1241) after your luncheon. Unless we hear to the contrary, we will assume this time is convenient. Messrs. Rowe and Spears will host a working luncheon for you and your colleagues on Wednesday, February 21.

Sincerely,

Bill-

J. William Stanton
Counselor to the President

Mr. Monty Yudelman
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Liaison Office for North America
1001 22nd Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20437

January 24, 1990

Mr. Monty Yudelman
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
c/o Liaison Office for North America
Washington Office (fax 653-5760)

Dear Monty:

Thank you for letting me know that an FAO team will be visiting Washington in February to review progress on the Tropical Forestry Action Plan.

Mr. Conable will be out of the country from February 19-23 and, therefore, he will not be able to meet with the delegation. I have forwarded your letter to Mr. Wilfried Thalwitz, our Senior Vice President for Policy, Research and External Affairs, and Mr. Moeen Qureshi, the Bank's Senior Vice President for Operations, so they will be aware of the FAO team's visit and can arrange, through your Washington Liaison Office, to meet with the mission members.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

J. William Stanton
Counselor to the President

Liaison Office for North America

Date: 16 January 1990From: Monte Yudelman
Washington Office, FAO
Fax #: (202) 653-5760To : Bill Stanton
World Bank
Fax #: 477-1315

Dear Bill:

As I discussed with you, FAO, supported by the Bank, UNDP, and WRI has organized a team to review the performance of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP). The team will make recommendations for its future. The team consists of Messrs. Ullsten (former Prime Minister of Sweden), Saleh Mohd Nor (Director of Forestry in Malaysia) and myself, currently a Fellow at the World Wild Life Fund.

I have been in touch with Rowe and Spears of the Bank who are arranging meetings on 21 February but we feel it would be useful to meet with Conable to hear his views. The Mission will be in Washington from 19 to 23 February. Would lunch be possible on the 21st, or would it be more convenient some other time at your discretion? Look forward to hearing from you through FAO's North American Office at the above fax number.

Regards

Sincerely


Monte Yudelman

The World Bank

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

6/8 - 1:00 pm

Luncheon



With the compliments of
Wilfried P. Thalwitz
Senior Vice President
Policy, Research & External Affairs

June 7, 1990

Mr. Conable:

I am attaching a brief which was prepared for me for the luncheon with Mr. Yudelman on the TFAP Friday, June 8. You may find it useful.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 5, 1990

TO: Mr. Wilfried P. Thalwitz (PRESV)

THROUGH: Michel Petit (AGRDR); S. Barghouti (AGRPS)

FROM: R.D.H. Rowe, Forestry Adviser, AGRPS

EXTENSION: 30352

SUBJECT: Tropical Forestry Action Program: Briefing Note on the Report by the Independent Review Team

1. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) was started in 1985 under the sponsorship of the World Bank, UNDP, FAO and WRI. A TFAP Coordination Unit was set up in FAO to handle implementation of the plan with funds from the Director General of FAO and a bilateral Trust Fund. When serious implementation problems started to emerge FAO, with the concurrence of UNDP, WRI and the Bank, agreed to undertake a high level independent review of the whole process. We assisted with the preparation of their terms of reference. The members of the review team were Ambassador Ola Ullsten (former Prime Minister of Sweden and Swedish Ambassador to Italy) Dr. Salleh Mohd. Nor (Director General of the Forestry Research Institute of Malaysia) and Dr. Montague Yudelman (Senior Fellow of the Conservation Foundation and formerly of the World Bank).

2. The team has presented their report and, given the time available, have done a commendable job analyzing the ailments facing TFAP and suggesting remedies.

3. They conclude that, as no other agreed framework for international collaboration exists, the best way forward is to revamp and revitalize the TFAP.

4. This would have major implications for the Bank. It emerges clearly in the report that the original sponsors have failed to guide and support the implementation of TFAP. This is partly because the TFAP was strong on diagnosis of the deforestation problem but weak on ways of resolving this issue. We basically left the job to FAO and--in the absence of resources and slowness to realize the importance of TFAP as a vehicle for sustained land use--they have not done a particularly good job. Hence the report is critical of FAO but points out that, if it is to survive, strong inputs from the original sponsors and international community at large (in terms of intellectual and financial support) will be required. No figure has been given on what this might cost but the Bank would be expected to be a major player. We would be expected to contribute people and funds.

5. The following is a summary of their major recommendations.

- (i) The prime objectives of TFAP should be to:
 - (a) develop a partnership which assists the tropical countries to effectively conserve, manage and develop their forest resources for the long term benefit of their own people and the global community; and
 - (b) support tropical forestry activities at country level by making appropriate international arrangements for coordination and provision of services, including setting up an effective agency under dynamic leadership and providing adequate financial support for these activities at all levels.
- (ii) The present approach which is donor-driven and project orientated should be replaced by a new procedure which is country-driven and process orientated.
- (iii) New guidelines (which the team proposes should be prepared jointly by the original sponsors) will be required to define the procedure and describe the Country Capacity Projects. These projects would aim to build up the capacity of the tropical countries to conserve and manage their forestry resources and to establish a policy making and planning process that will lead to their sustainable development. This sounds a great idea but maybe difficult to sell to the countries concerned.
- (iv) The TFAP Forestry Advisers Group is performing a useful function and should be retained.
- (v) The TFAP should be administered by an Executive Director, assisted by a secretariat and paid for jointly by FAO and the donor community. It should not be part of FAO's Forestry Department but a separate entity with its own Steering Group that would advise FAO's DG on the content, balance, priorities of the programme.
- (vi) A Tropical Forest Fund should be set up with funds from the donor community which would be administered by the Executive Director with guidance from the trustees.
- (vii) Action should be taken to prepare for an International Forest Convention covering both tropical and temperate forests. The convention would help to set global standards for conserving and managing forest resources.

6. The main thrust of Mr. Yudelman's presentation to Mr. Conable is likely to be that if TFAP is to survive, the Bank, as one of the most influential original sponsors, will have to take on far more responsibility for its guidance and implementation than it has done in the past. UNDP, FAO and WRI will be given the same message.

7. Some of these recommendations raise concerns for the Bank. Firstly, we do not know what our budgetary commitments would be; they could be US\$2 million annually or more if funding is shared equally between the original sponsors. In addition, the Bank will need to provide resources in order to increase its staff, its lending portfolio, and its sector policy work. Secondly, we are nervous about FAO's capacity to put things right even under the modified institutional arrangements suggested by the Review Team. Thirdly, we are not convinced that the Country Capacity Projects idea is going to be easy to implement given the world shortage of persons capable of putting such projects together and possible resistance by recipient countries in accepting such projects.

cc: N. Sharma

w. Conable

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 19, 1990

Dear Mr. Stoltenberg:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the assumption of your functions as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

I would like to assure you of the full support and cooperation of the Bank in the discharge of the task entrusted to you. My colleagues and I look forward to continuing the close and effective working relationship which we have enjoyed with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees over the past years.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Case Postale 2500
CH-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland

cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Thalwitz, Piddington, Shakow, Baneth

RDiggs

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Rec'd in SPRIE 2/26/90

~~AKLA~~
JWS

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/01/24

LOG NUMBER : 900220007

SUBJECT : to inform his duties as UN High Commissioner for Refugees

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

FROM : Mr. Stoltenberg

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :



Case postale 2500
CH-1211 Genève 2 Dépôt
Suisse

24 January 1990

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am pleased to inform you that I have recently taken up my duties as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

I should like to take this opportunity to express my sincere desire to continue the excellent co-operation that has always existed between UNHCR and the World Bank. Given the formidable task before my Office in carrying out its humanitarian mandate, I am confident that I can count on your organization's, as well as your own personal support in discharging my new responsibilities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Thorvald Stoltenberg', written over a printed name.

Thorvald Stoltenberg

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

w. Conable

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 19, 1990

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the background book, One Earth, Many Nations, prepared under the joint auspices of the United Nations Association of the United States and the Sierra Club.

This timely report provides a good overview of global environmental issues of growing concern to the international community, and its non-technical language answers well for the wide readership it deserves.

I have passed it on to our Environment Department for any comments staff may wish to make to Mr. Jeffrey Laurenti, project director.

Thank you again for bringing this interesting report to our attention.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. John C. Whitehead
Chairman
United Nations Association of the
United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017-6104

cc w\attachment: Mr. Piddington

CBoucher:rd

Rec'd in SPRJE 2/21/90

CB

RECEIVED
90 FEB 21 PM 12:53
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
S.P.R.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/01/30
LOG NUMBER : 900220004 900214015 FROM : WHITEHEAD: JOHN C.,
SUBJECT : L - UNA-USA: ENC COPY OF ONE EARTH MANY NATIONS FOR ANY COMMENTS
OR IDEAS

DUE DATE : 90/02/27

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

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COMMENTS : PLEASE PROVIDE MESSRS CONABLE & THALWITZ WITH COPY OF RESPONSE

CC: Rajagopalan/Piddington for info. (Letter only)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

900220066

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/01/30 DUE DATE : 90/02/27
LOG NUMBER : 900214015 FROM : John Whitehead
SUBJECT : UNA-USA: enclosing a copy of One Earth Many Nations for any
comments or ideas.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202)

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :pls. provide Mr. Conable a copy of resp.



UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

485 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-6104 PHONE: (212) 697-3232 FAX: (212) 682-9185 CABLE: UNASMER

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 904, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 PHONE: (202) 347-5004 FAX: (202) 628-5945

Anniversary Chairman
Katharine Graham

Co-Chairmen
Henry A. Kissinger
Cyrus R. Vance

* * *

Chairman of the Association

John C. Whitehead

Chairman, Board of Governors
Max M. Kampelman

Co-Chairmen, National Council

Elliot L. Richardson

Cyrus R. Vance

Chairman, U.N. Day 1989

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Richard N. Gardner

John R. Petty

Chairman, U.S.-China Parallel

Studies Program

John C. Bierwirth

Chairman, Quadrilateral Program

on Asian Security

Frank C. Carlucci

Chairman, Advisory Group

Multilateral Project

Matthew Nimetz

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Vice President, Policy Studies

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Executive Director, UNA Fund

Fred Tamalonis

Director, Special Events

Stanley Raisen

Executive Director, National

Programs

James M. Olson

Director, Communications

John Tessitore

* * *

Founding Chairman

Robert S. Benjamin

(1909-1979)

Chairman Emeritus

James S. McDonnell

(1899-1980)

Honorary Chairman

Arthur J. Goldberg

January 30, 1990

Mr. Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Barber
Dear Mr. Conable:

As public concern mounts about the growing dangers to the global environment, policy-makers at every level are starting to think out carefully what institutional arrangements could be most effective in dealing with these international problems, and what measures could also enjoy broad public support.

This year the United Nations Association of the United States (UNA-USA) and the Sierra Club have joined in a unique partnership to trigger broad public debate and forge a public consensus in the United States on these issues. Community panels are organizing around the U.S. to debate the issues and propose recommendations. They are guided by a well written background book, One Earth, Many Nations, which presents a wide range of ideas and perspectives. The final report reflecting the results of the nationwide process will be issued in October.

I am pleased to enclose a copy of One Earth, Many Nations. I hope you have a chance to look through it. I believe you will find it both balanced and provocative. If you would like to comment on, or obtain additional information about, any of the ideas it presents, the director of the project (and principal author of the book), Jeff Laurenti at UNA-USA, will be pleased to discuss it.

We would like the results of this citizens' study to yield ideas not only for U.S. policy-makers, but for the entire U.N. family. We hope that you find the project a valuable undertaking.

Sincerely,

John C. Whitehead

John C. Whitehead
Chairman of the Association

Enc.

Mr. Conable
aw

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 31, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of July 21 enclosing a copy of the brochure, "Priority: Africa." I fully concur with your concern that the challenge of African Economic Recovery and Development requires renewed commitments to partnership by African governments and the community of development assistance agencies. The Programme of Action which you have outlined conveys clearly UNESCO's readiness to cooperate with African governments in devising and applying constructive responses to the educational, scientific and cultural dimensions of the African development process.

Over the past 25 years our respective institutions have cooperated closely in providing development assistance in the field of education in all regions, including Africa. I am pleased that within the framework of the activities of the Donors to African Education, we are continuing to collaborate with African governments and with the broader community of donor agencies to improve the effectiveness of international assistance to African education. I am also encouraged that, as a result of consultations during the past year, agreement has been reached to extend the scope of UNESCO and Bank cooperation to include relevant areas of science and technology.

I look forward to our continued partnership in assisting African Economic Recovery and Development, particularly through efforts focussed on enhancing the capacity and releasing the potential of Africa's human resources.

With best regards.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, FRANCE

cc: Mmes. Alexander, Hamilton
Mr. Habte

JSocknat/RDiggs/pp

CB/AD/ Lee

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/21 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890803008 FROM : MAYOR: FEDERICO, UNE
SUBJECT : L - UNESCO: ENCLS. BROCHURE ON "PRIORITY: AFRICA: - PROGRAM OF
ACTION PROPOSED FOR NEXT SIX YEARS
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

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JUN 19 PM 4:22

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

89 6863008

JJ
BBC

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/21 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890801020 FROM : Federico Mayor
SUBJECT : UNESCO: Encls. brochure on "Priority: Africa" - program of
action proposed for the next six years.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/15/89/135

21 JUL. 1989


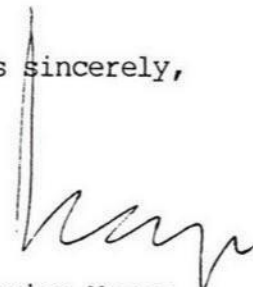
Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith a brochure entitled "Priority : Africa", in which I set out the programme of action I am proposing for the next six years with the aim of reinforcing co-operation between Unesco and African countries within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development.

As I indicate in the foreword to the document, this is an outline programme on the basis of which specific projects will be drawn up, at the request of the Member States, in co-operation with other institutions.

I sincerely hope that this document will provide an effective basis for future collaboration between our two Organizations and African Member States.

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

Mr B.B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
United States of America

AM

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 29, 1989

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

Thank you for your letter of August 3, 1989 concerning President Kaunda's appeal for assistance to help Zambia cope with the aftermath of the torrential rains and floods that occurred earlier this year. The report attached to your letter was very informative. This certainly appears to be a disaster of major proportions and one which merits assistance from the international community.

As you know, the World Bank is constrained from lending to Zambia at this time because of arrears on service payments owed the Bank. Consequently, I regret that the Bank will not be able to participate in the program outlined in your report. This is especially unfortunate, in my view, since we have been very active in the transport and agricultural sectors in Zambia in recent years and we appreciate the adverse impact that the poor road conditions may have on the country's development.

The Zambian Government has made progress recently in defining an adjustment program that would bring about the recovery and structural changes needed for long-term development of the economy. Some elements of this program are already being implemented, while others require, in our view, further elaboration and deepening. We sincerely hope that Zambia continues along this path. While the adjustment measures are required regardless of any external resource flows, Zambia does need assistance to facilitate the necessary shifts in production and consumption, to enable the economy to grow and to protect vulnerable groups. Once Zambia's arrears to the Bank are cleared and further progress is made in putting in place a macroeconomic framework for adjustment, we will be prepared to provide such assistance and to encourage other donors to do so as well.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General, United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Mr. de Cuellar

- 2 -

August 29, 1989

cc: Mr. Funna, EDS14

cw & cc: Mr. Messenger (AF6CO)

cc: Messrs. Funna (EDS14); Jaycox o/r (AFRVP); Sandstrom (AF6DR);
Karuga, Yang (AF6CO)

GGebhart/eg

<c:\wp50\doc\gebhart\cblcuele>

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM 23 08 10
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/08/03

DUE DATE : 89/08/25

LOG NUMBER : 890816002

FROM : DE CUELLAR: PEREZ

SUBJECT : L - SEC-GEN, UN: SENDING RPT & APPEAL FOR RECONSTRUCTION ASSIST.
TO SELECTED DONOR GOVERNMENTS RE ZAMBIA

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

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COMMENTS : SHAKOW TO HANDLE (SPR WILL COORDINATE WITH AFRICA REGION)

JT/MT
(07/08)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/08/03

LOG NUMBER : 890815011

SUBJECT : Sec-Gen, UN: sending the report & an appeal for reconstruction assistance to selected donor Governements re Zambia.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

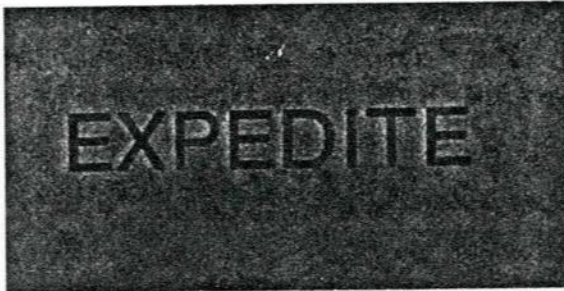
DUE DATE : 89/08/25

FROM : Mr. Perez de Cuellar

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COMMENTS :





THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

3 August 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

I should like to refer to my cable of 29 June in regard to an appeal that I received from Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, requesting me to mobilize assistance from the United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as the international community at large, to help Zambia cope with the aftermath of torrential rains and floods that devastated various parts of the country in February of this year.

In response to the President's request, an inter-agency mission visited Zambia from 14 to 23 July to discuss with the Government the most urgent reconstruction needs and to draw up an emergency reconstruction programme. The report of the mission is attached for your urgent consideration.

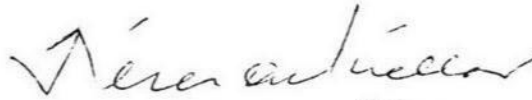
You will note that the mission's report does not attempt to cover the overall developmental needs or balance of payments support, which are normally dealt with in the context of the Consultative Group for Zambia. I have been informed by UNDP that the meeting of 28 July in Paris was successful and that

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

it is planned to hold a Consultative Group meeting later this year, when it is expected that Zambia will have a public investment programme to put before the international donor community.

I am sending the report, and an appeal for reconstruction assistance, to a selected number of donor Governments.

Yours sincerely,


Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

ZAM-5

REPORT OF THE INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO ZAMBIA FROM 14 TO 23 JULY 1989
TO ASSESS THE NEEDS FOR RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE FOLLOWING
HEAVY RAINS AND FLOODING IN THE SOUTHERN AREAS OF
THE COUNTRY DURING THE EARLIER PART OF 1989

1 August 1989

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 27 June 1989, the Secretary-General of the United Nations received a letter from H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, describing the serious situation in Zambia, following the torrential rains during the first quarter of 1989. The letter stated:

"As you may be aware, the unusual heavy rainfall ... has not only affected the way of life of the people, but it has also threatened our economic development efforts in general.

"... it is estimated that at least 750,000 people will need to be supplied with food aid for a period ranging from six to twelve months. It has also become necessary to provide them with medication, blankets and tents. Most of the dams which were constructed for the provision of water to people in rural areas and in some areas for our cattle have been washed away, and those remaining need major repairs. I regret to inform you that famine and hunger now prevail in some parts of Zambia.

"Further, most of our road infrastructure, particularly the valley roads, has now become impassable as bridges and culverts have been washed away due to floods. All our roads - international, national and rural - have been badly damaged by the floods. I am particularly concerned about the international roads which connect some of the countries in the subregion, such as Zaire, Rwanda, Botswana, Malawi and Tanzania, which need major rehabilitation after the heavy rains to bring it up to the expected standard. ..."

2. The President requested the Secretary-General to mobilize additional assistance for Zambia from United Nations organizations and agencies and from the international community at large in order that the damaged infrastructure could be rehabilitated and the people most affected by the rains could be assisted.

3. In response to the President's request, the Secretary-General arranged for an inter-agency mission to visit Zambia to carry out an on-the-spot survey of the situation and to prepare an assessment of the assistance needed. The mission, which included representatives of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade

and Development (UNCTAD), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DCTD) of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), visited Zambia from 14 to 23 July. It was assisted and supported by the UNDP Office in Lusaka and by a number of DCTD and FAO experts serving in Zambia.

4. The mobilization of overall development assistance and balance-of-payments support for Zambia falls within the province of a consultative group chaired by the World Bank. The mission was informed that an informal meeting of the consultative group was scheduled for 28 July in the context of Zambia's policies to deal with its serious economic situation and its programme for structural adjustment. Under these circumstances, the mission restricted its consideration to rehabilitation and repairs necessitated by the heavy rains. The leader of the mission met with representatives of the donor community resident in Zambia to explain the purpose of the mission and to brief them on the mission's findings.

5. The rainy season in Zambia begins in late October and lasts until late April with rainfall ranging from 1,400 millimetres in the north to 700 millimetres in the south. An examination of monthly rainfall maps showed that the rainfall last season was the most intense on record and was heaviest during the months of January and February. There was less than the normal rainfall in the southern half of the country from October to December but by the end of February, rainfall recorded in many areas was five times the normal level for that time of year. In general - in the area south of the broad dotted line in sketch map I - the annual rainfall was nearly twice the normal level, falling mostly in late January and February instead of being spread over the period from late October to April. Unprecedented heavy rainfall in such a short period of time and the resulting floods seriously disrupted almost every aspect of life in the affected areas. There was considerable damage to roads, houses, dams and agricultural crops; indeed some roads and

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SKETCH MAP I

Scale 1:17.5 m



bridges were washed out completely, making it impossible to transport relief supplies to the affected population. The Government estimated that over one million people faced severe hardships and suffering as a result of the floods.

