

THE WORLD BANK GROUP ARCHIVES

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Folder Title: Liaison files : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Correspondence 01

Folder ID: 1104089

Series: Liaison files - Non-governmental and international agencies

Dates: 09/01/1987-05/01/1991

Sub-Fonds: Records of President Barber B. Conable

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXC-11-50S

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: www.worldbank.org

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UNDP



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The World Bank Group
Archives
1104089
R1991-083 Other #: 3 209435B
Liaison files : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Correspondence 01

UN

April 21, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 31, 1989, regarding arrangements with the Government of Thailand for hosting the World Conference on Education for All.

Yesterday I received a letter from Wadi D. Haddad, Executive Secretary, outlining his agreement with you as to how the Secretariat and UNESCO would cooperate to conclude the necessary arrangements and forwarding a revised draft of the host country agreement with the Thai authorities.

My staff are reviewing the new draft and will forward their comments and suggestions to Mr. Haddad as soon as possible.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
The Director-General
UNESCO
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
France

cc: Mr. Wadi D. Haddad
Mr. W. D. Hopper
Mr. V. Rajagopalan

AOHamilton:vbm

Chitra - Ask Im

① CM

② MH:

③ CP

The attached original was sent to Hopper's office to prep. resp. for B's sign. - due back to EXC on April 14th. I've followed up twice and Shakow's shop has indicated they are working on it. I am a bit concerned re Mayor's ltr. (see para 2).

Any further instructions on follow up? Please return to me. Thanks.

CP

***IMPORTANT**

MFF

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/03/31 DUE DATE : 89/04/14
LOG NUMBER : 890404005 FROM : Federico Mayor
SUBJECT : Draft: Agreement between the Royal Gov't. of Thailand and UNESCO
WBank, UNICEF, UNDP re World Conf. 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 :



*CP — Athena called.
Response to
F. Mayor —
MAQ (acting) Haddad still
working on it.
We will have it
by end of this
week. 4/9*



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/O/89/161

31 MAR 1989

Dear Mr. Conable,

During the meeting of the Executive Committee for the World Conference on Education for All held on 13 and 14 March 1989 in Unesco Headquarters, there was an understanding that Unesco on behalf of the four agencies would prepare and negotiate with the Thai Government the Host Country Agreement and related technical arrangements for this Conference.

Attached you will find the draft text of the proposed Agreement. Please would you let me have any comments thereon at your earliest convenience, in order that they may be taken into account before negotiations with the Thai authorities begin in the second half of April.

With thanks in advance,

Yours sincerely,

Federico Mayor

Mr. Barber B. CONABLE
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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

Mr. Conable
UN

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

April 21, 1989

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Thank you for your letter of March 31, 1989, concerning Security Council Resolution 632 (1989) which sets in motion the final phase of the independence process in Namibia. We welcome this important political development which will allow Namibia to take its rightful place in the international community.

You asked for a review of UN System activities in Namibia in order to ensure that they are administered on an impartial basis during the transition period. While there are currently no World Bank activities in the territory, we look forward to Namibia's membership in the World Bank, and to working with the new authorities to develop an appropriate Bank assistance program in due course.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

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

cc: Messrs. Qureshi
Stern
Thahane
Hopper (o/r)

CBoucher:ww

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

REC'D IN SPRIE
4/18/89 to handle
SENT TO BBC'S CB
OFFICE APRIL 6/89
TO LOG IN.

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/03/31

DUE DATE : 89/04/21

LOG NUMBER : 890417006

FROM : DE CUELLAR: PEREZ, U

SUBJECT : L - WOULD APPRECIATE REVIEW ON BANK'S PROGRAMMES FOR NAMIBIA IN
ACCORDANCE WITH UN PLAN

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex 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



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

31 March 1989

My dear colleague,

I am sure that you share my satisfaction over the course of events that have led to the adoption of Security Council resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, in which the Council decided "to implement its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations leading to early independence of the Territory". The Council also called "upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution". In its resolution, the Security Council also approved my report of 23 January 1989 to the Security Council (S/20412) and my explanatory statement for the implementation of the UN plan for Namibia of 9 February 1989 (S/20457). A copy of Security Council resolution 632 (1989) is attached.