6. Most of the damage occurred in five provinces - central, southern, western, eastern and Lusaka (although there was localized flooding elsewhere). Thus, it was major agricultural-producing provinces and the traditional low rainfall areas which were most affected by the torrential rains.

7. The Government and the people of Zambia, with support from a number of Governments, voluntary organizations and the United Nations system, have dealt with the immediate consequences of the disaster. What is now required is a reconstruction programme to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructure and to assist recovery in some of the most affected areas.

8. The flooding occurred at a time when Zambia is least able to sustain such a shock. The serious economic situation in the country is well known - a contraction of the gross domestic product (per capita GDP is now one third of its 1981 level), a heavy external debt and massive arrears, a chronic acute shortage of foreign exchange, low rates of domestic savings and investment, rapid inflation, high and growing unemployment and a large budgetary deficit. To deal with these issues, the Government of Zambia has begun to implement a major structural adjustment programme involving the devaluation of the kwacha, an increase in interest rates, decontrol of prices and major changes in the operations of the para-statal sector. During the mission's visit, the recall of the old currency and the issue of new notes was being undertaken. To add to the difficulties, a fire in early 1989 damaged the transmission system at the Kafue hydroelectric power plant, cutting off the supply of power and causing widespread shortages. The continuing outages will undoubtedly react adversely on mineral production and manufacturing output. Although Zambia has obtained some international assistance to repair the damage at Kafue, additional funding was still required at the time of the mission's visit.

9. The internal financial disequilibrium is having a negative impact on the successful programme to expand maize production. In 1988, following good rains and with improved incentives, Zambia harvested a bumper crop of maize - nearly twice the marketed output of 1987. As a result, Zambia has a carry-over of some 480,000 tonnes of maize from 1988, and the 1989 harvest is expected to provide another 200,000 tonnes surplus for Zambia's needs. It will be extremely difficult for the co-operatives to finance the purchase of such a large surplus and provide storage and transport. Large amounts of the 1988 and 1989 crops will have to remain in the producing areas; indeed, the destruction of the district and feeder road system in the main producing areas will make it extremely difficult for the crop to be transported to suitable storage sites. Thus, the provision of storage facilities for the surplus maize in producing areas is particularly urgent as widespread repair of feeder roads cannot take place until the rains begin in late October.

10. The structural adjustment programme being undertaken by the Government of Zambia will undoubtedly cause suffering until it begins to have positive results. Although the Government has worked out a wage adjustment programme to minimize the negative effects on workers, the programme will not help the unemployed who will face serious hardships in the immediate future. Zambia has a large and growing urban unemployed population, large numbers of whom live in unofficial settlements around the capital and other major urban cities. The urban poor in these "shanty towns" were particularly hard hit by the floods.

III. EMERGENCY REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS

11. The mission has identified a number of priority areas where immediate assistance is required. These are: (a) rehabilitation of the road system; (b) repair of bridges and culverts; (c) repair of dams and wells; (d) additional grain storage in the producing areas; (e) a Food Management Unit; and (f) a pilot drainage and road construction programme in the most affected urban areas (Food for Work).

12. The rehabilitation programme involves both local and foreign exchange costs. However, given the large budget deficit of the Government, it would be unrealistic to expect Zambia to make any significant contribution towards the costs of rehabilitation and reconstruction. There is also more than the usual uncertainty about costs of the programme because of the devaluation of the kwacha and the structural adjustment programme. In summary, the programme recommended by the mission amounts to some \$US 182 million, made up of the following:

	<u>Millions of US dollars</u>
Resealing and rehabilitating trunk and main roads	72.4
Repair and resurfacing of district roads	40.0
Grading and repair of feeder roads	6.5
Repair of bridges and culverts	10.0
Materials and supplies to allow Department of roads and district councils to repair roads	10.0
Road repair equipment for Department of Roads and district councils	36.0
Repair of wells and dams	1.1
Hardstanding for grain storage	2.0
Food Management Unit (FMU)	3.0
Food for Work - Urban drainage	1.1
Total	<u>182.1</u>

A. Roads

13. Zambia has a road network of 37,000 km of which 6,172 km are bituminous, 8,592 km gravelled and 22,236 km are earth. The Roads Department of the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications is responsible for the

construction and maintenance of primary and secondary roads (54 per cent), while tertiary roads (46 per cent) are the responsibility of district councils. The condition of the roads has progressively deteriorated in recent years due to lack of preventive maintenance arising from inadequate budgetary provisions, shortage of trained manpower and lack of essential equipment. The torrential rains of the last season have further aggravated the situation.

14. The damaged roads could, in theory, be repaired either by contractors or by the Department of Roads and the district councils. In practice, contractors will have to be resorted to if the roads are to be repaired over the next two years. This situation arises from the acute shortages of professional and technical manpower and of materials and equipment in Zambia. At this time, less than half the provinces have qualified road engineers and there are no mechanical engineers on staff. (There are 12 engineers in post out of an establishment of 31.) Table 1 shows the vacancies at the technical levels for the Department of Roads. The vacancies at the district level are even greater. A preliminary assessment indicated that over 100 additional technical personnel were required at the district level in the five most seriously affected provinces.

Table 1. Department of Roads manpower situation

<u>Post</u>	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of vacancies</u>
<u>Category I - Road maintenance personnel</u>		
Chief Road Inspector	1	1
Senior Road Inspector	8	6
Road Inspector	9	7
Road Superintendent	29	20
<u>Category II - Technician-level personnel</u>		
Chief Materials Officer	1	1
Senior Materials Officer	4	2
Materials Officer	4	1
Laboratory Assistants	7	4
Chief Engineering Assistant	1	1
Senior Engineering Assistant	3	3
Engineering Assistant	16	3

15. The shortages of materials and equipment are even more critical. At this time, even the available professional and technical manpower cannot be utilized to repair damaged roads because they have little equipment and no supplies to work with. It is estimated that only 20 per cent of the plant and vehicles are now in working order. Sprayers, spreaders, dumpers, front-end loaders, tractors, rollers, water tankers, flat trucks, mobile crushing plants, compressors, excavators, drilling rigs, tippers, graders, bulldozers and water pumps are all needed desperately as well as mobile workshops. Pipes, culverts, bitumen, spares and other road maintenance materials are in short supply. As shown in the summary on page 6, the Government estimates that \$US 10.0 million is needed to provide materials and supplies to enable the Department of Roads and the district councils to repair the damaged roads, and that \$US 36.0 million is needed for road repair equipment. Lists of machinery, equipment and supplies needed are available from the Department of Roads in Lusaka.

1. Trunk roads

16. Zambia has six trunk roads of strategic importance linking it to its neighbouring countries and providing outlets to the sea. They handle both domestic and transit traffic, the latter being in excess of 600,000 tonnes per year. Some 2,620 km were damaged by the rains. Most of the trunk roads are classed as regional roads and are being, or are to be, rehabilitated under programmes of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

17. However, the rehabilitation of the section of the Great North Road (T1) betweenimba and Monze and the Great East Road (T4) from Lusaka to Chipata is not yet funded under SADCC programmes. Both of these roads are showing obvious effects of inadequate maintenance and damage as a result of the heavy rains. The bituminous surface has become very brittle and exhibits severe cracking, rapid development of potholes during the wet season and breakdown of the edges because of lack of maintenance of the shoulders. The majority of the roads were constructed either on very shallow embankments or with the road

crowm level with the surrounding terrain and were vulnerable to flooding. The present bitumen surface allows water to penetrate the sub-base and destroy the foundations. As no donor has yet been found under SADCC, it seems highly unlikely that the rehabilitation of these two sections of the trunk road system will be carried out in the next four or five years as it will take that long to make the necessary arrangements. It is equally clear that without resealing, these roads will not stand up to the heavy traffic and the rains for that long. The mission therefore recommends that 600 km of the Great East Road (costing some \$US 40.0 million) and the 160 km from Zimba to Monze (costing about \$US 10.0 million) be resealed as a matter of urgency. (See sketch map II.)

2. Main roads

18. A number of main roads were badly damaged by the rains and need to be resurfaced and repaired (see sketch map II). The most affected sections are:

M12 - Chipata - Lundazi (105 km) which needs complete rehabilitation at an estimated cost of \$US 4.0 million.

D125/127/128 - The Chadiza roads (110 km) which need repair and regravelling at an estimated cost of \$US 4.0 million.

M10 - Livingstone - Sesheke (200 km) which needs repair and resurfacing at an estimated cost of \$US 1.2 million.

D769 - From M9 to Itezhi - Tezhi (110 km) which needs repair and resurfacing at an estimated cost of \$US 0.7 million.

D775 - From T1 to the Maamba Coal Mine (70 km) which needs repair and resurfacing at an estimated cost of \$US 0.5 million.

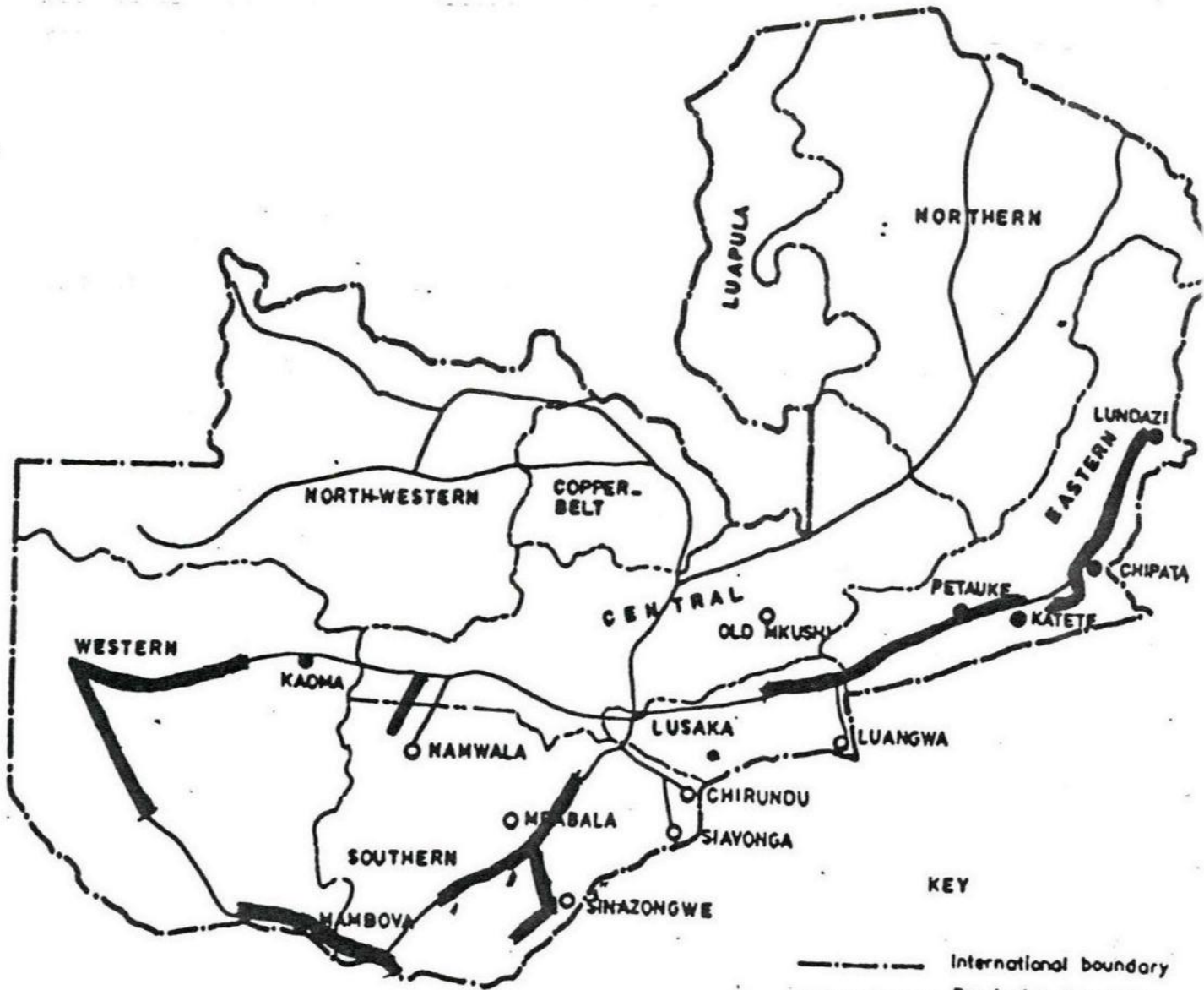
M9/M10 - From Kaoma to Senanga (320 km) which needs repair and resurfacing at an estimated cost of \$US 12.0 million.

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

SKETCH MAP II

Scale 1:17.5 m

TRUNK AND MAIN ROADS REQUIRING REPAIRS



KEY

- International boundary
- Provincial boundary
- Towns affected
- Major roads
- Major roads needing repairs

3. District roads

19. Most of the district roads in the five affected provinces were damaged by the heavy rains and floods. They are characterized by extreme pot-holing, cracked and broken bitumen or poor gravel or dirt surfaces. The Department of Roads has done a detailed assessment, and the estimated cost of repairing these damaged district roads is \$US 40.0 million.

4. Feeder roads

20. When it comes to feeder roads, the mission concentrated on the needs in four of the five affected provinces. The special needs for rehabilitation in the southern province have not been included by the mission in view of the major project being undertaken by a consortium of donors led by the Netherlands and Norway and covering the logistics of fertilizer distribution and maize haulage. The mission was informed that this large project in the southern province was in the process of being implemented and would include road repair for over 500 km of feeder roads and continuing maintenance for another 1,000 km of such roads. This project, therefore, should cover the bulk of the feeder roads which were damaged by the rains in the southern province. It is estimated that, excluding the southern province, some 5,566 km of feeder roads were damaged by the floods in the affected area.

21. The construction and maintenance of tertiary and feeder roads is the primary responsibility of the district councils. Funds are provided in the form of grants from the central Government, through the Department of Decentralization in the Prime Minister's Office, to augment their resources so that they will have the capacity to maintain the road system. However, district councils have not, in the past, been able to generate sufficient revenue to maintain the road system and the subventions from the central Government have proved inadequate. As a result, the district councils have insufficient equipment and trained manpower to carry out road maintenance programmes. A preliminary assessment by the mission indicates that for the four affected provinces alone, over 100 additional technical personnel as well

as substantial equipment would be needed before they could hope to repair damaged roads or maintain the roads for which they are responsible. The magnitude of the equipment needs can be illustrated by the following shortages - 20 graders, 44 tippers, 30 front-end loaders, 20 compressors and 2,000 wheelbarrows. It is therefore clear that in the short run the feeder roads which were damaged by the rains can only be repaired by using contractors. Most of the work will involve grading and filling. The estimated cost of such a repair programme for the 5,566 km of feeder roads identified by the Department of Roads is \$US 6.5 million.

B. Bridges and culverts

22. Table 2 gives a list of the bridges and culverts that were washed out by the floods. The cost of repairing this damage is estimated at \$US 10.0 million.

Table 2. Bridges and culverts washed away

<u>Road</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>Structure/Type</u>
D365	Southern	1 x 1800 mm Armco pipes
D787	Western	Timber bridge 20m span (Mulobezi)
M10	Western	2 x 18 mm Armco pipes
D176	Lusaka	3 x 900 mm Armco pipes
D753	Lusaka	2 x 1800 mm Armco pipes
D145	Lusaka	4 x 900 mm Armco pipes
M12	Eastern	4 x 1800 mm Armco pipes
D128	Eastern	Concrete bridge collapsed 30 m span
D534	Lusaka	Timber bridge 20 m span
D482	Lusaka	Box concrete culvert 5 m span
D481	Chiawa	9 Bridges 5 Culverts
D791)	Mambwe	4 Bridges
D104)		4 Culverts

C. Repair of dams and wells

23. The floods and heavy rains damaged a number of dams and wells especially in the Lundazi District. Three dams were completely washed out. One dam in the western province (Mukweye) was also affected. (See table 3.) Most of the dams are used for irrigation and to provide drinking water for cattle. If the damaged dams are not repaired, there is a grave danger they will be completely destroyed in the next rainy season. One hundred wells also need to be rebuilt.

24. The Department of Water Affairs could superintend the reconstruction and rehabilitation of these dams using local contractors. The estimated costs are as follows:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Contractor costs for rehabilitating 70 dams	680 000
" " reconstructing 3 dams	640 000
" " rehabilitating 100 wells	90 000
Equipment, supplies and contingencies	90 000
	<hr/>
Total	1 500 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

Table 3. Damaged dams

Eastern Province

<u>Name of dam</u>	<u>Nature of damage</u>
Membo	The concrete spillway has been badly damaged. It is cracked and eroded.
Kakoma	The concrete spillway is cracked and eroded.
Bowye	The embankment has settled and needs filling.
Swiswi	The embankment on the left bank has been eroded.
Mngwala	The embankment has been damaged and there is excessive seepage downstream of the dam.

<u>Name of dam</u>	<u>Nature of damage</u>
Kanyunya	The embankment has been eroded at many sections. Gullies have formed at several sections of the spillway.
Kawinga	The spillway has been eroded.
Dwasenga	The spillway has been eroded and the concrete retaining wall has cracks.
Kadyanknodzi	The embankment has settled. The spillway has been eroded.
Lupande	The spillway has been eroded.
Kakande	The reservoir has been badly silted. The concrete spillway has several cracks.
Chafulu	Part of the embankment has been breached.
Vulamukolko	Part of the embankment has been breached. The spillway has been eroded.
Songwe	-ditto-
Musunda	-ditto-
Chindiko	-ditto-
Mwanjawanthu	Part of the embankment has been eroded.
Cheso	Part of the embankment and also the spillway have been eroded.
Chikuyo	The reservoir is badly silted and there is some seepage through the embankment. The spillway has been eroded.
Tigone	-ditto-
Ngonga	-ditto-
Lundazi Boma Dam*	Completely washed out.

* This dam is the source of water supply for Lundazi township, serving a total population of about 9,000 people. It is also used for irrigation and fish cropping.

Western Province

Name of dam

Nature of damage

Mukurye Dam

The spillway has been eroded.

D. Additional grain storage in the producing areas

25. The severe damage to the road system has made the transport of maize from producing areas to storage areas on trunk roads extremely difficult. However, the producing areas do not have suitable storage and it has been necessary to put up makeshift storage facilities, where bags of maize are stacked on a base made of rough logs and covered with tarpaulins. This is referred to as temporary hardstanding to differentiate it from regular hardstanding, where the base is a concrete platform about a foot high. Most regular hardstandings are in the line of rail areas. In the surplus-producing northern and eastern provinces, relatively few hardstandings are of the concrete platform type; most are temporary hardstandings. Almost 4 million bags (1/4 of the crop) have been stored in temporary hardstandings.

26. Temporary hardstandings should not be used for more than four months. Storage losses in temporary hardstandings frequently exceed 10 per cent and with extended storage in such facilities, the losses in some cases have been as high as 20 per cent. Ideally, such temporary hardstandings should be dispensed with altogether and replaced by regular sheds, with a capacity of at least 1,000 tonnes. However, sheds are expensive and an intermediate solution would be to put up regular hardstandings with a concrete base. The specifications for the base could be such as to enable conversion to a regular storage shed at a later date when funds are available. Such has been the recommendation of several experts and committees that have examined this question in the past.

27. The average construction cost of one cement platform large enough to hold 1,000 tonnes (11,100 bags x 90 kgs) would be approximately \$US 12,500. At this time, at least 100 such platforms are needed in different parts of the country. The concentration would, obviously, be in the eastern and northern provinces but there is a strongly felt requirement in the western province

(Kaoma District), the north-western province (Kasempa and Kabompo Districts), the southern province (Kaleya and Namwala Districts) and Luapula (Nchelenge and Samfya Districts). The exact location of such facilities would have to be worked out in consultation with local authorities.

28. The Engineering Division of Namboard (being transferred to the Zambia Corporation Federation (ZCF) where it will form the nucleus of ZCF Engineering Services) has available the detailed specifications for such bases and has the technical capacity to construct them.

29. The total costs would be of the order of \$US 2.0 million.

E. Food Management Unit

30. As a direct result of the heavy rains and flooding in 1989, many of the earth roads to remote population centres have become impassable for normal commercial transport. This has prevented humanitarian aid, including food supplies, from reaching people most in need. Moreover, the lack of a central facility for food storage and distribution has resulted in the loss of donated food commodities.

31. The requirement for a Food Management Unit (FMU), equipped with small and medium-sized 4 x 4 vehicles capable of transporting food over poor access roads, together with the need for central and provincial warehousing and an efficient accounting system, has been recognized for some time by the Government of Zambia. It has been proposed that such a Unit should be established with the assistance of the World Food Programme under the direct control of the Cabinet Office.

32. In addition to Government agencies, WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and several non-governmental organizations would use FMU to handle food aid and, when necessary, other humanitarian aid such as blankets and medical drug kits. Once established, FMU would be able to reach all areas in the country before the road rehabilitation programme has been completed.

33. It is envisaged that FMU would become self-financing, after the initial capital and recurrent needs are met, by charging user agencies for the handling and distribution of a wide range of goods for emergency and development needs.

34. One of the major problems in the past with donated vehicles has been the inability of individual Government departments to maintain and insure the vehicles or, indeed, to control their use. It has been agreed, therefore, that FMU vehicles will operate with United Nations registration plates and be controlled by a Zambian project director responsible to a Management Committee consisting of a senior official from the Cabinet Office and donor/user agency representatives. Disbursement of any funds belonging to FMU would be under the joint control of the designated Zambian official and the Director of the WFP acting according to guidelines laid down by the Management Committee. It will be necessary for WFP/UNDP Lusaka to hold a foreign exchange Trust Account to receive donor contributions for FMU, in addition to the local currency account of FMU.

35. The total estimated cost of setting up and operating FMU for three years is \$US 3.0 million, including the initial costs of the vehicles, spares, and office and workshop equipment. This total includes the cost of constructing central and provincial warehouses and offices, the cost of two or three United Nations volunteers and external insurance of the vehicles. An amount has also been included for the initial establishment of a local currency revolving fund which would be replenished and built up from charges to be levied by FMU for the logistic and transportation services it will provide to the user agencies.

36. Once it is fully operational, FMU should greatly facilitate the implementation of project and emergency food aid by providing the logistic capability for physical distribution, management and accounting of donated food and relief assistance. It will then be possible to implement food-for-work projects and to expand greatly the scope of projects aimed at reducing levels of malnutrition amongst vulnerable groups. Details of estimated capital and recurrent needs are attached.

Food Management Unit, Lusaka

Outline costings

	<u>US dollars</u>
<u>Warehouse</u> - A 1.5 hectare site is planned with a 1,200 sq. metre warehouse, a walled periphery, hard-standing for 30 vehicles, offices, stores and a vehicle inspection ramp	350 000
<u>Vehicles</u> - Most of the vehicles need to be relatively small 4 x 4 trucks. Ten 6-tonne capacity trucks, some with box bodies, are needed together with 20 diesel pick-up trucks, some with double-cab. For communications purposes 15 vehicles would be fitted with two-way radio for which a base station is needed	1 000 000
<u>Vehicle spares</u> - Spares, servicing and maintenance equipment, vehicle recovery equipment	150 000
<u>Provincial storage</u> - Five provincial or project food stores are envisaged	100 000
<u>Office equipment</u> - Two personal computers, desks, typewriters, a duplicator, filing equipment and stationery	100 000
<u>Management</u> - Three volunteers either from a donor country or from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) for three years, all costs	360 000
<u>External Costs</u> - External insurance and provision for the purchase of lubricants and tyres where necessary from external sources	150 000
<u>Local equipment/consultancy</u> - Owing to local shortages of even basic items, external funds would be needed to purchase parts or equipment either within Zambia or from outside. Some assistance with extra staff on a basis for short periods would also be needed	150 000
<u>Revolving Fund</u> - A revolving fund in local currency of 2 million kwacha would be required to establish the Unit before steady income makes it viable. This could be provided either in kwacha or in hard currency	125 000
<u>Overheads and contingency</u> - at 15 per cent	373 000
Total	<u><u>2 858 000</u></u>

F. Urban food-for-work project

37. In April, the Government of Zambia identified financial or material assistance for improving drainage systems in urban residential areas as a priority need. The urban and periurban areas of Lusaka and two other towns were very seriously affected by the floods. Some of the illegal high density housing areas had standing surface water for over two months, with the water-table effectively at ground level, so that sewage from pit latrines became mixed with the surface water. The mixture of surface water and sewage from the squatter areas swept through the legally established townships posing a severe health hazard and damaging many thousands of homes. The flood water also deposited debris and mud in the low-lying areas blocking the drainage system.

38. In order to prevent the recurrence of flooding and repair the damage sustained, it is proposed to set up a labour-intensive scheme to improve the drainage and construct earthen access roads. Because so much of Lusaka is very flat, deep drainage ditches will be needed and the road system must be so designed that the roads act as bunds to direct flood waters towards the ditches. Igneous limestone bedrock is very close to the surface in many areas and excavation with hand tools will be time consuming and very labour intensive. However, with proper direction, good tools and a minimum of equipment, the rock can be excavated and the labourers could sell the broken rock as aggregate which is much in demand.

39. Labour-intensive methods would also be employed for the production of building materials. Employing low-cost appropriate technology, the laterite, which is readily available 10-15 km from the most dense urban areas, would be made into blocks and roofing materials. The materials produced would be sold on the open market to assist those whose homes need repair/reconstruction. A food-for-work daily family ration would be used to act as an incentive and to keep the price down. It would be calculated on a piece-work basis.

40. The initial stages of the Zambian Government's structural adjustment programme have already resulted in three to fourfold increases in the price of many basic foods including mealie meal. The unemployed in urban areas are undoubtedly facing severe difficulties and the repair of homes and improvements to the infrastructure cannot be achieved without some outside assistance. The Government is firmly against the free issue or subsidizing of food, so food for work is an appropriate and a highly targeted solution. Only those in real need will be prepared to work for food and the work they do will be of long-term benefit to their families and the community.

41. Thanks very largely to a United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) project, a community participation structure already exists in Lusaka. In addition, there is full aerial photographic cover of the areas in question and the ability to interpret it in Lusaka, which will make detailed planning possible. A locally recruited consultant in community development would be needed to carry out liaison between the participants of the project and the technical departments of local Government.

42. Following the record harvest of 1988, Zambia has a carry-over stock of some 480,000 tons of maize and the 1989 harvest is expected to provide some 200,000 tons more than Zambia's needs. As there are also large surpluses in Zimbabwe, it will be very difficult for land-locked Zambia to sell a significant quantity of its surplus. Since they are unable to sell maize purchased from farmers in 1988, the Zambian Co-operative Unions are now all heavily in debt and will find it difficult to borrow enough money to purchase the whole of the 1989 harvest. Any maize or, indeed, any other food purchased from Zambia with foreign exchange for food-for-work within Zambia will, therefore, be of double benefit to the country.

43. The proposal, therefore, is for the employment of an average of 1,000 workers for 350 days. The food ration per worker, which would be sufficient per day for a family of five, would probably consist of maize meal, cooking oil and dried fish or other high protein food. The cost of the food would be approximately \$US 0.75 per man-day purchased locally or \$US 1.0 per day if it

is necessary to pay transport costs for importation of some items from SADCC countries. The food cost for this pilot project would therefore be up to \$US 350,000. (Similar projects may be worked out for other areas based on the experience gained in Lusaka.)

44. It is considered essential to ensure that the workers get a cash benefit from the work they do, in addition to the food ration. It is envisaged that cash would be generated for individuals by the sale of broken rock which is a significant small industry in the area already. Cash would also be generated from the sale of construction materials for the benefit of those involved in this activity. However, at least half the workers would need to be paid a cash element equivalent to half the normal casual worker rate. Owing to inflation it is difficult to ascertain the casual worker rate that would be applicable in a few weeks' or months' time. An estimate of \$US 200,000 is therefore made for this purpose.

45. In section III.E of this report, a Food Management Unit (FMU) to handle, store and transport donated food is recommended. It would only be possible to run a food-for-work project if FMU is established. The overheads and management difficulties of handling the necessary food would be impossible if, as at present, all the small food aid projects in Zambia continue to be handled and treated separately. The proposed food-for-work scheme in Lusaka would therefore be backed by FMU and it is envisaged that the necessary hand tools, agricultural tractors and trailers purchased for the food-for-work scheme would be held, maintained and serviced by FMU. Five agricultural tractors, complete with trailers, spares and spare tyres, would be needed. Some 5,000 individual hand tools of different types and a small amount of equipment for sharpening and maintaining them must also be supplied. The cost of these items, most of which would be imported, is estimated at \$US 262,000.

46. As mentioned earlier, a project manager/senior community development officer would be required, complete with a pick-up truck and the clerical support from FMU. The estimated cost of these for one year is \$US 40,000.

For the first year, until income generation from the sale of construction materials builds up, running expenses would be needed, estimated at \$US 98,000.

47. In conclusion, the following measures are recommended:

- (a) Employment of 1,000 unemployed urban poor people for one year;
- (b) Improvement of surface water drainage in squatter areas;
- (c) Prevention of sewage flowing through planned settlements;
- (d) Offsetting the effects of high inflation initially arising from structural adjustment measures by providing food for 1,000 families of five people each, viz. 5,000 people for one year.

48. The total cost estimate is \$US 1.1 million by donor plus kwacha 250,000 provided by the Government of Zambia in the form of technical support, management effort to organize the communities and provision of land. Donor costs are broken down as follows:

	<u>US dollars</u>
Locally purchased food	350 000
Cash element of wages	200 000
Hand tools and tractors	262 000
Project management	40 000
Running cost	98 000
Overheads and contingencies at 15 per cent	143 000
	<hr/>
Total	1 093 000
	<hr/> <hr/>

UN

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

July 13, 1989

Professor Adebayo Adedeji
United Nations Under-Secretary General
and Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Africa
P. O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dear Professor Adedeji:

Thank you for your letter of July 3, 1989 which included a copy of ECA's "Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes".

My staff and I have read the document and there is no disagreement on the broad development objectives outlined therein. Indeed, as you are aware, the World Bank is actively supporting, with substantial levels of resources, virtually all of these objectives: sustainable economic growth, improving people's living standards, strengthening agriculture, ensuring food security, promoting increased regional integration, investing in physical and social infrastructure and so on. We can readily endorse, therefore, the objectives included in the ECA document.

The World Bank does not accept, however, the assessment and description of adjustment as presented in the document. Among other things, the document fails to make the distinction between short-term stabilization programs and more fundamental, longer-term structural adjustment programs; it does not take account of the evolution of sector adjustment programs with their specific development objectives; it ignores the focus on social dimensions now prominent in Bank-supported adjustment programs; and it neglects the substantial financial resources that have been mobilized for Africa in the context of adjustment.

Nor does the Bank share the view that adjustment has failed in Africa. First, it is far too early to make such a judgment. Second, some of the analysis and interpretation of economic data in the ECA document are questionable. It is clear to us that the performance of "adjusting" African countries is certainly better than "non-adjusting" countries. Of course, this does not mean that we or anyone else should be satisfied with the results so far. The design and implementation of the programs must continue to evolve in light of country experience.

Finally, the Bank has reservations about a number of the "alternative" policy mechanisms and prescriptions put forward in the document. Many of these policies have been tried before in Africa and were proven ineffective. Given our experience, we could not, in good conscience, recommend them to African governments as solutions to their economic development problems.

As you noted in your letter, it is imperative that we strive to develop cooperation following upon our May 10 meeting. I can assure you that the staff of the World Bank would be pleased to meet with your staff, as well as with the staff of the IMF, to discuss the technical issues related to the theoretical and empirical underpinnings of the ECA document. Please be in touch with Mr. Jaycox to confirm details of how such a joint effort can be made.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable
President

cc: Mr. Qureshi (o/r), Mr. Jaycox



ADDIS ABABA - ETHIOPIA

XXXXXX
517200

RECEIVED
89 JUL 10 PM 4:25
OFFICE OF THE
AFRICA REGION

cc: Wai
Amstrong

DATE 3 July 1989
REFERENCE

ABLE: ECA, ADDIS ABABA
O. BOX 3001
LEPHONE: 447000-447200

Dear Mr Conable,

I have great pleasure in formally forwarding to you a copy of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP) which was approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers at a joint meeting held with the African Ministers of Finance on April 10, 1989. This document will be formally published on 6 July 1989 at a press conference which I am holding in London on that day.

In view of the extremely positive meeting which we held on 10 May 1989, at your initiative, I am most anxious that the publication of AAF-SAP does not lead to unnecessary controversy. We did recognize at our May meeting in Washington that while there are areas of substantial agreement, there are, as is to be expected, areas of disagreement. We also undertook to enter into dialogue to narrow those areas of disagreement. May I therefore formally request that we constitute a World Bank/ECA Joint Commission to study AAF-SAP in depth and submit proposals for implementation of those areas of agreement and of how to come to agreement in those areas of divergence. By setting up such a joint commission promptly, we will nip any press controversy in the bud and will reassure the international community of our determination to develop further our cooperation in the light of our 10 May meeting.

As you are no doubt aware, the proposals contained in AAF-SAP are receiving increasing attention and growing support from the international community. In this connection, I quote hereunder from the statement delivered by the French delegation at the recently concluded meeting of UNDP Governing Council:

A propos de l'ajustement structurel, plusieurs orateurs ont parlé du document présenté il y a quelques semaines lors de la session ministérielle annuelle de la CEA à Addis Abeba. Nous disons notre grand intérêt pour cette tentative opportune de favoriser l'apparition de politiques d'ajustement exigeantes, mais élaborées par les Africains, mieux adaptées aux réalités africaines, et sauvegardant les équilibres politiques et sociaux adéquats. Nous souhaitons qu'un dialogue approfondi sur ces problèmes s'établisse avec la BIRD et le FMI: les institutions de Washington reconnaissent qu'elles ont pu commettre des erreurs et qu'elles

/...

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

ont beaucoup appris, déjà elles ont eu l'occasion d'observer la validité de plusieurs programmes de réformes présentés par des Etats africains. Nous pensons que le PNUD peut à cet égard jouer un rôle important, et pour faciliter le dialogue et pour fournir une assistance technique à l'élaboration des programmes.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

with best regards
Yours sincerely,

Adebayo Adedeji
Adebayo Adedeji
United Nations Under-Secretary-General
and
Executive Secretary of the
Economic Commission for Africa

Copy to:

Mr. Edward V.K. Jaycox ✓
Vice President, Africa Region
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

~~4/11/11~~
(u/w)

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/10 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890712001 FROM : E. Jaycox
SUBJECT : ECA's Alternative to Adjustment.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- ✓ _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- ✓ _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH BBC (see para 10)
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

~~copy~~ please

CP

COMMENTS :Note: Copies of this have been included in BBC's and JT's briefing books for Tidewater. (CP)

✓
done

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 10, 1989

TO: Mr. Barber Conable

FROM: Edward V.K. Jaycox



EXTENSION: 34000

SUBJECT: ECA's Alternative to Adjustment

1. On July 6, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) launched its report entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation." ECA did not consult with The Africa Region of the World Bank beforehand - although this had been agreed to at the heads of agencies meeting held at the Bank on May 10, 1989.

2. We are in agreement with virtually all of the development objectives outlined in the ECA document: putting people first and investing in education, strengthening agriculture and ensuring food security, building human and institutional capacities, increasing regional integration etc. The May 10 joint statement made it clear that all of the UN agencies working in Africa share these goals. In that respect, the ECA document certainly does not constitute an "alternative."

3. Furthermore, in order to make its own case, the ECA document presents a caricature of structural adjustment programs as they are being implemented by African governments and supported by the Bank and the Fund. The ECA document does not make the crucial distinction between short-term stabilization measures and longer-term structural adjustment programs; it takes no account of the numerous sectoral adjustment programs now in place which go well beyond the objective of financial balance; it ignores the many efforts now ongoing to give priority to the social dimension in adjustment programs - including the regional Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) project; and it neglects to mention the substantial amounts of concessional resources that have been mobilized for Africa in the context of adjustment.

4. In short, the ECA builds an adjustment "straw man" and then proceeds to burn him down. According to ECA, for example, adjustment calls for "wholesale replacement of the government with markets." Obviously, this is a gross distortion. The document is rife with such examples.

5. The ECA document argues strongly that adjustment has completely failed in Africa. We have a different view, of course. First, it is far too early to make that judgment. Second, the ECA document misinterprets and misuses data. For example, it argues that Africa's poor economic performance was "largely influenced by poor performance of countries with strong adjustment programmes." As WDR 88 and our report (Africa's Adjustment and Growth in the 1980s) made clear, the performance of "adjusting" African countries is certainly better than "non-adjusting" countries. This does not mean that we or anyone else should be satisfied

with the results so far. The design and implementation of the programs must continue to evolve in light of country experience.

6. We also have serious misgivings about the policy prescriptions advocated by the ECA as their "alternative" to adjustment. In fact, most of them are not new but merely revisited from the 1960s and 1970s. The overall thrust of them would be to take Africa back to the days when government intervention was pervasive - maintaining overvalued exchange rates, fixing prices, subsidizing special interest groups, monopolizing agriculture etc. These policies did not work in Africa in the 60s and 70s, nor have they worked elsewhere. In good conscience, therefore, we cannot support them.

7. As you made clear at the May 10 meeting, the World Bank is ready and willing to discuss African development issues with any organization at anytime. The dialogue must, however, be conducted in a professional manner. The caricatures and distortions in the ECA report are highly unprofessional and misleading. Moreover, they make it more difficult for the Bank to work in Africa and they undermine the painstaking efforts that many African governments are making to implement economic reforms.

8. The ECA also is claiming that it speaks for the United Nations. ECA spokesmen say that "This is the first time the United Nations is officially saying structural adjustment programmes (advocated by the World Bank and the IMF) are not working" (see attached press clip).

9. I suggest that we should seek a clarification from the Secretary-General on this point. We might also point out that despite your effort to halt the public dissension within the UN family, the ECA seems determined to continue the fight. This is of no help to the UN and counter-productive in terms of Africa's growth and development. Apart from a letter from you to the Secretary-General on this point, I suggest we continue to give very low-key reactions to the ECA document, making the points contained in paragraphs 2, 3, 5, and 6 in a calm manner when asked and when appropriate, and offering to have professional discussions with ECA and others as soon as these can be arranged. Mr. Stern's note on the meeting in Copenhagen is instructive. (Also attached).

10. We are preparing a response for your signature to Mr. Adedeji's letter addressed to you dated July 3, 1989. It arrived only yesterday.

cc: Ms. Haug

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

cc: abi

RECEIVED
89 JUL 10 PM 5:18
July 10, 1989
AFRICA REGION

TO: Mr. Edward V. K. Jaycox, AFRVP
FROM: Ernest Stern, FINSV *ES*
SUBJECT: ECA Report on Africa

You might be interested to know that the ECA Report was treated as a non-event by the IDA Deputies, with some quite explicitly disdainful of the source. For some countries, where there is a strong public interest in development, there was some modest concern about the public impact. At my press conference, there was not a single question about the report.

Our low-key response would seem to be amply justified. There is a reasonable prospect that the report will quietly disappear from view.

cc: Mr. O'Brien
Ms. Haug

By Peter Millership

LONDON, July 6, Reuter - The United Nations on Thursday launched a new plan to stave off further economic ruin in Africa, saying World Bank and IMF programmes had failed.

Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the U.N.'s Economic Commission for Africa, said the last decade had been one of disaster and economic failure for Africa which must not be repeated.

"Otherwise we will not have lost just a decade. We will have lost a generation," said Adedeji, former Nigerian minister of economic development, who was releasing the blueprint to journalists in London.

The plan calls on aid donors to show greater flexibility and says economic output should shift from commodity exports to production of more goods for domestic markets.

Short-term economic crises cannot continue to be tackled at the expense of health, education and skills, according to the report, which strongly urges food self-sufficiency.

The blueprint, endorsed by Africa's finance and planning ministers, highlights the international debate over economic policy between African nations and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

"This is the first time the United Nations is officially saying structural adjustment programmes (advocated by the World Bank and the IMF) are not working," said Salim Lone, an official with the U.N. commission.

The new plan is called the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, or AAF-SAP.

It says tighter credit along the lines advocated by the World Bank/IMF can lead to inflation and cuts in output and investment, even if it improves the current account. Some 30 African nations have adopted such programmes.

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The plan says higher interest rates might increase savings but flawed money markets encourage their use for speculative rather than productive activities.

Devaluation, designed to foster greater use of domestic resources, can also encourage inflation and trade liberalisation is often inappropriate for African economies, the plan says.

"Africa is not asking for a blank cheque," said Adedeji, who argued that deficits were wrong if they were a result of conspicuous consumption but healthy if they generated production.

Adedeji said health, unemployment and education has suffered and per capita income had fallen to 565 dollars in 1988 from 854 in 1978. He advocated increased regional cooperation to halt Africa's cycle of excruciating poverty and low level of production.

Lone noted the severe social costs of recent programmes and said, "No economic programme will succeed unless it enjoys the active support of those implementing it."