In paragraph 35 of my report referred to above, a copy of which I attach for ease of reference, I drew the Council's attention to the fact that the United Nations plan for Namibia included agreements

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

and understandings reached by the parties since the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and confirmed as such to the Secretary-General. These remain binding on the parties, and include certain informal understandings reached in 1982 on the question of impartiality. The latter are sometimes referred to as the "Impartiality Package" or the "Informal Check List". They came into effect with the adoption of Security Council resolution 632 (1989) and become fully operative as of 1 April 1989.

In so far as the United Nations is concerned, the informal understandings, inter alia, request the Secretary-General and United Nations bodies to act impartially in accordance with the settlement plan. In particular, the Secretary-General is required to:

- (a) initiate a review of all programmes administered by organs of the UN with respect to Namibia to ensure that they are administered on an impartial basis;
- (b) seek the co-operation of the executive heads of specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the UN system to ensure that their activities with respect to Namibia are conducted impartially.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would now undertake a review of all of your Organization's programmes related to Namibia in order to ensure that they are administered on an impartial basis during the transition period and communicate to me as soon as possible the results of your review. I further request your co-operation in terms of sub-paragraph (b) above.

The informal understandings also state that the UN will not provide funds for SWAPO or any other party during the transition period, and that SWAPO will voluntarily forego the exercise of the special privileges granted to it by the General Assembly including participation as an official observer in the General Assembly and in other bodies and conferences within the UN system. As far as the

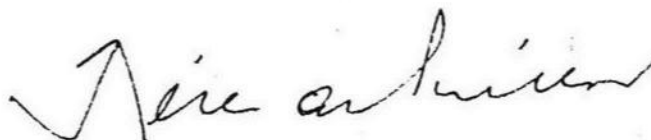
Council for Namibia is concerned, the informal understandings further provide that the UN Council for Namibia should refrain from engaging in all public activities once the Security Council meets to authorize implementation. With respect to the Commissioner for Namibia and his office, the informal understandings state that they should suspend all political activities during the transition period.

Texts of the relevant points of the informal understandings are attached for ease of reference.

It has, from the beginning, been recognized that scrupulous impartiality must be maintained, both by the United Nations and by the Administrator General and all other South African officials in Namibia, if we are to achieve the fundamental objective of the United Nations plan for Namibia, which is to bring Namibia to early independence through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. It is for this reason that I am sure that you as well as other executive heads of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system will extend to me your full co-operation in ensuring that your activities with respect to Namibia are conducted impartially.

I am confident that I can count on my colleagues in the United Nations system for their co-operation in enabling the UN family as a whole to meet its responsibilities to the people of Namibia in accordance with the United Nations plan.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Javier Pérez de Cuéllar". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the typed name.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

April 13, 1989

Dear Dr. Sadik:

Thank you for your letter of February 24, 1989, expressing interest in UNFPA's participation as a sponsor of the World Conference on Education for All--Meeting Basic Learning Needs.

I very much welcome the prospect of UNFPA's involvement in the Conference and strongly share your view that population education should be fully incorporated into its work. I also believe that the success of the Conference will depend to a large extent on the support it receives from all concerned partners of the UN system. Given the short time for conference preparations, it is important to keep the core group of sponsors and the Conference Executive Committee to a manageable size, and for that reason I am sure you will understand my reservation on expanding the present membership. However, I would warmly welcome UNFPA's participation as a co-sponsor. In that capacity, UNFPA would be represented in the Conference Steering Group, would be systematically consulted during the preparatory period, and indeed, would play an important role in the preparatory process.