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/06/22 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890622004 FROM : Mr. Hopper
SUBJECT : Preparation of World Conference on Education for All.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

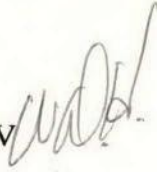
ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
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- _____ RETURN TO _____

done

COMMENTS :

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION/MIGA
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: June 22, 1989
To: Mr. Barber B. Conable
From: W. David Hopper, PPRSV 
Extension: 75678
Subject: Preparation of World Conference on Education for All

Attached is a memorandum from Adriaan Verspoor regarding the World Conference on Education for All. After you have had a chance to digest it, I should like to discuss it with you.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 20, 1989

TO: Mr. David Hopper, Senior Vice President, PPR

THRU: Mr. Francis Colaco, Acting Vice President, PRE

FROM: Adriaan M. Verspoor, Chief, PHREE

EXTENSION: 33279

890620006
RECEIVED

89 JUN 20 PM 5:29

POLICY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENTSUBJECT: Preparation of World Conference on Education for All

1. The preparation of the Conference has advanced significantly in the past few months. The Secretariat prepared a first draft of the Charter, which was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 12 and 13. The preparation of the Action Program and the Basic Working Document is well underway. As the preparation gains momentum it is becoming increasingly obvious that, for the Bank to have a real impact on the outcome of the Conference, an effort additional to the initial \$500,000 funding grant will be required. Three areas are especially critical: (a) broad participation in the consultative process leading up to the Conference; (b) organization of a round table on the education of girls; and (c) preparation of a paper on the financial framework for the implementation of education for all activities.

Participation in the Consultative Process

2. From the outset of its involvement in the World Conference, the Bank has considered the regional mobilization and consultation process a critical part of the Conference preparation process. The substance of the Charter, the Plan of Action and the Basic Working Document will be shaped to a significant degree by regional and national meetings. Eight regional meetings are planned. As you know, our views especially on the financial and cost implications and resource allocation choices have not always been fully congruent with those of some of the other three co-sponsors. To ensure that our perspective on the issues raised in the Conference Documents is adequately considered, it is imperative that senior Bank education staff participate actively in this pre-Conference consultative process.

3. Mr. Rajagopalan discussed the importance of adequate Bank involvement in this process with the Regional PHR TD chiefs on May 25. They now realize the importance of participation in this process and are willing to do their share, in conjunction with their SOD colleagues as appropriate. At the same time, however, they have made it very clear that their budgets are so constrained that they cannot possibly finance the related travel and subsistence from their divisional budgets. They requested that additional funds --to be administered by PHREE-- be made available for this purpose.



4. A rough estimate of the sums involved is:

Planning meetings:	4 trips	
Consultative meetings	8 trips	
Country meetings:	<u>10</u> trips	
Total	22 trips @ \$6000	\$ 132,000
Participation in Bangkok meeting		
4 PHR TD Chiefs and 3 PHREE staff		\$ <u>70,000</u>
Grand Total		\$ 202,000

Women's Education

5. Following the recent PHR seminar on "Determinants and Consequences of Female Education" the Secretariat has asked us to organize a Round table during the Conference on this subject. What would be involved is bringing, say, two speakers (travel, subsistence and honoraria: \$20,000) to Bangkok and ideally the production of supporting audio visual presentation (estimated cost of developing a 10-15 minute three projector slide show: \$100,000).

Financial Framework

6. The Executive Secretary also has requested the Bank to prepare a paper that lays out the financial framework within which "Education for All" would have to occur. The PHR TD chiefs have at several occasions argued that this is a critical contribution the Bank must make. I agree and feel that such a paper is important for several reasons. First, the Conference is deliberately targeting an audience that includes Finance and Planning Ministers and solid piece of work on the fiscal issues would strengthen the credibility of the Conference message with them. Second, educators and education Ministers, as well as some of our colleagues in the co-sponsoring agencies often tend to lose sight of financial realities and fiscal constraints. Third, it is especially important to put the need for a sound and sustainable financial basis for educational developmet in the context of debt relief strategies that are now being discussed. To produce such a paper we would need to call on a DEC staff to work together with a consultant education economist (fees and travel: \$40,000) guided by an advisory group of senior PHR staff.

Action to be taken

7. If we are to respond to all these requests, additional resources will be required totalling about \$350,000. The most critical is the \$200,000 for travel and subsistence of regional staff to participate in the mobilization process. Mr. Rajagopalan reported to Mr. Conable on his meeting with the regional PHR TD Chiefs and the constraints they are facing. Marianne Haug was to look into the budget issue but so far we have not heard from her and we have already been forced to decline invitations to participate in mobilization planning meetings in Bangkok, Guatemala and Barbados.

8. The Conference date is approaching rapidly and we need to get involved without delay if the Bank is to play an activist role in the mobilization process and the analytical work for the Conference. This is an issue that concerns all education staff in the Bank, and a clear signal from Senior Management is needed to clarify the Bank position. I would appreciate, in particular, having your guidance on (i) what would be the appropriate level and priority for direct Bank involvement in Conference preparation and (ii) what resources would be available to fund this involvement.

cc. Mrs. Ann O. Hamilton

Mr. Conable
UNESCO

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 12, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of May 16, 1989 concerning the designation of a new Bank member to the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning. I have noted with pleasure your favorable comments on the contribution of Mr. Akililu Habte who will soon be completing his fourth term as our member on the Board. I am pleased to designate as our new representative, Mr. Visvanathan Rajagopalan, Vice President, Sector Policy and Research, who as you know, is responsible for our overall collaboration with UNESCO.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, FRANCE

Cleared in substance with Ms. Hamilton

cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan, Lee, Habte

CBoucher/pp



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/1.9/GB/89.14

16 MAY 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

On 1 December 1989, Mr Aklilu Habte will be completing his fourth term of office as the Bank's designated member of the Governing Board of the International Institute for Educational Planning, in accordance with Article III, paragraph 1 (b) of the Statutes.

For nearly twelve years now, Mr Habte has offered distinguished services as member of the Institute's Board and been of invaluable assistance in its work. The Chairman and all the members have particularly appreciated his grasp of all subjects discussed at the Board's meetings, his constructive contributions and his unflinching commitment to the Institute's work.

My purpose in writing is to invite you to designate a new member of the Institute's Governing Board. In so doing, I should like to ask you to give thought to the possibility of up-grading the level of representation of the World Bank.

Indeed, although the time commitment involved for such membership amounts to one three-day meeting of the full Board in December of each year, the Bank's representation at the highest possible level would certainly give added weight to the Board's deliberations and recommendations, and reflect in no small measure the enhanced co-operation on which the Bank and Unesco as a whole are now, to my great satisfaction, embarking.

As you know, the World Bank is a founder member of IIEP and the member designated by you sits on its Governing Board on a permanent basis, together with the member designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this connection, perhaps I should point out that the Secretary-General has always appointed an Assistant Secretary-General to this position, the present member being the Assistant Secretary-General for Research and Analysis.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Barber B. Conable
President of the World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

Federico Mayor

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

follow

Office of the President

June 8, 1989

Mr. W. David Hopper

Someone called me wanting to make sure that the President would appoint at least a Vice President.

Mr. Conable would like to know why they do not any longer want Aklilu Habte. Are you planning to nominate Mr. Rajagopalan?

Marianne Haug



MH

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/05/16

DUE DATE : 89/06/20

LOG NUMBER : 890607001

FROM : Federico Mayor

SUBJECT : UNESCO: Aklilu Habte will complete his term as Bank's designated member of Governing Board for IIEP. Wants designation of new memb

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Note: The attached copy was received in EXC from SPRIE (Pat) on June 5. Original has not been received in EXC. (CP)
Pls. provide Mr. Conable with copy of resp.

LM/MH-

Should a resp.
be done for BBC's
sig?

Yes

gp

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: 6/5/89
NAME		ROOM NO.
Linda		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS:		
for logging.		
FROM: Pat	ROOM NO.: 53041	EXTENSION: 33305



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 45.68.10.00
international + (33.1) 45.68.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/1.9/GB/89.14

16 MAY 1989

Dear Mr Conable,

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My purpose in writing is to invite you to designate a new member of the Institute's Governing Board. In so doing, I should like to ask you to give thought to the possibility of up-grading the level of representation of the World Bank.

Indeed, although the time commitment involved for such membership amounts to one three-day meeting of the full Board in December of each year, the Bank's representation at the highest possible level would certainly give added weight to the Board's deliberations and recommendations, and reflect in no small measure the enhanced co-operation on which the Bank and Unesco as a whole are now, to my great satisfaction, embarking.

As you know, the World Bank is a founder member of IIEP and the member designated by you sits on its Governing Board on a permanent basis, together with the member designated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this connection, perhaps I should point out that the Secretary-General has always appointed an Assistant Secretary-General to this position, the present member being the Assistant Secretary-General for Research and Analysis.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr Barber B. Conable
President of the World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433

Federico Mayor

UN

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 2, 1989

Dear Mr. Haddad:

Thank you for your letter of May 23, 1989 with which you have forwarded a copy of the Second Progress Report on the Inter-Agency Commission and a copy of the Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting held last May. I am pleased to note that the preparatory activities for the World Conference on Education for All are progressing satisfactorily. Please keep me informed of further developments. I shall be responding soon to your recent requests concerning invitations to the Conference.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Wadi Haddad
Executive Secretary
Interagency Commission for the
World Conference on Education for All
UNICEF House
Three United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Cleared with & cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan
Shakow
cc: Mrs. Hamilton/Mr. Verspoor

AAH

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/05/23 DUE DATE : 89/06/05
LOG NUMBER : 890524011 FROM : W. Haddad
SUBJECT : Second Progress Report on the Inter-Agency Commission.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE (*by due date*)
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Attn. Mr. Rajagopalan

EXPEDITE



WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS

CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR L'EDUCATION POUR TOUS
SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS D'APPRENTISSAGE DE BASE

CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE LA EDUCACION PARA TODOS
SATISFACCION DE LAS NECESIDADES BASICAS DE APRENDIZAJE

SPONSORS
UNDP
UNESCO
UNICEF
WORLD BANK

WCEFA/89/0133

23 May 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

Second Progress Report on the Inter-Agency Commission

Following on my first report to you on 31 March 1989, I would like to inform you of the progress achieved by the Commission during April and May.

The Commission's secretariat is now well established in UNICEF House. With the recent arrival of an information officer, Ms. Hilda Paqui, a Ugandan national, assigned by UNDP, we now have a team comprising nine full-time professional and support staff to deal with the core activities.

The preparation of documents is currently on schedule. Draft A of the charter was examined at length by the Executive Committee at its May meeting. The secretariat is now preparing draft B, which will be presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting on 7-8 August 1989, together with draft A of the framework for national and international action (plan of action) which is also under preparation. Both documents will be submitted to you for approval in early September.

Drafting of the basic working document is now proceeding in accordance with the revised outline presented to, and the comments of, the Executive Committee at its May meeting. A very considerable amount of source documentation has been collected, and the secretariat is convening three technical workshops in early June to obtain the views and contributions of leading specialists on three subject areas considered particularly problematic: (i) basic training for out-of-school youth and adults; (ii) literacy; and (iii) data analysis and presentation relating to education for all. The secretariat is also arranging to have the services of specialist writers to assist it in drafting a document of sound quality. Draft A of the document will be sent to the four sponsoring agencies in mid-July for internal review prior to the August meeting of the Executive Committee.

Of the nine special studies identified by the Executive Committee in March as desirable substantive inputs to the World Conference, at least four now appear to have sponsors, and I am continuing to seek sponsors for the remaining studies.

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington, DC 20433

The regional mobilization and consultation process is already underway to some extent in nearly all regions. The Commission is convening regional planning meetings, involving the regional representatives of the four sponsoring agencies, plus a number of other relevant agencies and NGOs active in the region, to work out what preparatory activities are needed and who will undertake them. Also, these meetings will advise the Commission on which countries have particularly interesting experiences in meeting basic learning needs, which need special help in preparing for the World Conference, and which should be visited by the Special Representatives. We expect to have an internal "plan" along these lines for every region by the end of June.

In early May, I travelled to Bangkok to negotiate the host country agreement with the Thai authorities. Mr. Keller, who is in charge of UNESCO's conference services, joined me and was of considerable help with the many technical matters. The draft agreement was examined by the Executive Committee at its May meeting and minor revisions were subsequently made to it before I sent it to you on 19 May for approval.

Before going to Bangkok, I personally contacted several of the major multi-lateral and bilateral agencies actively interested in education to invite them to consider becoming co-sponsors or associate sponsors of the World Conference. Two of the former and five of the latter agencies expressed strong interest; I expect to have their decisions within the next few weeks and will notify you accordingly.

Contacts and negotiations of this nature will continue, of course, and I may need to call on you in the near future to help with certain specific cases. In this connection, I would be most grateful if you would request your executive office to keep me regularly informed of your public travel schedule so that I may, where appropriate, send you a timely brief.

Finally, I wish to bring to your attention three issues discussed at the May meeting of the Executive Committee:

The invitation letter to heads of government was revised to take account of the Committee's comments, and I sent the text to you for approval on 18 May.

A short note presenting a policy framework for invitations to the World Conference was prepared by the secretariat based on the Committee's discussion; I referred this note to you for approval on 23 May.

The \$3.5 million financial requirements of the Inter-Agency Commission to carry out its mandate were endorsed by the Committee; thus a gap of \$1.5 million presently exists between the required amount and the two million dollars pledged by the four sponsors, of which one million dollars has actually been received to date.

I am enclosing for your reference a copy of the summary minutes of the May meeting of the Executive Committee.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Wadi D. Haddad

Wadi D. Haddad
Executive Secretary

The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

V. RAJAGOPALAN
Vice President
Sector Policy and Research.

cc: Mrs. Ann Hamilton
Mrs. L. Hamilton

① LM/AMH
② CP
logged not
6/1
CP

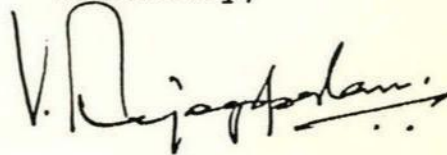
May 24, 1989

Dear Mr. Haddad:

With reference to your letter of May 18, 1989, Mr. Conable has cleared the revised version of the invitation letter to the heads of government to the World Conference on Education for All. I look forward to receiving the final version of the letter for his signature.

With regard to the draft Host Country Agreement which you sent to Mr. Conable with your letter of May 19, 1989, our Legal Department has no problems with the draft agreement. However, since you plan further negotiations in the week of June 5, we were advised that should the Thai Government make any changes, our Legal Department would need to see the final draft. We will seek Mr. Conable's designation for Mr. Mayor to sign the Host Country Agreement on behalf of the World Bank when it is in final form. Please let us know when Mr. Mayor plans to sign the agreement so that the designation may be obtained in good time.

Sincerely,



Mr. Wadi Haddad
Executive Secretary
World Conference on Education for All
UNICEF House
Three United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Marianne - I haven't read
but assume at beginning
stages, that's not critical.
MH
L-

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/05/18

DUE DATE : 89/06/02

LOG NUMBER : 890518015

FROM : Wadi Haddad

SUBJECT : Attached - revised version of the invitation letter to the World
Conference on Education for all to be sent to heads of government

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- ✓ _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :cc: Mr. Aguirre-Sacasa

EXPEDITE

Marianne
Chitra wanted to be
sure you had seen
this & read
Linda's note
request further time for
clearance.
Jan
CF 5/22

5/23

Sent for comments by
noon tomorrow to:
Messrs. Hopper (Ingram)
Sharon
Ms. Hamilton.

BT



WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS

CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR L'ÉDUCATION POUR TOUS
SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS D'APPRENTISSAGE DE BASE

CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE LA EDUCACION PARA TODOS
SATISFACCION DE LAS NECESIDADES BASICAS DE APRENDIZAJE

SPONSORS

UNDP
UNESCO
UNICEF
WORLD BANK

WCEFA/89/0107

18 May 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

Attached you will find a revised version of the invitation letter to the World Conference on Education for All, to be sent to heads of government.

In revising the letter, we have taken into account the comments received from the heads of agencies, and also the comments of Executive Committee members regarding suggested changes in structure and style.

We are anxious, as you must be, to finalize this letter and issue it with the least possible delay. I would greatly appreciate your final clearance of the draft by Wednesday 24 May, to permit us to translate and complete the letter for your signature.

With thanks and best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Wadi D. Haddad
Executive Secretary

Mr. Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

cc: Mr. V. Rajagopalan



WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS

CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR L'EDUCATION POUR TOUS
SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS D'APPRENTISSAGE DE BASE

CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE LA EDUCACION PARA TODOS
SATISFACCION DE LAS NECESIDADES BASICAS DE APRENDIZAJE

SPONSORS

UNDP
UNESCO
UNICEF
WORLD BANK

Excellency,

DRAFT 17 May 1989

We have the honour to address to you an invitation for your country to participate in the World Conference on Education for All - Meeting Basic Learning Needs, to take place in Thailand, 5-9 March 1990. The conference is jointly sponsored by UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and the WORLD BANK, and will be hosted by the Government of Thailand.

As the world community enters the last decade of the twentieth century, we face an educational crisis of unprecedented proportions. More children than ever before -- over 100 million -- have no access to any form of schooling. The total number of illiterates is fast approaching 900 million. In many countries, two decades of progress have been undermined in the 1980s as the quality and coverage of education services decline in the face of economic hardship and growing debt. Educationally-disadvantaged population groups are becoming further marginalised. Hundreds of millions have no access to the most basic skills and knowledge needed for daily living -- in the home, the workplace and the community -- in an increasingly interdependent and technologically-changing world.

It is unthinkable that the widening knowledge gap -- between nations and between population groups within national boundaries -- be allowed to grow unchecked. The problems facing education -- of access and attendance, of quality and relevance, of management and financing -- are not unique to any part of the world, and cannot be solved by the education sector alone, as conventionally conceived. Every nation shares in these global problems, has a common interest in their resolution, and can learn, at great savings in time and resources, from the experiences of other nations.

We believe, even at this time of crisis, that a concerted global effort to meet the basic learning needs of children and adults -- Education for All -- is eminently feasible. In recent years, a new spirit of international cooperation has emerged, while the revolution in communications technology has reduced the isolation of even the most marginal groups.

H.E. Xxxxx Yyyyy
Prime Minister
Zzzzz Land

INTER-AGENCY COMMISSION

UNICEF HOUSE, Three United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Telephone: (212) 326-7140; Telex: 175969TRT; Fax: (212) 326-7133 or (212) 868-7465

- 2 -

In launching our worldwide Education for All initiative, we foresee the creation of an international dialogue geared towards a convergence of thinking on the problems to be faced and the opportunities available in meeting the basic learning needs of all. It is essential that we extend the boundaries of this dialogue beyond the education sector to other sectors, in government and outside, involved in developing human potential.

The Conference itself will bring together world leaders, high-level government delegations, eminent educators, representatives of private and non-governmental bodies and of development agencies in a unique forum to forge a new grand alliance to promote Education for All. We expect that the Conference will endorse a Framework for National and International Action, to facilitate the development of plans to achieve Education for All in the 1990s and beyond. A World Charter on Education for All will also be presented for adoption to symbolise renewed global commitment to meeting basic learning needs for all, and as a contribution towards placing human development at the heart of strategies for the fourth United Nations Development Decade.

Excellency, in view of the potential impact of this initiative, we hope that you will send to the World Conference a three- to four-member delegation of at least ministerial level, which would include senior representation of Ministries of Finance, Planning, Human Resource Development or Information, for example, in addition to the Ministry of Education. You may also wish to consider representation of the teaching profession or of a leading non-governmental organisation in your delegation.

We very much hope that you will accept this invitation, and be able to notify the Executive Secretary of the World Conference, Dr. Wadi Haddad, of your acceptance before 31 October 1989. In the intervening period, a representative of the four sponsoring agencies will be actively following up the invitation with your government. The Executive Secretary will be sending further information and documentation to your government, and will be pleased to respond to any questions with regard to the Conference.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

William H. Draper III
Administrator
UNDP

Federico Mayor
Director-General
UNESCO

James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF

Barber Conable
President
WORLD BANK

Enclosure [Information Note (IAC/INF.1)]

WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
-MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS-**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

TO : Mr. Barber B. Conable

DATE: 18 May 1989

CITY/COUNTRY: WDC USA

FROM: Wadi D. Haddad

FAX NO.:

MESSAGE TXT:

Page 1 of 4 pages.

Letter and attachment are for Mr. Conable.

IF RECEIVED INCOMPLETE PLEASE CALL: (212) 326-7140
CONFERENCE DIRECT FAX: (212) 326-7133
UNICEF HOUSE FAX: (212) 888-7465
TELEX NUMBER: 239521 (RCA)

UNICEF House
3 UN Plaza
New York, New York
10017 USA

MA

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/05/19

DUE DATE : 89/06/02

LOG NUMBER : 890522012

FROM : Wadi Haddad

SUBJECT : For final clearance: on the revised draft of the host country
agreement for the World Conference on Education for All.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE (?)
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : Attention: Mr. Rajagopalan

EXPEDITE



WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS

CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR L'EDUCATION POUR TOUS
SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS D'APPRENTISSAGE DE BASE

CONFERENCIA MUNDIAL SOBRE LA EDUCACION PARA TODOS
SATISFACCION DE LAS NECESIDADES BASICAS DE APRENDIZAJE
WCEFA/89/0121

DATE: 19 May 1989

SPONSORS
UNDP
UNESCO
UNICEF
WORLD BANK

Dear Mr. Conable,

1. Attached for your final clearance is a revised draft of the Host Country Agreement for the World Conference on Education for All. This draft incorporates the following inputs:
 - a) Comments received on an earlier draft from sponsoring agencies.
 - b) The results of discussions with the host country and study of the premises at Jomtien, during my visit to Thailand 29 April-5 May 1989. Mr. Keller and Mr. Larrauri from the UNESCO headquarters as well as members of the regional offices of the four sponsoring agencies participated in these discussions. Mr. Keller and Mr. Larrauri were very helpful in extending their stay and working out the details of the requirements and technical arrangements for the Conference.
 - c) The decisions of the Executive Committee taken during its meeting of May 12-13 in Washington.
2. The government of Thailand is presently conducting a detailed review of the Agreement, and indicated that it will probably be ready for final discussion and signature the week of June 5.
3. We are suggesting that Mr. Mayor and I sign the Agreement on behalf of the UN sponsors and the Interagency Commission. If this meets with your approval, we are told by lawyers that we need a statement from you authorizing Mr. Mayor to sign on behalf of your agency.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Wadi D. Haddad
Executive Secretary

Mr. Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc: Mr. V. Rajagopalan

760-7848

INTER-AGENCY COMMISSION

UNICEF HOUSE, Third United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Telephone: (212) 326-7140; Telex: 175989TRT; Fax: (212) 326-7133 or (212) 000-7485

REVISED DRAFT (19 MAY 1989)

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

AND IBRD, UNDP, UNESCO AND UNICEF

CONCERNING THE

WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL

- MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS -

Considering that the executive heads of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (hereinafter referred to as "the UN Sponsors") decided on February 6, 1989, to convene a World Conference on Education for All - Meeting Basic Learning Needs (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference"), and established an inter-agency Commission delegated with the authority to prepare, promote and organize the Conference (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") and appointed an Executive Secretary to deal with the preparation of the Conference,

Considering that the Royal Government of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") by letter dated 17 April 1989 from the Minister of Education to the Director-General of UNESCO has offered to host the Conference,

Considering further that the UN Sponsors have accepted this invitation,

Now therefore, the Government and the UN Sponsors hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1Place and Date of the Conference

The Conference shall be held at the Ambassador Jomtien Hotel near Bangkok, from 5 to 9 March 1990.

ARTICLE 2The Objectives and Expected Outcomes of the Conference

1. The objectives of the Conference are:
 - (a) To create a new awareness, among governments, donor agencies and the non-governmental and international communities, of the urgency of achieving Education for All;
 - (b) To produce a broad consensus on a feasible and affordable concept of Education for All, as a basis for developing national plans and implementation strategies;
 - (c) To create a commitment, among countries, to Education for All, and to focus on this priority area of education;
 - (d) To define a framework for the development of realistic and functional plan(s) of action to achieve Education for All; and
 - (e) To utilize the conference as a forum for mobilizing worldwide support and resources necessary for the achievement of Education for All.
2. The expected outcomes of the Conference are:
 - (a) A World Charter on Education for All
 - (b) A framework for National and International Action to achieve the goals specified in the Charter.

ARTICLE 3Participants in the Conference

1. The participants in the Conference will be:
 - (a) delegations of ministerial level or above from the Member States of the UN Sponsors;
 - (b) observers from other governments and political entities agreed upon by the four UN sponsors;
 - (c) representatives from the UN Sponsors, and from Conference co-sponsors and associate sponsors;
 - (d) representatives from other organizations, programmes and organs of the United Nations system and other inter-governmental organizations;
 - (e) participants from non-governmental organizations specially competent in the subject matter of the Conference;

- (f) specialists in education and other related fields;
 - (g) Commission employees, special representatives and Steering Group members.
2. The Conference will also be attended by representatives of the press and the media.
 3. The total number of participants is expected to be a maximum of 1,500
 4. Participation in the Conference is strictly by invitation. Invitations to participate shall be issued by the heads of the UN sponsors or by the Executive Secretary. The Government may send welcome letters to delegations of Member States of the UN sponsors.

ARTICLE 4

Premises

1. The Conference premises will be under the authority and the control of the Commission.
2. The premises shall be inviolable.
3. The Government undertakes to protect the premises and to maintain order in their immediate vicinity.
4. As long as the premises reserved for the Conference are at the disposal of the Commission, the Government of Thailand shall bear the risk of damage to premises, facilities and furniture and shall assume and bear all responsibility and liability for accidents that may occur to persons present therein. However, the authorities of Thailand shall be entitled to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the protection, particularly against fire and other risks, of the above-mentioned premises, facilities, furnitures and persons. They may also claim from the four UN Sponsors compensation for any damage to persons and property caused by the fault of staff member or agents of the Organizations concerned. The Commission shall pay the cost of additional insurance to cover the above liability.

ARTICLE 5

Privileges and Immunities

1. The Government notes the legal status and the privileges and immunities of the UN sponsors and of representatives of their members and their officials set forth in their respective charters and in Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (with respect to UNDP and UNICEF) and in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies and its relevant Annexes (with respect to IBRD and UNESCO), and shall continue to comply with all obligations under the said convention.

2. In particular, the Government shall ensure that no restriction is placed upon the entry into, sojourn in, and departure from the territory of Thailand of all persons, of whatever nationality, entitled to attend the Conference by virtue of a decision of the appropriate authorities of the four UN Sponsors and in accordance with their pertinent rules and regulations.
3. In addition, the Government shall apply mutatis mutandis to Government representatives participating in the Conference, the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961.
4. UN Sponsors and their Commission are immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation, or any other form of seizure by executive or legislative action with respect to their property and assets. Their archives are inviolable. Their assets, property, income, operations, and transactions authorized by their respective Article of Agreement are immune from all taxation. They are also immune from liability for the collection or payment of tax or duty. Accordingly, the Government shall arrange to have admitted, and the exit permitted, free of duty and without inspection or recording all property brought into or taken from Thailand by or on behalf of the UN Sponsor or their Commission for the Conference. Such property shall be identified by special shipping labels issued by the Commission in collaboration with the Government.
5. Personal baggage belonging to Conference participants as defined in Article 3 above, as well as observers, and other persons invited or accredited by the Commission to be present at the Meetings, identified by special luggage tags to be issued by the Commission in collaboration with the Government, shall be admitted free of duty and taxes, and expedited through customs upon entry into and exit from Thailand.
6. The communications of the Commission shall be accorded the same treatment as the official communications of other Governments.

ARTICLE 6

Obligations of the UN sponsors through the Commission

1. The Commission shall prepare and despatch the invitations for the Conference and take care of other preparatory activities (documents, consultations, studies, promotions, etc.) leading to the Conference.
2. The Commission shall prepare the Agenda and the presentations for the Conference.
3. The Commission shall provide the Conference Secretariat (organizational, substantive and technical) and bear all related expenses except those provided by the Government in Article 7.

4. The Commission shall cooperate with the Government for the technical preparation of the Conference.
5. The Commission shall provide equipment and supplies which it is agreed cannot or should not be furnished by the Government.
6. The Commission shall pay for communications initiated by the Commission, including, without limitation, the actual charges for mail, cables, facsimile and carrier traffic so initiated.
7. The Commission shall pay all transportation expenses for the Commission's shipments to the place of Conference and return.
8. The Commission shall pay for social events arranged by itself.
9. The Commission shall take care of the follow-up activities of the Conference (despatch of documents, etc.).

ARTICLE 7

Obligations of the Government

1. The Government shall provide the services and facilities for the Conference as set forth below, and detailed in the attached "Statement of Requirements".
2. The Government shall place the Conference premises, arranged as needed, free of charge at the disposal of the Commission.
3. The Government shall assist the Commission in providing, in accordance with the local laws and other requirements, such temporary employees as may be required for the conduct of the Conference in accordance with specifications to be furnished sufficiently in advance to the Government by the Commission. The Government shall bear the administrative cost of this assistance and shall meet the payroll expenses for such temporary employees.
4. The Government shall provide, at its expense, for the reception upon arrival and departure of Conference participants and local transportation for them as will be determined between the Government and the Commission.
5. The Government shall, at its own expense, provide fire protection as well as medical and ambulance service at the site of the Conference.

ARTICLE 8Consideration of Effectiveness

1. The parties to this Agreement will co-operate to ensure that best efforts shall be made to facilitate the smooth functioning of the Conference in a co-operative spirit and with minimum costs.
2. The parties shall make such adjustments in the technical requirements and preparations as may be desirable to ensure the proper organization of the Conference.
3. In order to facilitate the organization of the Conference, the Government shall, upon signature of the present Agreement, designate a Senior Official to be responsible, on its behalf and with due authority, for liaison with the Commission and for the installation and operation of the various services to be provided at the place of the Conference.

ARTICLE 9Authority

This Agreement shall be carried out, and all action deemed necessary therein shall be taken, by the Ministry of Education for the Government and by the Commission for the UN Sponsors.

ARTICLE 10Channels of Communications

Channels related to the Conference and this Agreement shall be as follows:

(a) For the Government:

Mail address :

Cable address :

Telex address :

Facsimile number :

(b) For the UN Sponsors:

Inter-Agency Commission for
World Conference on Education for All

Mail address : UNICEF HOUSE
3 U.N. Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Telex number : 239521

Facsimile number : (212) 326-7133
(212) 888-7465

For IBRD, UNDP, UNESCO and UNICEF

For the Government of Thailand

Federico Mayor
Director-General of UNESCO

Wadi D. Haddad
Executive Secretary
Inter-Agency Commission

Date: _____

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

(Annex to the Agreement concerning the
World Conference on Education for All
- Meeting Basic Learning Needs -)

1. Basis for evaluation

Place of Conference : Ambassador Jomtien Hotel
near Bangkok

Dates : 5 - 9 March 1990

Duration : 5 calendar days

Approximate number of participants : 1,500

Conference Format

DAY	ACTIVITY			
	<u>PLENARY - OPENING SESSION</u>			
1				Exhibits
2	Plenary → Charter → Plan of Action	Plenary → Drafting Commission	Thematic Round Tables (About 20) ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	
3	(30-40 statements)	↓		
4	Final Drafting/Host Country Day			
5	↓ <u>PLENARY - RATIFICATION CLOSING SESSION</u>			

Organization of work:

Opening and closing meetings (1st day AM and 5th day)

Plenary Commission (3 days: 1st day PM, 2nd and 3rd days)

Drafting Committee (4 days: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th days)

Steering Committee (5 days)

Roundtables (3 days: 1st, 2nd and 3rd days)

Exhibitions (5 days)

Conference Languages

- Documents (Charter, Plan of Action, Basic Document) in Arabic, English, French and Spanish (and possibly Chinese and Russian)
- Simultaneous interpretation in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish (and possibly Chinese and Russian) for the opening and closing meetings, the Plenary Commission, the drafting Committee and the Conference Committee/Bureau
- If desired, simultaneous interpretation for the opening and closing meetings will also be provided in Thai (at the cost of the Government)
- Each roundtable will be held in one language, but a thematic roundtable may be organized separately in different languages.

Records : Tape recording of opening and closing meetings and all meetings of the Plenary Commission

Documents during the Conference : 25 standard pages (originals)

Required premises

- 2.1 One meeting room for opening and closing sessions with 2000 seats, equipped for simultaneous interpretation in seven languages.
- 2.2 One meeting room for the Plenary Commission with 500 seats at table, equipped for simultaneous interpretation in six languages. Meeting room under 2.1 and this meeting room can be combined if appropriate.
- 2.3 One meeting room for the Conference Committee/Bureau and the Drafting Committee with 30 seats at table and 30 seats behind without table, equipped for simultaneous interpretation in six languages.

- 2.4. One room with 60 seats at table for Group meetings and meetings of the Secretariat.
- 2.5 Four rooms for concurrent round tables with 100 to 200 seats arranged in theatre or classroom style as required.
- 2.6 Exhibition space for approximately 100 concurrent exhibits.
- 2.7 Sixty-five offices including 8 offices for the Government liaison service.
- 2.8 Press room to accommodate 200 persons with sufficient desks, telephones, fax, telex and radio booths, and adjacent press lounge and press reception service.
- 2.9 One large room for the reproduction of documents.
- 2.10 Reception and documents distribution counters.
- 2.11 Bar (with snack facilities, if possible) and restaurant.
- 2.12 Bank, Post Office, Travel counters.
- 2.13 Telephone booths (for local and international calls); four international telephone lines.
- 2.14 Six telexes; two for the Press Service and four for other services of the Conference.
- 2.15 Fax machines/booths.
- 2.16 Medical room.
- 3 Required equipment and supplies

3.1 Typewriters

Electrical or electronic typewriters

-	English keyboard	70
-	French keyboard	15
-	Spanish keyboard	6
-	Russian keyboard	3
-	Arabic keyboard	3
-	Chinese keyboard	1

3.2 Documents reproduction and distribution

- 3 high output photocopying machines with automatic stapling device (type Xerox 1095 or similar)

- 9 medium output photocopying machines with automatic stapling device (type Xerox 1045 or similar)
- 80 g. photocopy paper for 500 000 copies
- 1 documents distribution counter located in the Main meeting room, backed by 60 pigeon holes (240 x 320 x 500 mm)
- 30 pigeon (240 x 320 x 150 mm) holes located in the Drafting Committee meeting room.

3.3 Furniture and telephone connections

Adequate furniture for the premises including internal and external telephone connections.

3.4 Name blocks

- One set of name-blocks of participating countries and organizations
- One set of name-blocks of members of Drafting Committee
- Two sets of name-blocks for the elected officers of the Conference.

3.5 Interpretation equipment

3.6 Sound recording

3.7 Equipment for the Delegates Reception area

- One large counter
- 300 pigeon holes (240 x 320 x 150 mm)
- 2 notice boards for announcing meetings, etc.

3.8 Flags

Flags of the United Nations and of the Member States attending the Conference.

3.9 Stationery and sundry office supplies

Refer to the attached Appendix

3.10 Miscellaneous

- Sign-posting of premises
- 1500 documents folders printed with the acronym of the Conference and its place and date
- luggage identification labels and invitation cards to the opening ceremony and other events

4 Required local personnel

The local personnel should include the following numbers and categories of staff (all having at least a good knowledge of english):

- 4.1 Six photocopying machines operators.
- 4.2 Six documents assemblers.
- 4.3 Six receptionists with knowledge of at least two of the working languages of the Conference.
- 4.4 Eight secretaries with knowledge of at least two of the working languages of the Conference.
- 4.5 Eight technicians to operate the interpretation and recording equipment.
- 4.6 Ten meeting room assistants.
- 4.7 Twenty messengers.
- 4.8 Three telex operators.

5 Required services for accommodation and transport

- 5.1 Reservation of a sufficient number of suitable hotel rooms for all participants, observers and members of the Secretariat, at their own expense.
- 5.2 Arrangements for the reception upon arrival and on departure of persons officially attending the Conference and transportation for them between their points of arrival and departure and their hotels.
- 5.3 Transportation of participants, observers and staff members between their hotels and the place of the meeting, if necessary, and for official events connected with the Conference.
- 5.4 Individual chauffeur-driven cars and mini-busses for the Secretariat of the Conference.

APPENDIXStationery and Sundry Office Supplies

- If multilith machines are used./1
- o Suitable paper for the machines reams
- o Typewriter correcting bottles
- o Ink (according to the machines)
- o Large staplers for the assembling of documents
with adequate supplies of staples
- o Staple removers
- o Small office staplers
- o Scribbling pads (approx. 15 x 21 cms)
- o Pencils
- o Automatic pencil sharpeners
- o Ordinary pencil sharpeners
- o Typing paper: plain bond reams
flimsies reams
- o Carbon paper boxes
- o Scribbling pads (approx. 21 x 29 cms).
- o Shorthand notebooks: lined
unlined
- o Ordinary document folders
(different colours if possible)
- o Envelopes (approx. 25 x 35 cms)
- o Envelopes - plain white
- o Ballpoint pens - black
- o Felt-tip pens - black
- blue
- red
- green
- o Felt markers - black
- o Pencil erasers
- o Rulers
- o Scissors
- o Scotch tape rolls
- o Paper clips boxes
- o Glue tubes or sticks
- o Elastic bands (different sizes) boxes
- o Drawing pins boxes
- o Brown packing paper
- o String
- o Local Telephone directories

/1 List to be completed later.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
-MEETING BASIC LEARNING NEEDS-

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO : Mr. Barber Conable

DATE: 22 May 1989

CITY/COUNTRY: VDC USA

FROM: Wadi D. Haddad

FAX NO.:

MESSAGE TXT:

Page 1 of 15 pages.

Please deliver the attached letter to Mr. Conable's office.

IF RECEIVED INCOMPLETE PLEASE CALL: (212) 326-7140
CONFERENCE DIRECT FAX: (212) 326-7133
UNICEF HOUSE FAX: (212) 888-7465
TELEX NUMBER: 239521 (RCA)

UNICEF House
3 UN Plaza
New York, New York
10017 USA

Gulf Crisis: Review of World Bank Assistance Program

Following the onset of the Gulf crisis, the Bank took prompt action to assist affected countries recognizing that without urgent additional external assistance, development programs in many of these countries could otherwise be derailed and further deterioration of economic conditions would follow from delayed or inadequate policy responses. From its initial country assessments, the Bank agreed on a number of measures encompassing the following main areas:

- Assistance in designing appropriate policy responses.
- Accelerated disbursements from existing loans and credits.
- Expanded IBRD or IDA lending.
- Aid coordination, and assistance in mobilizing appropriate financial packages, including debt and debt-service relief.

The assistance program set out in November called for an increase in IBRD lending of about \$1.1 billion and in IDA lending of SDR 800 million in FY91. It envisaged that half of the additional IDA lending of SDR 800 million could be covered by the use of existing resources such as the carry-over of funds from IDA-8, reprogramming of IDA-9 and accelerated use of IBRD funds due to IDA. As for the rest of the required concessional financing, it was agreed that management would seek additional resources from donors on a voluntary basis.

With the cessation of hostilities, it became necessary to re-examine the financial needs of affected countries. While it is still too early to estimate precisely the effects on individual countries, it is clear that many countries, particularly the front-line states of Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey have been seriously impacted by the crisis. Significant losses have also been incurred by several Eastern European countries with close trade links to Iraq, a number of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, and those countries heavily dependent on workers' remittances (in particular, Bangladesh, India, Philippines, and Yemen) as well as tourism.

An improved economic scenario, influenced in part by lower oil prices and oil import expenditures, is now in prospect. But many countries still face serious difficulties and uncertainties regarding the pace of recovery, including the need for migrant workers to be re-absorbed in the domestic economy, social safety nets to be established, and loss of foreign exchange earnings from remittances to be recovered. Such difficulties, likely to be severe as countries struggle to adjust, call for a substantial international response.

Since the basic elements of its assistance are still valid, the Bank intends to implement the bulk of the crisis-lending operations originally envisaged in the Fall. For IBRD borrowers, planned additional lending in excess of \$1.1 billion remains on schedule. A substantial part of this program will supplement adjustment operations in Eastern Europe which faces in 1991 the largest relative costs from the Gulf crisis. Another major element consists of investment operations in other most immediately impacted countries in the Middle East, including a small emergency operation in Jordan. Overall, the IBRD/IDA current Gulf Program includes special emergency operations, increased investments, and additional adjustment lending in several affected countries.

An expanded IDA program of about SDR 640 million for FY91 is expected to be virtually completely financed through SDR 400 million from IDA's existing resources, SDR 200 million through a proposed allocation of IBRD FY90 net income to IDA, and a supplementary contribution to IDA-9 of SDR 27 million from the Government of Kuwait (of which about SDR 10 million has already been committed). Some SDR 550 million or 85 percent of the overall IDA program envisaged so far in response to the Gulf crisis will assist most immediately impacted countries such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It also includes emergency operations in Egypt and Yemen aimed at setting up infrastructure, social services and employment-creation programs for repatriated workers. The rest of the IDA-type funds (about SDR 100 million) will go to several African and a few Central American low-income countries most seriously affected by the crisis. In addition, the Bank is prepared to accelerate disbursements from both IBRD and IDA through the temporary raising of cost-sharing limits for affected countries on new as well as existing loans and credits. Increased disbursements from such changes in cost-sharing limits are estimated at \$500 million in FY91. About 40 percent of this amount will go to most immediately impacted countries in Asia.

The program laid out last November remains appropriate despite the change in circumstances. The Bank will continue to process that part of its Bank's operational response that is already in the pipeline and expect to commit about \$2 billion in additional IBRD/IDA lending, although not all of this will fall in FY91. While implementation of the work program has been disrupted by the security situation in the Gulf and in a number of other countries, the Bank still expects to substantially meet the objectives originally approved by the Board.