I look forward to UNFPA's special contribution to what promises to be an exciting international initiative in the field of education.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Dr. Nafis Sadik
Executive Director
and Under-Secretary-General
United Nations Population Fund
220 East 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. William Draper III (UNDP)
Mr. James P. Grant (UNICEF)
Mr. Federico Mayor (UNESCO)
Mr. Wadi Haddad (World Conference on Education for All)

CP - Maria 890726001
This letter was not
signed. MH spoke with
Michael Carter about
a different way to
handle it since Grant
had already written
Dr. Sadik to this
effect. Please suggest
to Esia that she consult w
M. Carter on his return for
additional details.

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 31, 1989

Dear Mr. Secretary General:

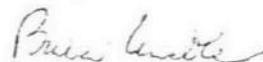
As you know, the World Bank and the UNDP recently produced a joint report entitled Africa's Adjustment and Growth in the 1980s. This report (copy enclosed) suggests that Sub-Saharan Africa's economic performance, and its prospects, may be better than often thought. Perhaps more important, the report indicates that the courageous efforts being made by many African countries to reform and adjust their economies are beginning to pay off. This is encouraging news for everyone involved -- African authorities, bilateral donors and multilateral agencies.

The process of adjustment is often difficult, frustrating and painful. Opinions about how the process is working are varied. It is important, however, that there be a consensus among the UN agencies on the issues facing Africa and our approaches to them. Fortunately, the historic Special Session on Africa in 1986 and the follow-up UN Program of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) demonstrated that there is a consensus on the need for economic reform within Africa, and UNPAAERD has proved to be a positive initiative. We are, as you know, in the midst of mobilizing the replenishment of both IDA and Lome, which comprise the bulk of concessional finance for Africa and are essential for economic and social progress there. We need both IDA9 and Lome IV to reinforce this consensus and harmonize our various efforts to support it.

With this objective in mind, I will be inviting some of those within the UN family who are most involved in Sub-Saharan Africa to attend a meeting to discuss the structural adjustment process in the region. Proposed participants include Messrs. Adebayo Adedeji of ECA, Pierre-Claver Damiba of UNDP, James Grant of UNICEF, Ide Oumarou of OAU, Babacar N'Diaye of AfDB, Mamadou Toure of IMF, and Bernard Chidzero, Chairman of the Development Committee. The discussion, which will be an informal exchange of views, will be led by the World Bank's Vice President for Africa, Mr. Edward V.K. Jaycox. Before extending these invitations, I wanted you to be aware of our plans to convene such a meeting.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure

UN

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 9, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Further to my letter of February 2, 1989, I wish to confirm the positive outcome of the discussions held in Washington in January 1989 between representatives of UNESCO and the World Bank following our agreement to change the nature of our collaboration and terminate the Cooperative Program, effective June 30, 1989.

The detailed arrangements made by our representatives (a copy of which is enclosed) provide a satisfactory framework for future collaboration between our two organizations, and I expect that initiatives to be taken under these arrangements will benefit our joint objectives. I am confident that countries of common membership in UNESCO and the World Bank will benefit from our collaboration in policy, research, training, and operations in priority areas of human resources development, science, technology and the environment. A notable beginning to this new relationship is our joint sponsorship of the World Conference on Education, which addresses an issue of great importance to member countries, that of providing basic learning opportunities for children and for adults.

On the operational side, we will communicate to UNESCO an overview of our planned country assistance activities in the relevant sectors to facilitate the identification of tasks on which we can work together. This will lead to renewed contacts between your bureau responsible for operational activities and our country department staff, with regard to the Bank's lending operations.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

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

Enclosure

Cleared with & cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan, Shakow, Vergin, Forget
cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Lee

(MWilson/NRaphaeli:th/so
(mw disk 19 con-mayo)

UNESCO/BANK DISCUSSIONS ON FUTURE COLLABORATION

1. Representatives of UNESCO and the World Bank met on January 24 and 25, 1989 to discuss the scope, areas and modalities of possible future collaboration between the two organizations and to consider the implications of the termination of the Cooperative Program on June 30, 1989. The following discussions were based on an exchange of letters between the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the Bank, dated August 22 and September 13, 1988.