3/25

~~LM/SS:~~

Re: Response to de Cuellar

The attached was requested for BBC's sign. on 3/8/91 I followed up with PRE (Athena) and she indicated that S. Lateef sent an interim reply on 3/5/91. Apparently, the report will go the Board shortly and the final resp. to de Cuellar will be sent about two days after. The final resp. is the one which will be prepared for BBC's sign.

Do you agree with this?

CP

Yes - this UNSG letter/request is rather silly so just leave it to PRE how best to handle

Sven
3-11

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

* ① SS ② CP

*logged
not
3/13*

March 5, 1991

** Interim response*

Mr. Shaukat Fareed
Director
Office of the Director-General for Development
and International Economic Cooperation (DIEC)
United Nations
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Fareed:

This note follows up on your conversation with Mr. Boucher concerning the request of the Secretary-General for information on the World Bank's assistance program to countries affected by the crisis in the Gulf. It confirms our understanding that we will be in a position to provide details of the Bank's updated program following its consideration by the Board of Directors on March 14.

(ORIGINAL SIGNED BY)

Sincerely,

K. Sarwar Lateef

K. Sarwar Lateef
Chief
International Economic Relations Division
External Affairs Department

cc: Messrs. Shakow (o/r), Sandstrom, Robless, Loos

CBoucher/pp

(S-Lateef)
Handling it : C. Boucher

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
SVP POLICY RESEARCH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

URGENT

TO:

Mr. Shakow

DATE:

3/04/91

SUBJECT:

Document From: Perez de Cuellar, UN
To: bbc (SHAKOW FOR ACTION)
Dated: 1/23/91

Reference No.: PPR910304002

Topic: Req. the Bank's views on recommendations of the SCC re countri
affected on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

Incoming Reference Number: EXC910228021

Incoming Action Requested: PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'

Requested Due Date: 3/08/91

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

XXX HANDLE

____ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
____ DISCUSS WITH _____
____ AS WE DISCUSSED
____ PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
____ FOR YOUR FILES
____ RETURN TO _____
____ OTHER: _____

DUE DATE:

3/8/91 ~~3/11/91~~

Remarks: cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Shakow. PLS. PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S
SIGNATURE.

Avery
2/5/91

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

SS

TO: Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202) | DATE: 2/28/91

SUBJECT:

Document From: Perez de Cuellar
To: bbc
Dated: 1/23/91

Reference No.: EXC910228021

Topic: Req. the Bank's views on recommendations of the SCC re countries affected on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: | DUE DATE: |

- HANDLE
- REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- DISCUSS WITH _____
- AS WE DISCUSSED _____
- PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- FOR YOUR FILES
- RETURN TO _____
- OTHER: _____

3/08/91

Remarks: cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Shakow

Note - important: this was received from
EXTIE

Received in EXC m a/s.





THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

23 January 1991

Dear Mr. Conable,

I should like to draw your attention to a communication addressed to me by the President of the Security Council (S/22033) informing me of the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/22021 and Add.1). Copies of these documents are attached to this letter. These recommendations were formulated by the Security Council in response to requests for assistance received from Bulgaria, Tunisia, Romania, India, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Bangladesh and the Seychelles, under the provisions of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

The Security Council recognized the need for providing urgent assistance to these countries and invited the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system including the international financial institutions, and the regional development banks, to review their programmes of assistance to these countries with a view to alleviating their special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions against Iraq pursuant to Security Council resolution 661 (1990). I would like to express the strongest possible support for this appeal of the Committee.

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

I would also appreciate receiving information, on a quarterly basis with the first report reaching me by the end of February 1991, on the programmes of assistance your Organization is already undertaking or is prepared to undertake, to alleviate the hardships confronting these countries.

I thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Javier Pérez de Cuéllar".

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

Attended is SS
Checking CP 3/11

TO: Mr. Thalwitz (D-1202) | DATE: 2/28/91

SUBJECT:

Document From: Perez de Cuellar
To: bbc
Dated: 1/23/91 Reference No.: EXC910228021
Topic: Req. the Bank's views on recommendations of the SCC re countries affected on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: | DUE DATE: |

- _____ HANDLE
- _____ REVIEW AND RECOMMEND
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- XXX PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- _____ FOR YOUR FILES
- _____ RETURN TO _____
- _____ OTHER: _____

3/15 or 25
3/08/91

Remarks: cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Shakow

Note - important: this was received from EXTIE

EXPEDITE

Received in EXC M a/s.
Main - final letter rpt - after it goes to the Bd.

interim req. 3/5/91 sent by S. Akub.
Sareed Shaukat
rpt. is finished.



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

23 January 1991

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I should like to draw your attention to a communication addressed to me by the President of the Security Council (S/22033) informing me of the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/22021 and Add.1). Copies of these documents are attached to this letter. These recommendations were formulated by the Security Council in response to requests for assistance received from Bulgaria, Tunisia, Romania, India, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Bangladesh and the Seychelles, under the provisions of Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

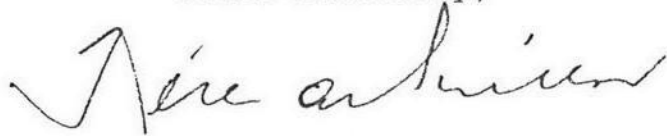
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Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

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I thank you for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Javier Pérez de Cuéllar'.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

② BBC o/r
MH o/r

August 12, 1987

Dear Mr. Martenson:

In Mr. Conable's absence, I am replying to your letter to him of July 17, 1987.

We at the World Bank will be very pleased to see the relationship between the UN Centre for Human Rights and the Bank strengthened, and I am confident Mr. Conable will welcome an opportunity to discuss problems of common concern with you.

Let me mention that Mr. Wolfgang Siebeck, the Bank's Representative in Geneva will always be at your disposal to facilitate contacts between our two organizations. I understand you have already met him.

Yours sincerely,

Moeen A. Qureshi
Acting President

Mr. Jan Martenson
Under-Secretary-General
for Human Rights
United Nations Office at Geneva
Centre for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211, Geneva 10
Switzerland

cc: Messrs. Conable (o/r)
Siebeck, Geneva
Boucher, SPRIE

HMKoelle/ww

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex : 28 96 96
Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11
REF. N+G/SO 211/(A)
(à rappeler dans la réponse)



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10



17 July 1987

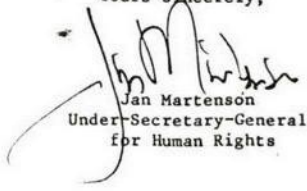
Dear Mr. Conable,

You may know that on 1 June 1987 I assumed responsibility for the human rights activities of the United Nations in the Centre for Human Rights. This represents for me a particularly important and challenging task as I am well aware of the crucial contribution made by the United Nations in this vital field. It is my firm intention to exert every effort to enhance further the Organization's activities in favour of human rights.

I am, of course, aware of the important contribution of your Organization towards the world of "better standards of life in larger freedom" of which the Charter speaks and of the growing number of areas of common interest for your Organization and the Centre for Human Rights. It is evident, that our capacities to achieve our common goals will be much enhanced through a strengthening of co-operation in matters of joint concern. It is thus my hope that in the months and years to come we will be able to develop and reinforce that co-operation. I would also wish to inform you of my intention, resources permitting, to establish a new Section for External Relations in order to create further public support for the promotion and protection of human rights with the collaboration of academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and media representatives.

I look forward to an early opportunity to discuss with you personally our common objectives in the cause of human rights.

Yours sincerely,


Jan Martensón
Under-Secretary-General
for Human Rights

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 22, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM: *AK*
Alexander Shakow, IRD

EXTENSION: 78812

SUBJECT: **Visit of Mr. Jean Ripert, United Nations Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation - Tuesday May 26, 5:00 p.m.**

Background:

Mr. Ripert has asked to brief you on the establishment of the U.N. Secretary General's Advisory Group on Resource Flows for Africa. He will be accompanied by Mr. Goran Ohlin, a senior U.N. official who serves as Secretary of this group. Mr. Jaycox, Mr. de la Renaudiere and I will also attend. Ripert will have seen Mr. Qureshi immediately before visiting with you.

In light of the deteriorating financial situation of many African countries, the UN Secretary General has established this group to examine ways to improve these countries' financial situations. This initiative is in line with the UN Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in June 1986. The Advisory Group consists of several eminent personalities (see list attached), including Robert Hormats from the U.S. It has a mandate to assess the critical situation, to recommend possible solutions to provide adequate cash for recovery efforts, and to propose practical actions designed, within agreed programs, to alleviate financial burdens faced by hard-pressed African countries.

The first meeting of the Group is scheduled for 5 June. Its report is not expected before the end of 1987 and will probably be presented to the Development Committee Meeting in April 1988.

The Secretariat of the Advisory Group is managed by Mr. Goran Ohlin, who has already consulted with the Bank on several occasions. The Special Office for Africa has already provided Mr. Ohlin background material.

As you know, the Bank has been actively examining the problems of the debt-distressed sub-Saharan African countries. This work points up the gravity of the problem and examines the possible impact of various debt solutions, including recent proposals to soften Paris Club rescheduling terms. At the Development Committee you welcomed recent suggestions by Paris Club members to extend grace periods and maturities. This would be an important step, but not enough as in the short term many countries will still face severe cash flow problems.

May 22, 1987

In response to a request from the Development Committee in April, the Bank has started preparing an analysis of low-income, highly indebted African countries, which would cover, inter alia, developments in aid flows to sub-Saharan Africa in 1986 and 1987 (along with any revision of the financing gap identified in the 1986 Africa report), a review of the current African economic situation (especially in light of poor global prospects), and an examination of possible debt service savings (and costs to creditors) of selected concessional rescheduling options (with implications for import levels).

Recommendations:

Mr. Ripert will no doubt seek your support and encouragement for this U.N. initiative, and for a continued and enhanced flow of information and analysis from the Bank. You might indicate that:

- We welcome the establishment of this Group and look forward to its report;
- We hope that it will be able to provide useful guidance on various approaches to the urgent problems of these countries which can then be used to mobilize political support for early action by all major parties;
- The Bank will be happy to continue to discuss ideas and proposals and to share data with the UN staff;
- As we proceed with our paper for the Development Committee we will be able to be even more helpful with specific country data, models and our findings;
- Meanwhile, we will also be working with creditors and donors to find additional ways to follow up on the Paris Club discussion, including actions on extended terms and concessional interest rates.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Stern, Jaycox, de la Renaudier, Stanton

cleared in draft: de la Renaudiere

:emn

20 May 1987 - (CRZ/agr)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY GROUP ON FINANCIAL FLOWS FOR AFRICA

Abdlatif W. AL-HAMAD - Kuwait
Director General
Chairman of the Board of Directors
of the Arab Fund for Economic and
Social Development

Lars ANELL - Sweden
Permanent Representative to the UN
Délégation permanente de la Suède - Genève

Paolo BAFFI - Italy
Former Governor of the Bank of Italy
Banca d'Italia

A. BATENBURG - Netherlands
Chairman of Managing Board of
Algemene Bank Nederland NV

Gerald K. HELLEINER - Canada
Professor
University of Toronto

Robert D. HORMATS - United States
Vice President
Goldman Sachs and Co.

Leon NAKA - Ivory Coast
Directeur Général
Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement

Philip NDEGWA - Kenya
Governor
Central Bank of Kenya

Michel ROUGE - France
Administrateur Civil
Direction du Trésor
Ministère des Finances

Alwyn T. TAYLOR - Sierra Leone
Director
African Centre for Monetary Studies

Max WARBURG - Federal Republic of Germany
President
M. M. Warburg Brinckmann-Wirtz and Co.

- 2 -

Sir Douglas WASS

- United Kingdom
Former Head of the Treasury
Nomura International Ltd.

Bunroku YOSHINO

- Japan
Chairman
Institute for International Economic Studies

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DR. NAFIS SADIK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNFPA

4

UNATIONS

5

NEW YORK

6

PLEASE ACCEPT MY PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR

7

APPOINTMENT AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

8

FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES. I ENJOYED MEETING WITH

9

YOU IN NAIROBI IN FEBRUARY, AND I WISH YOU SUCCESS IN

10

YOUR NEW ASSIGNMENT. MY COLLEAGUES HERE AT THE WORLD

11

BANK AND I ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO A CONTINUED STRENGTHENING

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OF THE FRUITFUL RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN OUR TWO

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INSTITUTIONS. REGARDS, BARBER B. CONABLE

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CLASS OF SERVICE: **Telex**

TELEX NO.: **USA-422031**

DATE: **April 21, 1987**

SUBJECT:

DRAFTED BY:

EXTENSION:

H.M. Koelle

72237

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):

Cleared in substance with and cc: B.B. Conable, President

DEPARTMENT:

**Mr. J. North, PHN
Ms. J. Maguire, EXC**

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CANARY—Bill Copy

BLUE—Originator to Keep

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3. DO NOT exceed right-hand margin. Use only 10 Pitch Type (Pica).

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MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, SECRETARY GENERAL
UNATIONS
NEW YORK
AAA IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT WE LEARNT OF THE DEATH OF RAFAEL
SALAS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION
ACTIVITIES (UNFPA). BBB MR. SALAS HAS MADE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION
TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. DURING HIS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TENURE, UNFPA
AND THE BANK HAVE BUILT UP A CLOSE AND FRUITFUL ASSOCIATION. WE
SHARE THE HIGH REGARD, BOTH PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL, IN WHICH
HE WAS HELD BY THE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY, AND WE SHALL GREATLY
MISS HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN THE POPULATION FIELD. WE
LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING CLOSELY WITH HIS SUCCESSOR AND TO
FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BANK AND
UNFPA. CCC PLEASE CONVEY MY PERSONAL CONDOLENCES AND THOSE OF
MY COLLEAGUES IN THE BANK TO HIS FAMILY AND TO HIS STAFF AT
UNFPA. REGARDS, BARBER B. CONABLE.

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CLASS OF SERVICE	TELEX	TELEX NO.	USA-126171	DATE	MARCH 5, 1987
SUBJECT:	DRAFTED BY:		EXTENSION:		
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature):		DEPARTMENT:	
Cleared in substance with and cc:		B.B. Conable, President		.	
Mr. J. North, PHN		SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION			
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April 2, 1987

Dear Mr. Erhardt:

Thank you very much for your renewed invitation to be guest speaker at a meeting of the United Nations International Business Council sometime in May or June 1987.

I remain much interested in meeting with you and the Council members. I do once again, however, have difficulties over the timing. The final weeks of our fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 1987, are going to be very crowded for me, and I do not feel I can commit myself to further engagements outside Washington at that time.

I hope, nonetheless, that on some future occasion I can have the pleasure of joining you.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. John A. Erhardt
Executive Director
United Nations/
International Organizations
Business Council
201 East 42nd Street
Suite 1506
New York, NY 10017

cc: Messrs. Botafogo, Vogl, Stanton
Mesdames Maguire, Blobel

J.Grenfell/avs 03/30/87

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MR. JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR, SECRETARY GENERAL

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

AAA IT IS WITH DEEP REGRET THAT WE LEARNT OF THE DEATH OF RAFAEL SALAS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA). BBB MR. SALAS HAS MADE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. DURING HIS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TENURE, UNFPA AND THE BANK HAVE BUILT UP A CLOSE AND FRUITFUL ASSOCIATION. WE SHARE THE HIGH REGARD, BOTH PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL, IN WHICH HE WAS HELD BY THE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY, AND WE SHALL GREATLY MISS HIS OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN THE POPULATION FIELD. WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING CLOSELY WITH HIS SUCCESSOR AND TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BANK AND UNFPA. CCC PLEASE CONVEY MY PERSONAL CONDOLENCES AND THOSE OF MY COLLEAGUES IN THE BANK TO HIS FAMILY AND TO HIS STAFF AT UNFPA. REGARDS, BARBER B. CONABLE.

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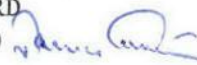
CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX		TELEX NO.: USA-126171	DATE: MARCH 5, 1987
SUBJECT:		DRAFTED BY: C. Boucher	EXTENSION: 73641
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: Cleared in substance with and cc: Mr. J. North, PHN		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): <i>Barber B. Conable</i> B.B. Conable, President	
		DEPARTMENT:	
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CHECKED FOR DISPATCH			

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE January 15, 1987

CONFIDENTIAL

TO Mr. Barber Conable

FROM Alexander ^{Alex} Shakow, Acting Director, IRD
(Through James Feather, Acting VPE) 

EXTENSION 78812

SUBJECT Enquiries by North Korea on World Bank MembershipDECLASSIFIED
SEP 02 2011
WBG ARCHIVES

During the last several months, representatives of the Observer Mission of North Korea to the United Nations discussed with our UN Representative in New York the broad question of country membership in the World Bank. Although they have intimated that opinion within the government on this issue is divided, North Korean officials have sought detailed information, particularly about the Bank's organization and structure, operational policies, membership procedure, and country obligations and benefits.

While such inquiries are in line with the initial diplomatic approaches to Bank membership adopted by other socialist bloc countries (e.g. China, Hungary), it is difficult to gauge North Korea's true intentions, given its strong isolationist stance towards the international community. We have responded fully to requests for information on the membership process and provided official documentation on the Bank's operational activities. We will keep you informed of any significant further developments.

cc: Messrs. Stanton, Loos

CBBoucher:ek

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MURKIN

December 22, 1986

Dear Mr. Dadzie:

Thank you for your letter of November 28. I also enjoyed your visit which gave us a useful opportunity to exchange views on international development issues and to consider possible collaboration on matters of major interest to both UNCTAD and the World Bank.

The documentation you sent describing UNCTAD's program of technical assistance to developing countries participating in the upcoming round of GATT negotiations is most welcome. This material will be very helpful as we continue to explore how the World Bank can strengthen the Uruguay Round. As our thinking develops further on this subject we shall consult again with both UNCTAD and GATT to assure that our efforts are complementary and, as far as practicable, mutually supportive.

I would also like to assure you that Bank staff will be pleased to help in any way in your preparation for UNCTAD VII.

Once again, my appreciation for both your visit and the valuable information. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Kenneth K. S. Dadzie
Secretary-General
United Nations Conference on
Trade and Development
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

cc: Mrs. Krueger

AShakov/eb

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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

17 November 1986

Dear Mr. Conable,

I know that you worked very hard to encourage acceptance by the United States Congress of amendments to the Immigration Bill which will benefit certain immediate relatives of employees and retired employees of international organizations. I would like to convey sincere appreciation to you on behalf of the United Nations staff now that this Bill has become law. The entire United Nations system is indebted to you for your help.

Yours sincerely,


Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
Washington

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

November 12, 1986

Dear Joseph:

I much appreciate your letter of October 20, 1986, and the enclosed copy of your interesting statement to the Economic and Social Council on the difficult debt situation in developing countries.

As you know, we are working closely with all major parties -- indebted countries, industrialized countries, commercial banks and international financial and development institutions -- to help debtor nations implement comprehensive adjustment programs. In this connection, I took the opportunity during my recent address to the Board of Governors, to re-emphasize the Bank's fundamental goal of sustained development -- since growth is the only viable approach to the orderly resolution of the debt problem -- and cautioned that the Bank should not be viewed primarily as an agency for debt management.

We follow with interest, through our United Nations representative, the deliberations of the United Nations on development concerns of major importance to the Bank; in particular, we try to keep delegations fully informed of Bank policies and initiatives, including our efforts to help heavily-indebted countries restore their economic growth. As part of this process, senior management staff of the External Relations Department meet regularly with U.N. delegations in both New York and Geneva to discuss our ongoing activities. These informal exchanges have, we hope, been mutually beneficial.

We also attach the greatest importance to the work of the Development Committee; this Committee has emerged as a forum where major financial and development issues are addressed by both developed and developing countries. We likewise hope to keep you informed as to the progress of these discussions.

Once again, many thanks for your concern and support.

Sincerely,



His Excellency Joseph Verner Reed
United States Representative
on the United Nations Economic
and Social Council
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

*logged into
11/24/86*

November 10, 1986

Dear Mr. Adedeji:

Thank you for your letter of October 14. By now, I am sure you know that one of our senior staff members, Mr. Paul Isenman, Chief Economist for East Africa, visited Addis Ababa at the end of October, and discussed with Mr. Tchouka-Moussa and Dr. Ngwenya of your staff the issues you had raised. Following his visit, Mr. Baneth wrote to Mr. Bingu Wa Mutharika, suggesting that discussions at the technical level should take place when you and your colleagues have had the time to determine the type of information you need. A copy of Mr. Baneth's letter is attached for your ready reference.

I believe that our cooperation in the important area of debt is off to a good start, and I am looking forward to its continued progress.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Adebayo Adedeji
Executive Secretary
United Nations Economic
Commission for Africa
P. O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Attachment

*logged with
11/24/86
cb*

Mr. Bulell

November 5, 1986

Dear Dr. Mutharika,

Thank you for your letter of October 20, 1986 following up on the earlier correspondence between Professor Adedeji and Mr. Conable.

That letter, as I am sure you are aware, was overtaken by developments whilst in transit. Mr. Paul Isenman, Chief Economist of the Bank's East Africa regional department, was able to visit ECA at the end of October and we were very pleased that he had very constructive discussions with Mr. Tchouka-Moussa and Dr. Ngwenya. Mr. Isenman had the opportunity to expand on the points made by Mr. Conable in his letter of September 15, and clarify areas where you may have had particular questions at the more general level of the Bank's treatment of African debt statistics.

Our experience is that the more serious statistical problems stem from the difficulties many national debt offices have in compiling accurate and timely data. The Bank is already directing considerable resources to help in this area. There are of course, additionally, some conceptual and aggregation problems, and we shall be very willing, as Mr. Isenman indicated, to assist in addressing these. In particular, if you require aggregated data in non-standard forms (i.e. other than those published in the "World Debt Tables"), we can probably assist through our extensive loan-by-loan data base.

A further round of discussions on the modalities for data collection and the exchange of information could take place at the technical level when you have had the opportunity to decide with your colleagues on the types of information you require. This, I believe, will not only lead to a more fruitful discussion, but will also help us to determine what technical expertise would be of greatest service to you.

Yours sincerely,



Jean Baneth
Director

Economic Analysis and Projections Department

Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika
Director
International Trade and Finance
Division
United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

cc: Mr. Isenman, ESAVP

CLarkum/MPollock

October 17, 1986

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Congratulations on your election to a new term as United Nations Secretary-General.

Your re-election is witness to the confidence the world's governments have in your leadership during this difficult period.

With my associates here at the World Bank, I look forward to working closely with you in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

cc: Mr. J. William Stanton

VJRiley:yrb

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: 9/12/86
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Isaac Sam		
cc E. Stern		
W. Thalwitz		
E. Jaycox		
J. Baneth		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS:		
<p>Attached is a proposed reply to Mr. Adediji's letter for Mr. Conable's signature. This has been prepared jointly by EPD, ourselves, and Western Africa Region. It has been cleared by Mr. Stern.</p>		
FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
X. de la Renaudiere	E1204	73931

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

September 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Adedeji:

I welcome and share your concern about the need for measures to alleviate Africa's growing debt service burden. The obstacles faced by African countries in managing their external debt and their problems in reconciling debt statistics only exacerbate current economic difficulties. Fostering better mechanisms for external debt monitoring and management is therefore a priority of the Bank in its ongoing commitment to African development.

The differences you note in the debt statistics available from the major debt data compilers--the IMF, OECD, BIS, and the World Bank--are known to us and to these other organizations. In response to the same concerns you have regarding the various approaches to debt statistics, these organizations established, in 1984, the International Compilers Working Group on External Debt Statistics, whose task it is to address the causes underlying the differences. More details of the activities of this Working Group are available from the technical staff of the World Bank's Economic Analysis and Projections Department. The first results of the Group's work are due to be published in early 1987; they are expected to include the need for a common set of definitions, concepts, and classifications. A decision on the high level meeting you propose probably should be delayed until the results of the Group's deliberations are known.

We are persuaded, however, that the primary problems with statistics on African external debt are not conceptual, but lie in the inability of many national statistical offices to compile timely data. This problem is particularly serious in a few countries, which account for a large portion of Africa's total debt. To compensate for data deficiencies, the World Bank and IMF economic missions make estimates of external debt for recent years, which are integrated with the data on individual loans reported through the Debtor Reporting System (DRS) to the World Bank, under its mandate within the United Nation System to compile detailed debt information for developing countries. In the past year, the World Bank has fielded over twenty missions to Africa, specifically to collect debt data and to advise governments on improving their debt management systems.

Data from the DRS are shared with other members of the UN family, as they have been, at times, with ECA. We would be very pleased to work with your staff directly to reconcile differences in estimates of African indebtedness and to share the detailed information that resides in our data base. While we await the efforts of the International Compilers Working

Group, therefore, let me propose that one of our senior technical specialists on African debt issues visits Addis Ababa, at a mutually convenient time, to explain further the nature and scope of our work on African indebtedness and to arrange for systematic exchanges of information between our organizations.

If you agree, I will ask Mr. Jean Baneth, Director, Economic Analysis and Projections Department (the Department that maintains the DRS) to contact your staff directly to make arrangements. I anticipate and look forward to our continuing cooperation in this important area.

Sincerely,

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Adebayo Adedeji
Executive Secretary
United Nations Economic
Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa

AAllen/NHope/db1

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		Date
		August 22, 1986
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT		
Name		Room No.
Mr. de La Renaudiere		E-1204
cc: Mr. Thalwitz		
Mr. Jaycox		
	To Handle	Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply
	Approval	Per Our Conversation
	Information	Recommendation
Remarks		
<p>Please prepare a reply for Mr. Conable's signature. Mr. Conable met with Mr. Adedeji for breakfast on August 7 here at the Bank. Mr. Alisbah joined them in the discussions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Isaac Sam</p>		
From		



AFRICA HALL
ADDIS ABABA

CABLE: ECA, ADDIS ABABA
P. O. BOX 3001
TELEPHONE 447000-447200

#1148
DATE 4 August 1986
REFERENCE ECO 230/12

Dear Mr. Conable,

Since the beginning of the 1980s, Africa's external debt situation has been the subject of regular debates in many international and African forums. This development has been particularly encouraging and welcomed by me personally because I believe that this provides us with the opportunity to look at the debt from various viewpoints thereby enabling us to develop effective debt management mechanisms. As you know in the Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, emphasis is given to the need for measures to be taken to alleviate Africa's debt service obligations. We, in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), believe that an essential aspect of Africa's development policy is the development of a comprehensive debt reporting system and the introduction in all African countries of better and more effective mechanisms for external debt monitoring and management.

In order to achieve this objective, it is imperative to have an up-to-date and reliable data base on Africa's external debt situation. ECA is the major source of such data base for all African countries and we are attempting to evolve an effective method of debt estimation and forecasting which will meet the needs of all countries in Africa. In this task, we intend to continue to collaborate with and use data and other materials from the Secretariats of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Commonwealth Secretariat and other sources.

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

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SECRET



AFRICA HALL
ADDIS ABABA

DATE 4 August 1986
REFERENCE EGO 230\12

CABLE: ECA, ADDIS ABABA
P. O. BOX 3001
TELEPHONE 447000-447200

Dear Mr. Conable,

Since the beginning of the 1980s, Africa's external debt situation has been the subject of regular debates in many international and African forums. This development has been particularly encouraging and welcomed by me personally because I believe that this provides us with the opportunity to look at the debt from various viewpoints thereby enabling us to develop effective debt management mechanisms. As you know in the Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, emphasis is given to the need for measures to be taken to alleviate Africa's debt service obligations. We, in the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), believe that an essential aspect of Africa's development policy is the development of a comprehensive debt reporting system and the introduction in all African countries of better and more effective mechanisms for external debt monitoring and management.

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Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

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1986 AUG 19 PM 7:40



- 2 -


Problems have, however, arisen in the past in the use of the various sources of statistical information on external debts by our African member States simply because the estimates and even actual figures produced by the organizations I have listed above differ quite widely both in form and content. These discrepancies have arisen partly due to differences in the conceptualization of the debt and the assumptions regarding the items included. For instance, there are differences in the treatment of public and publicly guaranteed debts; short term debts and commercial credits with maturities of less than one year; transactions with the International Monetary Fund; and debts payable in local currencies. Some countries also include World Bank loans in the computation of their debt servicing obligations.


I believe that in order to provide effective assistance to the African countries in the management of their external debts, a common statistical data base is imperative. It would be useful if the same statistical information would be used by all countries in Africa. This would also make co-ordination of our work in this area easier. I, therefore, propose that a high level meeting of the relevant officials of the World Bank, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, the Commonwealth Secretariat and ECA be convened as soon as possible to discuss this matter and propose how best co-operation can be achieved to ensure that we develop the same definitions, concepts and classifications on Africa's external debts. The terms of reference, venue and timing of the meeting could be mutually agreed at a later stage.

I shall appreciate receiving your reactions to this proposal at your earliest convenience.

With my best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

 Adebayo Adedeji
Executive Secretary



September 24, 1986

Dear Mr. M'Bow:

Thank you for your August 29 letter of congratulations on my taking up the presidency of the World Bank. I share your hope that the close and valuable ties of cooperation between the World Bank and UNESCO will continue and you may be assured that I will support this.

My colleagues have told me of the work underway on revision of the 1964 Memorandum of Understanding between our two organizations and, with you, I look forward to early agreement on a mutually acceptable text.

As you can appreciate, we all operate in a constrained environment, requiring closest attention to gaining effective results from all expenditure elements in our budget. This need for a sharpened focus was noted in my predecessor's letter to you dated February 4, 1985 and was a central consideration behind the proposals in Mr. Husain's letter of June 23 to which you refer. The Bank's readiness to continue its present financing arrangement throughout FY87 and to defer necessary reductions to FY88 reflects our intention to maintain our continuing commitment to the work of the Cooperative Program, and to minimize inconvenience to UNESCO while adjustments are being made.

In light of your indication that UNESCO intends to respond shortly to Mr. Husain's proposals and offer its observations on the latest draft of the revised agreement, I will not now address any of the substantive issues involved. But, with you, I hope that our representatives will be able to finalize cooperative program arrangements expeditiously.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
The Director-General
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

cl & cc: Mr. Aklilu Habte, EDTDR
cc: Mr. J. William Stanton
VIR:lev:vrh

#1254

FORM NO. 89

(2-83)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		Date Sept. 11, 1986
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT		
Name		Room No.
Mr. Burki		
<i>M. Koell</i>		
<i>Mr. Riley</i>		
<i>could you handle please?</i>		
To Handle		Note and File
Appropriate Disposition	XX	Prepare Reply
Approval		Per Our Conversation
Information		Recommendation
Remarks		
<p>Please provide background information in addition to preparing an appropriate response for Mr. Conable's signature.</p> <p>cc: Messrs. Husain, Habte</p> <p><i>Husain letter of 6/23/86</i> <i>Clauson letter of 2/4/85</i> } <i>will be sent to Mr. Conable with reply.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Judith Maguire</p>		
From		

RD

1254



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organización de las naciones unidas para la educación, la ciencia y la cultura
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7. place de Fontenoy,
75700 PARIS

telephone: national (1) 568.10.00
international + (33.1) 568.10.00
cables: Unesco Paris
telex : 204461 Paris

The Director-General

reference : DG/15/86.013

29 AUG 1986

Dear Mr Conable,

First of all, allow me to congratulate you on your appointment as President of the World Bank and to express the hope that the close and most valuable ties of co-operation between the World Bank and Unesco will further strengthen under your able guidance.

As you know, the co-operation between the Bank and Unesco for over twenty years has sought to contribute to the development of our common Member States in the fields of competence of Unesco, and in particular in that of education.

The Co-operative Programme between our Organizations, which was set up in 1964, has, you will agree, achieved significant results to that end, and I wish to assure you that Unesco is fully committed to the continuation of such co-operation, taking into account its mandate and the policies defined by its governing bodies. I therefore hope that the work now under way on the revision of the 1964 Memorandum of Understanding between our two organizations will enable us to reach an agreement on a mutually acceptable text.

I feel that while these negotiations are in progress no unilateral initiative should be undertaken by either organization which might prejudice the final outcome.

In this connection, the letter which Mr Husain, Vice-President, Operations Policy of the World Bank sent to Mr Knapp, Deputy Director-General of Unesco, on 23 June 1986 raises some delicate issues. Mr Knapp will be writing to Mr Husain shortly to convey Unesco's reaction to his message.

.../...

Mr Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street N W

4.

He will also send to Mr Aklilu Habte, Director of the Education and Training Department, who is in charge of the revision of the 1964 Memorandum, our observations on the latest draft of the revised agreement. I hope that our representatives will be able to finalize the text at their next meeting.

Finally, may I take this opportunity to say that it will be a great pleasure for me to meet you when next our official duties bring our paths together, and to wish you well as you settle into your new and challenging functions.

Yours sincerely,

A. M' Bow

Amadou-Mahtar M' Bow

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

June 23, 1986

Dear Mr. Knapp:

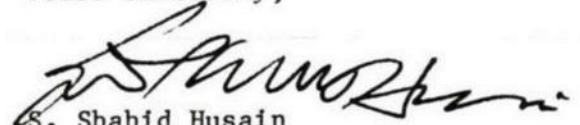
Re: FY88 Budget

During our discussions in Washington in April 1985, I explained that the Bank is committed to supporting a work program as determined by the demand for Cooperative Program services from our regional offices and the Economic Development Institute (EDI). Unfortunately, in our constrained environment we are not able to continue support activities that fall outside this work program, such as those that have been included over the past several years in the "complementary program".

Based on expected demand by the regional offices and EDI we project a maximum use of 15.5 staffyears of CP services in FY87 and beyond. This leaves a surplus of 2.7 staffyears compared with the present budget. Therefore, beginning with FY88 the maximum the Bank is prepared to finance in the Cooperative Program is our agreed share of 21 authorized staff positions. This will mean a reduction of three authorized positions from the current level of budget. To ease in the transition to a smaller budget, the Bank is prepared to continue financing its share of the surplus throughout FY87.

We trust that the reduction will not cause too great an inconvenience for Unesco given that the positions are currently vacant and there is a year in which to make adjustments. We do wish to reiterate that the reduction reflects adaptation to the evolving constrained budgetary situation, a redefinition of the work program and in no way conveys a lessening of the Bank's commitment to the work of the Cooperative Program.

Yours sincerely,



S. Shahid Husain
Vice President
Operations Policy

Mr. Jean Knapp
Deputy Director-General
Unesco
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

THE WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

file Unesco

DATE: February 1, 1985

TO: Mr. A.W. Clausen
THROUGH: Mr. A. David Knox, Acting Senior Vice President, Operations
FROM: S. Shahid Husain

EXTENSION: 72283

SUBJECT: Review of the Bank/Unesco Cooperative Program

1. I attach a letter for your signature to Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director General of Unesco. The letter conveys the reactions of Bank management to the recommendations that emerged from a joint staff Review of the Bank/Unesco Cooperative Program. The Review was completed last year.

2. The Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Unesco to establish a Cooperative Program in 1964, shortly after the Bank's first entry into education lending. The original purpose of the Program was to give the Bank access to Unesco's professional expertise in education at a time when the Bank had little of its own. A separate Unit, the Education Financing Division (EFD), was set up with Unesco Secretariat to give assistance to member states and Bank missions. Under the original agreement between the two institutions, the functions of project identification, preparation, and impact evaluation were assigned primarily to Unesco; appraisal and supervision were allocated to the Bank. The Bank finances 75 percent of the direct costs of the Program, which amount to an allocation of \$2.5 million in our FY85 budget.

3. Developments over the last twenty years have made our original agreement with Unesco obsolete. The Bank has become increasingly involved in all stages of the education project cycle, particularly in sector work and policy advice. This development alarms some Unesco officials, who contend that Unesco is the only organization within the UN family with a mandate to give policy advice on education. Moreover, the Bank's experience gained through two decades of education lending and its much larger sector staff, which now outnumbers Cooperative Program staff by six to one, mean that the Bank is no longer heavily dependent on Unesco professional advice and assistance. The main issues, however, have been the uneven quality and high cost of services delivered under the Cooperative Program. These weaknesses can be traced directly to the organization and management of the Program. The organization of the EFD remains the same as in 1964, and there is evidence of weak management over the past several years.

4. Several attempts have been made to improve the Program. A major review was conducted in 1977, but Unesco never responded formally to the recommendations and no improvements resulted in structure or quality. The present Review was initiated in FY83, after two years of delay in agreeing

on terms of reference. The final report concludes that the Cooperative Program continues to provide a valuable service to our members, but recommends important changes in the role and scope of the Program, in the internal structure of the EFD, in programming and budgeting, and an amendment of the Memorandum of Understanding. These recommendations were discussed and approved by the Operational Vice Presidents on January 9, 1985. The only recommendation not accepted was to divorce Unesco budget resources from our regional education budgets. It was felt such a move could erode cost control and might lead to outright grant financing. The consensus of operational management was that the Bank should focus its attention on the organization and management issues and link the level of our future support for the Program to improvements in the quality and efficiency of its services.

5. As you know, Unesco is under pressure from its Western membership to make fundamental changes in its policy orientation and use of resources. At the moment, it is difficult to gauge the chances of achieving better management of the Program. The process of amending the Memorandum of Understanding, in particular, could become lengthy and time-consuming. I plan to follow up the letter proposed for your signature with direct discussions with Unesco officials in Paris. I plan to convey two messages in these meetings: (i) that the Bank intends to give increasing emphasis to dialogue and advice with our members in education as in other sectors, and (ii) that the Bank would need to reconsider the level of its involvement in the Cooperative Program if more effective management of EFD is not achieved in the next two years.

Attachment

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. van der Tak, OPS
Riley, IRD
Forget, LEG
ter Weele, WAP

cc: Messrs. Stern (o/r)
Aklilu (o/r), EDT
Loh, EAP
Vergin, TRE
Gomez, EDT
Ms. Schreiber, ASP

Education Division Chiefs

RKJohanson:jpl

February 4, 1985

Mr. Amadou-Ahtar M'bow
Director General
Unesco
7 Place de Fontenoy
Paris, France

Dear Mr. M'bow:

My colleagues and I have now reviewed the report of the Joint Review of the Unesco/World Bank Cooperative Program. We find it thorough and reasonable. The Unesco and Bank participants in the Task Force and Steering Committee should be commended for a difficult job well done.

The World Bank values its collaboration with Unesco over the past two decades. Since 1964 the Cooperative Program has provided important help to the educational development of our member countries and to the educational operations of our institution. In view of the changing needs of our member countries and the financial constraints they face, however, the Bank has become increasingly concerned about the efficient use of Cooperative Program resources and the quality of its services. I am sure you will agree with me that the Program needs to be adapted to the changing circumstances and strengthened to meet the present needs of our common developing member countries. The Joint Review gives us an opportunity to accomplish these changes.

I give below our reaction to the principal recommendations of the Review, namely, the role of the Cooperative Program, its organization and management, programming and budgeting, expanded areas of cooperation, and the Memorandum of Understanding.

We welcome the central recommendation of the Review, that the primary role of the Cooperative Program should be to provide advice and assistance to countries on the actions required to obtain World Bank financing for education projects. We believe that this sharper focus for the Program will enhance the effectiveness of its work. We also support the recommendation that the Cooperative Program emphasize assistance to the least developed member states. To underline the importance of this task, I suggest further that we set for ourselves the goal of directing at least 75 percent of all Program activities toward the least developed countries by the year ending in June 1989.

Noting that organizational arrangements have not kept pace with changes elsewhere, the Joint Review recommended a new internal management structure of the Education Financing Division "...designed to further improve the quality and efficiency of Cooperative Program services provided to member states." We view this recommendation as essential to the future success of the Program, and we assign utmost importance to its execution. We look forward to a full discussion of the steps Unesco intends to take regarding the organization and management of the Education Financing Division which our two organizations jointly finance.

We accept the recommendation that joint Bank/Unesco programming of Cooperative Program work, over a three-year rolling period, be substituted for unilateral programming by the Bank, which has been the practice in the past. The programming exercise which was conducted by our staffs in January of last year demonstrated the feasibility and usefulness of this approach. The continued practice of joint programming promises to make our cooperation more efficient. We propose that joint programming start in early 1985. One essential aspect of this new system, in our view, is the opportunity it will afford us to evaluate work and assess accountability for results during annual meetings. We would hope that this first joint review meeting will take place this September.

We also agree that there are a number of new areas in which cooperation could be introduced gradually for the benefit of our members and for the benefit of both institutions. However, we suggest that exploration of these possibilities be deferred until action is taken to strengthen the Program.

Finally, we should, I believe, make an early start on revising the 1964 Memorandum of Understanding also recommended by the Joint Review. I am prepared to name Bank staff to participate in the proposed joint working group, and I propose that we set a target of 18 months from now for completion of a new text for submission to our governing bodies for their approval. Early agreement on its terms would give evidence of the determination of our organizations to place the Cooperative Program on a new footing.

We would like to reaffirm our support for a strong Cooperative Program. At the same time, the financial difficulties and development needs of our members compel us to link the amount of our support for the Program with actions taken further to improve its quality and efficiency. We believe that effective implementation of the recommendations made in the Joint Review will help to bring this about.