PRINCIPLES OF COLLABORATION

2. The two delegations agreed on the following general principles of collaboration:

- i. The Bank and UNESCO can derive mutual benefits from collaboration in policy, research, training and operations in the priority areas of Human Resource Development, Science, Technology and the Environment.
- ii. Both organizations will give high priority to sharing information on institutional policies, plans and intentions in the above mentioned fields.
- iii. Jointly-sponsored activities and services provided by one organization to the other would be worked out on a case-by-case basis. Services would be fully reimbursed in accordance with agreed rates and administrative arrangements.

MODALITIES OF COLLABORATION

3. UNESCO apprised the Bank of its constrained financial situation and invited the Bank to join forces, through the pooling of resources, to undertake country-focussed sector and other upstream tasks. With regard to advance commitments to such activities, the Bank indicated that the present, decentralized and task-driven system of budgeting in the Bank does not allow earmarking of funds, except in certain cases such as special grants. UNESCO's participation in Bank operational work will, therefore, normally be contracted and reimbursed by individual country department divisions.

4. **PLANNING:** With regard to country economic and sector work, the Bank will share with UNESCO its overview of planned tasks in the relevant sectors for the coming FY, which will enable both parties to identify tasks where they can work together. Planning UNESCO support for Bank lending operations would be best conducted in June each year when division chiefs and task managers know their work programs and budgets. Consequently, the most effective approach would be for UNESCO to maintain close and direct contact with the regional divisions in order to identify specific operations for collaboration. Regarding medium term activities under the aegis of the Bank's Policy, Planning and Research Complex (PPR), an indicative statement will be prepared annually, identifying work program items in policy and research for possible collaboration. UNESCO will provide similar information to the Bank.

5. PARTICIPATION IN BANK OPERATIONS: UNESCO aims at maintaining a core group of high calibre staff in education and science who are likely to be part of the new Bureau for Coordination of Operational Activities which will have access to staff from the Program Sectors of UNESCO. UNESCO sees the comparative advantage of these staff to be in upstream work in liaison with Bank sector work. UNESCO could take on some tasks for the Bank on a "turnkey" basis. This is a decision that division chiefs can make within the framework of the Bank's work programming and budgetary process. Moreover, not all work will be short-term. Once a lending operation is underway and reasonably "firm", resources will be committed beyond the current FY, as needed, in line with the project timetable. UNESCO will establish close liaison with the Bank, in part through its New York office.

6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: There is a body of established Bank policy and procedures regarding the role of the UN agencies in furnishing TA to Borrowers under loans and credits. This policy takes into account the special concerns of these agencies, particularly with regard to matters of reimbursement. UNESCO can enter into management service agreements with the Bank's borrowers in such areas as the development of learning packages for basic education, new modes of delivery such as distance teaching, training, etc. UNESCO should take the initiative in this regard, and deal directly with the Bank's borrowers.

AREAS OF COLLABORATION

7. Three broad areas of future collaboration were discussed: Human Resource Development; Science, Technology and the Environment; and Statistics:

8. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: Activities will include:

- o sector reviews; development of sector investment strategies; policies designed to adjust these sectors to financial, population and macro-economic constraints
- o national and comparative data to facilitate sectoral planning
- o training to develop national capacity in policy analysis and sector management

9. UNESCO already has research programs in pre- and primary school education and in nutrition which are clear areas of common interest. Higher education is an area where PPR has initiated a work program in which UNESCO's experience will be valuable. A cross-cutting priority between education, on the one hand, and the science-based sectors (including the environment, health and nutrition) is the development of school curricula. UNESCO has considerable experience in this.

10. The dissemination of policy studies and good practice as well as research on selected themes of common interest is an area where the IIEP has a comparative advantage. IIEP will continue to play a major role in the training

of education administrators and planners. Good progress in establishing a work program with the Economic Development Institute and PPR as well as with the regional divisions has already been made. In the area of training, the Regional Offices of UNESCO play a valuable role in tailoring training courses to the needs of national or regional groups of educators.

11. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Collaboration can focus on:

- o policy advisory services
- o building country capacity for scientific and technological research
- o participation in the preparation and implementation of country environmental plans
- o scientific, environmental and health/nutrition education and training

12. The extensive networks and research programs under UNESCO's auspices will provide a valuable source of human resources and research information to Bank staff and to borrower institutions. These programs include, inter alia: the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (sound economic and environmental approaches to the farming and protection of marine resources); the International Hydrological Program (water "balances"; desalinization); the Man and the Biosphere Program (economic and environmentally sustainable agricultural programs); and the MIRCEN program in the area of biotechnology.

13. STATISTICS: Collaboration would focus on the improvement of statistics in education, the social sciences and the natural and exact sciences, including survey data, with a view to strengthening sector planning and management. PPR and the country departments have an interest in this. The development of viable, new indicators which will help monitor the policy impact of adjustment will also be a common interest. Collaboration on the development of country infrastructure for statistics would be explored. This is essential for the longer term improvement of the quality and relevance of statistics.

TERMINATION OF THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM AGREEMENT

14. Regarding the implications of the termination of the Cooperative Program on June 30, 1989, UNESCO will make a determined effort to redeploy the staff of the Program to the core group referred to in para.5 above, or elsewhere in the UNESCO Secretariat. If such redeployment is not achieved, UNESCO will proceed with separation in the most cost-effective way possible. Staff of the two organizations will meet in March to discuss these questions in greater detail.

MW/KB
(mw dsk 19 unmin2)

M. Conable
UN

WDIAL

.SPRIE

OINFO

-SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL, DIEC

-DRAFTED BY: RDIGGS

EXT:34791

-AUTHORIZED BY: BBCONABLE *BBConable*

-CC: MESSRS. HOPPER, LOOS

USA 232422 =

-MR. ANTOINE BLANCA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL, DIEC

-UNATIONS

-NEW YORK

BT

WASHINGTON DC - 1-MAR-89

AS YOU ASSUME YOUR NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION I EXTEND TO YOU
SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR SUCCESS IN THE CHALLENGING TASKS AHEAD. WE
AT THE WORLD BANK LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUING THE CLOSE COOPERATION
AND EXCELLENT RELATIONSHIP WHICH WE HAVE ENJOYED WITH DIEC OVER THE
YEARS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF JEAN RIPERT. PLEASE ACCEPT OUR
WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR APPOINTMENT. REGARDS, BARBER B.
CONABLE, PRESIDENT, INTBAFRAD.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

① ~~MH~~

UNESCO

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/02/02

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890202004

FROM : Mr. Rajagolapan

SUBJECT : Discussions with UNESCO.

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


ACTION:

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

COMMENTS :

See para 6.


THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		DATE:
		Feb. 2, 1989
FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT SECTOR POLICY AND RESEARCH		
NAME		ROOM NO.
Ms. M. Haug		E1229
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL	SIGNATURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND FILE	URGENT
REMARKS:		
<p>Attached please find a memo to Mr. Conable on discussions with UNESCO, regarding termination of the Cooperative Program and future collaboration. I also attach for your information a summary of the discussions on future collaboration.</p>		
FROM:	V. Rajagopalan 	ROOM NO.:
		S5-055
		EXTENSION:
		33419