February 4, 1985

I am designating Messrs. S. Shahid Husain, Vice President, Operations Policy, and Aklilu Habte, Director, Education and Training Department, to be in touch with appropriate Unesco officials and staff in regard to these and the several other recommendations of the Review. I have further asked Mr. Husain to inform you of our reaction to the report of the Joint Study of Technical Assistance as soon as we complete our internal review.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) A. W. Clausen

A. W. Clausen
President

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Husain, van der Tak, OPS
Riley, IRD
Forget, LEG
ter Weele, WAP

cc: Messrs. Stern (o/r)
Knox
Aklilu (o/r), EDT
Loh, EAP
Vergin, TRE
Gomez, EDT
Ms. Schreiber, ASP

Education Division Chiefs

PKJohanson:jpl

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

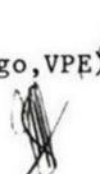
DATE August 27, 1986

TO Mr. Ernest Stern, SVPOP

FROM Shahid Javed Burki, IRDDR
(through Mr. Jose B. Botafogo, VPE)

EXTENSION 72407

SUBJECT Visit of Mr. Dewey of UNHCR



Mr. Dewey, Deputy High Commissioner, UNCHR, called on Mr. Conable on August 21. While his visit was a courtesy call, there was some discussion of the Bank's support for UNHCR projects. Mr. Dewey praised the Bank's work with the Afghan refugees in Pakistan and said that his organization would seek similar support in Somalia and, perhaps, in Uganda. In Somalia, UNHCR would like to approach the Bank once the Bank's agricultural project in that country was fully underway. He mentioned Uganda as a unique case of a country which may be in a position to receive back refugees (from Sudan). Mr. Conable showed a great deal of interest in UNHCR's work and assured support for refugee-related projects that fit into the overall developing plans of host governments.

cc: Messrs. Conable
Stanton
Hopper
Jaycox
Siebeck
Loos

SJBurki:fvf

8/21

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 18, 1986

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM: Shahid Javed Burki, Director, IRD *soj*

THROUGH: Jose Botafogo G., Vice President, External Relations *JG*

EXTENSION: 72407

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. Arthur Eugene Dewey, Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

1. Mr. Dewey will pay you a visit at 11 a.m. on Thursday, August 21. The visit is in nature of a courtesy call, and I will accompany him. His CV is attached.

2. The UNHCR, headquartered in Geneva, was created by the UN General Assembly in 1951 to provide international protection for refugees and to seek permanent solutions to their problems on a humanitarian and non-political basis. UNHCR is a coordinating rather than an operational body and generally implements its programs in close cooperation with other operational partners. The fact that UNHCR's work transcends all considerations of race, religion or political motive has been recognized as a strong element in the channelling of international assistance. UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954.

3. In recent years, close collaboration has developed between the Bank and UNHCR. A novel joint effort was launched in 1983 when, at the request of UNHCR, the Bank agreed to act as administrator for a \$20 million income-generating public-works program in Pakistan to provide gainful employment for Afghan refugees and the local populations in surrounding provinces. This experimental project is being successfully implemented and is scheduled for completion this year. UNHCR and the Bank have therefore agreed in principle to work closely with Pakistan in preparing a second income-generating project for refugees in the area. As with the first project, the second will be funded through UNHCR and implemented by the Bank.

4. Recent discussions with UNHCR officials indicate their interest in replicating the Pakistan experience in other countries, particularly in Africa. As a matter of principle, the Bank is willing. At the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, sponsored by the UN and UNHCR in July 1984, the Bank emphasized the development link to refugee-assistance programs and expressed its willingness to consider refugee-related projects that fit into the overall development planning of host governments. Mr. Stern reconfirmed this to Mr. Botafogo in a recent meeting at which refugee-related matters were raised.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Stanton



Record Removal Notice



File Title Liaison files: United Nations - Correspondence 01		Barcode No. 1104086		
Document Date August 1986	Document Type CV / Resumé			
Correspondents / Participants Arthur E. Dewey				
Subject / Title Curriculum Vitae				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by April Miller</td><td>Date 09/02/2011</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by April Miller	Date 09/02/2011
Withdrawn by April Miller	Date 09/02/2011			

August 11, 1986

Dear Mr. Hocke:

Thank you for your kind letter of congratulations and best wishes on my becoming President of the World Bank.

I agree that the increasing number of refugees worldwide has particularly hurt the economies of the developing countries. I feel that a meeting between your senior staff and some of our operations staff would be beneficial to both our organizations.

In connection with this visit, may I suggest that you contact Mr. Vincent Riley of our International Organizations Division who will be happy to make the necessary arrangements for your staff.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocke
United Nations
The High Commissioner for Refugees
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

DBeckmann:sk

ROUTING SLIP		Date August 5, 1986	
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Name		Room No.	
Mr. Botafogo		E823	
<i>A. Burki</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	To Handle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note and File
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	Per Our Conversation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Recommendation
Remarks			
Judith Maguire			
From			

1059
NATIONS UNIES
LE HAUT COMMISSAIRE
POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS



UNITED NATIONS
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Genève 10
Suisse

22 July 1986

Dear Mr. Conable,

I should like to congratulate you on your appointment as President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to wish you a most successful term of office.

As you are aware, the ever-increasing numbers of refugees place an additional burden on the fragile economies of many developing countries assisted by the World Bank. This has prompted both our institutions to commit themselves in recent years to co-ordinating their efforts, whenever feasible, in activities of benefit to refugees. Such co-ordination can take the form of either initiating development projects that address a specific refugee problem or adding a component that involves refugees in the productive activities of an existing or planned Bank/IDA development project. In both cases UNHCR assists in raising the funds for the component directly benefiting refugees.

The income-generating project for refugee areas in Pakistan, which the World Bank has implemented since February 1984 and which is coming to an end in December 1986, has proved to be a sound pilot initiative. In fact, project benefits exceeded expectations, and refugee participation in various infrastructural and irrigation schemes turned out to be close to 80 percent compared to a planned 50 percent. The Government of Pakistan and the donor community have welcomed and supported the project, which has relieved some of the burden the refugees have placed on the local economy

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Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington D.C. 20433
U. S. A.

and the environment, while providing them a degree of self-sufficiency in the framework of the country's development plan. As a result, the Government has requested the establishment of a second project, building on the existing success. This is scheduled to start in January 1987 and donor commitments have already been secured.

I have, therefore, every reason to believe that this fruitful collaboration could be extended to other countries hosting large refugee groups where development can be effectively combined with refugee aid. My Office has held preliminary discussions with the Government of Somalia and the Representative of the World Bank in Mogadishu, Mr. Brian Falconer, on possible ways to combine our efforts at developing dryland farming to benefit nationals and refugees in the Lower Shebelle region.

In this connection, I would like to suggest that a UNHCR mission composed of two of my senior officials visit Washington in order to discuss with your staff the possible extension of our collaboration. Please let me know whether and when such a visit would be convenient.

Please accept my renewed best wishes for the challenging tasks ahead of you. I look forward to meeting you before long.

Yours sincerely,



Jean-Pierre Hocké

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1986 AUG -5 AM 8:42

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WFO

THE WORLD BANK

Office of the President

August 6, 1986

Breakfast for Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa Thursday, August 7 - 8 a.m. -- private dining room

BBC

Bill Stanton

Javed Burki - Director, International Relations

Bilsel Alisbah - Director, West Africa Projects

Mr. Adebayo Adedeji

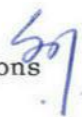
Dr. Gambari - from ECA

H.E. Ignatius Ollisemeka - Ambassador of Nigeria

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE August 1, 1986

TO Mr. Barber Conable, President

FROM Shahid Javed Burki, Acting Vice President, External Relations 

EXTENSION 7-2407

SUBJECT Visiting Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission - Africa

You are scheduled to have breakfast on August ⁷8 with Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). I will join the breakfast.

We are advised by the New York office of ECA that Mr. Adedeji's visit is intended primarily as a courtesy call. They expect no substantive issues to be raised. That same day, Mr. Adedeji also will be making a presentation on the Hill, on economic conditions in Africa.

Mr. Adedeji is a 56 year-old Nigerian who was appointed ECA Executive Secretary in June 1975. ECA headquarters is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Previously he had been a university professor of administration and had served in a number of economic posts in the Nigerian government. He has a masters degree in public administration from Harvard and a Doctorate in Philosophy of Economics from London University.

For a time, Mr. Adedeji played a very important role in developing agreed positions among the Africans on issues of common interest. Of late, he has lost this influence in part because of the leadership provided by some African government officials, such as President Diouf of Senegal, Finance Minister Dinka of Ethiopia and Finance Minister Chidzero, Zimbabwe.

In May, the U.N. General Assembly held a Special Session on African Economic Problems. It was generally seen as having been a success, with considerable recognition by African governments of their own role and obligations in taking key decisions regarding their future economic progress; there was a minimum of confrontational rhetoric. Mr. Adedeji's role in this was essentially marginal.

Mr. Barber Conable

- 2 -

August 1, 1986

Mr. Adedeji's wife has been diagnosed to have a heart problem and has been advised by doctors to leave the high altitude of Addis Ababa. This has prompted Mr. Adedeji recently to explore employment opportunities elsewhere, including opportunities in the Bank. Mr. Stern has looked at this, but concluded there is nothing suitable in the Bank at this time.

VJRiley/abj

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SecM86-640

FROM: Vice President and Secretary

June 5, 1986

REPORT ON THE SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

Attached for information is a copy of the report, prepared in the International Relations Department, on the "Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa".

Questions may be addressed to Mr. Burki (ext. 74455).

Distribution:

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

DECLASSIFIED
MAY 03 2012
WBG ARCHIVES

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REPORT ON THE SPECIAL SESSION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The genesis of the General Assembly's Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, held from May 27 to June 1, 1986 is to be found in the drought, famine, indebtedness and poverty which the African continent experienced in the first half of the decade. While the world responded to the emergency situation in Africa with a massive outpouring of relief aid, it was felt that the emergency situation merely accentuated Africa's more pervasive structural economic problems, that it demonstrated the depths of the continent's fundamental development crisis, the crisis of a continent blessed with enormous potential, but beset by poverty. The General Assembly at its Fortieth Session last year decided that there should be a Special Session to "focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures."

The process of preparation for the Session covered meetings in Addis Ababa and New York, informal consultations between Governments, and six sessions of the Preparatory Committee (PREPCOM), chaired by Mr. Edgard Pisani. At the PREPCOM Meeting on April 4, H.E. Ibrahim Fall, Foreign Minister of Senegal and Chairman of OAU's Steering Committee, submitted the OAU document on Africa's critical economic situation prepared specifically for the Special Session. It analyzed the development crisis of the continent and the measures to be taken "by ourselves (the Africans) first, and then by the international community, so as to ensure the launching of a true development process in our countries." It then assessed and translated "Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery" (APPER), into more specific terms. APPER was adopted in July 1985 in Addis Ababa by the Heads of State and of Governments of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It represents the "individual and collective expression of the African Governments' commitment to reform."

The PREPCOM was also provided with a "synthesis document" prepared by the UN Secretariat, which analyzed the areas of agriculture and food, drought and desertification, human resources, economic infrastructure, the financial dimensions of the crisis, and aid coordination.

A third document, which was used indirectly as an input in the course of the preparatory work, was the Bank's report on "Financing Adjustment with Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa 1986-1990." The Bank's report became a reference document for the PREPCOM, and was quoted widely in statements made by delegates. At the meeting of the PREPCOM on May 12, Mr. Jose Botafogo G., VPE, made a statement on behalf of the Bank.

From the preparatory work, an Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Session, chaired by Stephen Lewis, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, produced the "United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990," which constitutes the core of the resolution approved at the Special Session (see Annex 1). The basic themes of the Programme of Action are:

First, that the causes of the crisis in Africa were many and varied: some were visited upon the continent by external factors, others by the Africans themselves. "The persistent economic crisis in Africa," it asserts "has been aggravated by a combination of exogenous and endogenous factors." The internal factors which "aggravated" the problem were deficiencies in institutional and physical infrastructure, economic strategies and policies that have fallen short of achieving their objectives, disparities in urban and rural development and income distribution, insufficient managerial/administrative capacity, inadequate human resource development, and lack of adequate financial resources. The problem was compounded by demographic factors and political instability. The external factors affecting the situation adversely were the recent international economic recession, the decline in commodity prices, adverse terms of trade, the decline in financial flows, increased protectionism and high interest rates. The heavy burden of debt and debt-servicing was also a constraining factor;

secondly, that the "African development crisis is not an exclusive African problem but one that concerns mankind as a whole. Interdependence is today a living reality. A stagnant and perpetually economically backward Africa is not in the interest of the world community;"

thirdly, that there is need for the African countries to pursue the necessary reforms aimed at structural transformation together with the diversification of their economies. The primary objective is to increase output and productivity in all sectors, particularly in the "central sectors of food and agriculture." It is asserted in the

Programme of Action that "African countries are determined to undertake, individually and collectively, all measures and policy reforms that are necessary for the recovery of their economies and the revitalization of genuine development." The areas of particular importance are: improvements in the management of the economy, appropriate monetary and fiscal reforms, population policy which addresses "issues of high fertility and mortality, rapid urbanization, rural-urban migration, the problems of children and youth, the protection of the environment in a manner that would ensure compatibility between demographic trends, appropriate land utilization and settlement patterns and the desired pace of economic growth and development," and the participation of people, particularly women, in development. Reforms would be undertaken in such a manner as "to ensure the broadest possible participation in development and the productive use of scarce resources. "

fourthly, that unilateral action by the African governments alone cannot be sufficient to deal with Africa's economic problems. What is required is a joint program of action by the African governments and the world community, as the OAU document suggests a new set of relationships, a compact between Africa and the international community under which support for Africa would be linked with the growing realization on the part of the African people and governments that help begins at home; and

fifthly, that there was a need to improve the external economic environment through the elimination of protectionism, the adoption of measures that encourage African exports and diversification programs, and improved market access.

The implementation of APPER is estimated to require \$128.1 billion during the period 1986-1990. The contribution of the African countries is expected to be about \$82 billion, leaving a gap of some \$46 billion, or \$9 billion annually. The debt servicing requirements would be additional to this. The Bank's recent report on Sub-Saharan Africa estimates that net transfers to Sub-Saharan Africa alone should be \$9-12 billion annually during this period. As this does not include the requirements of North Africa, the estimate referred to in the Programme of Action appears to be modest and conservative, indicating the low end of the probable scale of external capital necessary to support adjustment and development programs in Africa. It is asserted in the Programme of Action that the international

community "commits itself to making every effort to provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the African development effort," the realization of which would be greatly eased "if the flows of external resources were predictable and assured." The international community also recognizes Africa's onerous debt burden and the fact that "measures have to be taken to alleviate this burden and to enable those (African) countries to concentrate on the full implementation of priorities."

While the magnitude of assistance was deemed to be important, the need to enhance the efficacy, quality and effectiveness of such assistance was stressed. This would require the placing of greater emphasis on non-project aid, augmenting concessional assistance, and the "speedy" replenishment of IDA and ADF "at levels which should take into account the need to fully support African recovery and development." The IMF, through its Structural Adjustment Facility, would augment these resources.

It was also felt that the magnitude and modalities of assistance are a necessary but not a sufficient condition for African growth and development. They have to be undergirded by a continuous process of follow-up, evaluation and coordination at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. The basic principle underlying the process is that the governments would determine the appropriate mechanisms for this purpose, utilizing, to the extent possible, existing mechanisms, such as Consultative Groups and Round Tables.

The Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa was the first such session called to address specifically the problems of a particular region. During the Assembly's debate, statements were made by one Head of State, President Diouf of Senegal, currently Chairman of the OAU; and 91 other speakers, including three Deputy Prime Ministers and 18 Foreign Ministers. The incontrovertible message that went out from the Special Session was that, without appropriate policies, no amount of external assistance can reverse Africa's decline. On the other hand, policy reforms would be unsustainable without adequate resources. It demonstrated the acceptance of the view that the current African crisis was of human origin and could yield to human remedy, the remedy which lies in developing a "new era of cooperation based on a spirit of genuine and equal partnership which is an essential element for harmonious and mutually beneficial economic cooperation in an interdependent world."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted at the Special Session:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984 and the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed thereto, as well as General Assembly resolution 40/40 of 2 December 1985, in which the General Assembly decided to convene a special session to focus in a comprehensive and integrated manner on the rehabilitation and medium- and long-term development problems and challenges facing African countries,

Welcoming the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development, as is evidenced in the Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted at the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in which the Governments of Africa reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the economic and social development of their countries, identified areas for priority action, and undertook to mobilize and utilize domestic resources for the achievement of these priorities,

Convinced of the need for concerted action by the international community in support of the efforts of African Governments to achieve economic recovery and development,

Emphasizing that the African development crisis is one that concerns the international community as a whole and that greater realization of the rich physical and human potential of the continent is an integral part of a common strategy to promote the economic and social advancement of all people,

Noting with appreciation the strong expression of support and commitment made by the international community during this special session,


1. Adopts the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 set forth in the annex to the present resolution;
2. Emphasizes the need to intensify economic and technical cooperation with African countries, during and beyond the period of the United Nations Programme for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

3. Urges all Governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the Programme;
4. Requests the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Programme;
5. Calls upon all concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in view of their significant contribution to economic and social development in Africa, to support and contribute in the implementation of the Programme;
6. Decides to conduct a review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990 at its forty-third session;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor the process of implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions."

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE August 5, 1986

TO Mr. Barber Conable, President

FROM Shahid Javed Burki, Acting Vice President, EXT 

EXTENSION 72407

SUBJECT Mr. Jean Louis Ripert

1. Jean Louis Ripert, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation of the United Nations, will visit the Bank on August 7 to discuss the follow-up to the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (May 27 to June 1, 1986).
2. There were many dimensions to the role of the Bank in regard to the Special Session. The Bank's latest report (the fourth on Africa) on "Financing Adjustment with Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1986-1990," was one of the basic documents for the Session. Mr. Botafogo's statement at the Preparatory Committee was considered an outstanding clarification of the array of difficult issues surrounding the Special Session. The Bank will also be expected to contribute significantly to the follow-up on aid coordination and monitoring.
- 3.4. At Ripert's request, I have arranged with your office for him to call on you at 12:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 7. This will be a courtesy call in his capacity as Director-General, which is the second highest position in the hierarchy of the UN Secretariat in-so-far as economic matters are concerned. The Director-General's main functions are to assist the Secretary-General in ensuring the provision of effective leadership to the various components of the UN system in the field of development and international economic cooperation.
- 4.5. A graduate of the Institut National Agronomique, Mr. Ripert joined the French Commission for Economic Planning in 1948. From 1950 to 1952, he took part in negotiations on the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community. From 1956 to 1963, he headed the Economic Service of the French Commission for Economic Planning, after which he became Deputy Commissioner for Economic Planning until 1966. In 1967, Mr. Ripert moved to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, of which he was Director-General until his appointment as Commissioner for Economic Planning in 1974. He occupied that post until his appointment to his present position.

....2.

Mr. Barber Conable

- 2 -

August 5, 1986

56. Mr. Ripert's term of office ends on December 31, 1986, coterminously with that of the Secretary-General. Whether he will seek or gain a second term is conjectural, and would depend, in large measure, on the situation with regard to the Secretary-General's position.

67. Mr. David Loos, our representative in New York and I will accompany Mr. Ripert to your office.

DLoos:jt/emn

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CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

REFERENCE:

4 August 1986

Dear Mr. Conable,

The Secretary-General has asked me to convey to you the following reply to the recent message which you so kindly sent to him.

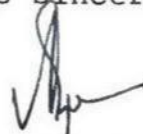
"MY DEAR COLLEAGUE

MY WIFE AND I WERE DEEPLY TOUCHED AND ENCOURAGED BY YOUR MOST THOUGHTFUL MESSAGE FOLLOWING MY RECENT SURGERY. THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR GOOD WISHES. WITH THE OPERATION SUCCESSFULLY OVER, I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO A RAPID RECOVERY AND TO FULLY RESUMING MY FUNCTIONS IN THE COMING FEW WEEKS.

WITH WARM REGARDS,

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR"

Yours sincerely,



Virendra Dayal
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

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START
HERE

MR. SOTIRIOS G. MOUSOURIS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL,
 OFFICE OF SECRETARIAT SERVICES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS,
 UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES
 ON MY BECOMING PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK. I APPRECIATE YOUR
 ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT AND SHARE WITH YOU THE WISH TO CONTINUE THE
 EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP WHICH THE WORLD BANK HAS ENJOYED
 WITH YOUR OFFICE IN THE PAST.

REGARDS, BARBER B. CONABLE, PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK

END
OF
TEXT

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: TELEX	TELEX NO.: 232 422	DATE: July 28/86
SUBJECT: Congratulations on Appointment	DRAFTED BY: VRiley:sk	EXTENSION: 74455
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: Mr. D. Loos (NYO)	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): <i>[Signature]</i> BARBER B. CONABLE	
	DEPARTMENT: OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	
	SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION CHECKED FOR DISPATCH	

Mr. Botafogo
A. Kelly

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INTBAFRAD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

.MSC04520 FOR MR. BARBER CONABLE PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE
CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON THE ASSUMPTION OF YOUR
NEW FUNCTIONS AS PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK.
I SHOULD LIKE TO ASSURE YOU OF THE FULL SUPPORT AND
CO-OPERATION OF MY OFFICE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE IMPORTANT
TASK ENTRUSTED TO YOU, MY COLLEAGUES AND I ARE LOOKING
FORWARD TO CONTINUING THE EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP
WE HAVE ENJOYED WITH THE WORLD BANK OVER THE PAST YEARS.
SINCERELY YOURS, SOTIRIOS MOUSOURIS,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, OFFICE OF SECRETARIAT SERVICES
FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS.
COL 04520

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ALT RTD FROM:EXCH

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