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE February 2, 1989

TO Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM V. Rajagopalan 

EXTENSION 33419

SUBJECT Discussions with UNESCO

1. In accordance with your instructions and following the Bank's notification to UNESCO terminating the Cooperative Program, we held discussions with a UNESCO team headed by Mr. Lourie, Assistant Director-General, UNESCO.
2. The discussions confirmed that both organizations can benefit mutually from collaboration in the areas of human resource development, science, technology, the environment and in statistics.
3. Our collaboration would take the form of jointly-sponsored activities and the mutual provision of services, worked out on a case-by-case basis. There would be no advance commitment of funds, and costs would be fully reimbursable, except where cost-sharing is agreed.
4. The Operations complex, as agreed with Mr. Qureshi, will provide UNESCO with information on programmed economic and sector work. UNESCO would be free to contact the country departments to explore collaboration in this regard or with regard to support to the Bank's lending operations. PPR will provide UNESCO annually with an indicative statement of its work program.
5. The existing formal Cooperative Agreement with UNESCO will be terminated on June 30, 1989. UNESCO will make best efforts to minimize the number of staff to be terminated and the resulting costs to the Bank. Legal and budget staff of the two organizations will meet in March to discuss these matters in detail.
6. We are preparing a letter to the Director General for your signature which would reflect the above and a memorandum to the EDs notifying them of the termination of the Cooperative Program and the new arrangements.

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Forget, Vergin

cc: Messrs. Hopper, Qureshi

UNESCO/BANK DISCUSSIONS ON FUTURE COLLABORATION

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3. UNESCO apprised the Bank of its constrained financial situation and invited the Bank to join forces, through the pooling of resources, to undertake country-focussed sector and other upstream tasks. With regard to advance commitments to such activities, the Bank indicated that the present, decentralized and task-driven system of budgeting in the Bank does not allow earmarking of funds, except in certain cases such as special grants. UNESCO's participation in Bank operational work will, therefore, normally be contracted and reimbursed by individual country department divisions.

4. **PLANNING:** With regard to country economic and sector work, the Bank will share with UNESCO its overview of planned tasks in the relevant sectors for the coming FY, which will enable both parties to identify tasks where they can work together. Planning UNESCO support for Bank lending operations would be best conducted in June each year when division chiefs and task managers know their work programs and budgets. Consequently, the most effective approach would be for UNESCO to maintain close and direct contact with the regional divisions in order to identify specific operations for collaboration. Regarding medium term activities under the aegis of the Bank's Policy, Planning and Research Complex (PPR), an indicative statement will be prepared annually, identifying work program items in policy and research for possible collaboration. UNESCO will provide similar information to the Bank.

5. PARTICIPATION IN BANK OPERATIONS: UNESCO aims at maintaining a core group of high calibre staff in education and science who are likely to be part of the new Bureau for Coordination of Operational Activities which will have access to staff from the Program Sectors of UNESCO. UNESCO sees the comparative advantage of these staff to be in upstream work in liaison with Bank sector work. UNESCO could take on some tasks for the Bank on a "turnkey" basis. This is a decision that division chiefs can make within the framework of the Bank's work programming and budgetary process. Moreover, not all work will be short-term. Once a lending operation is underway and reasonably "firm", resources will be committed beyond the current FY, as needed, in line with the project timetable. UNESCO will establish close liaison with the Bank, in part through its New York office.

6. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: There is a body of established Bank policy and procedures regarding the role of the UN agencies in furnishing TA to Borrowers under loans and credits. This policy takes into account the special concerns of these agencies, particularly with regard to matters of reimbursement. UNESCO can enter into management service agreements with the Bank's borrowers in such areas as the development of learning packages for basic education, new modes of delivery such as distance teaching, training, etc. UNESCO should take the initiative in this regard, and deal directly with the Bank's borrowers.

AREAS OF COLLABORATION

7. Three broad areas of future collaboration were discussed: Human Resource Development; Science, Technology and the Environment; and Statistics:

8. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: Activities will include:

- o sector reviews; development of sector investment strategies; policies designed to adjust these sectors to financial, population and macro-economic constraints
- o national and comparative data to facilitate sectoral planning
- o training to develop national capacity in policy analysis and sector management

9. UNESCO already has research programs in pre- and primary school education and in nutrition which are clear areas of common interest. Higher education is an area where PPR has initiated a work program in which UNESCO's experience will be valuable. A cross-cutting priority between education, on the one hand, and the science-based sectors (including the environment, health and nutrition) is the development of school curricula. UNESCO has considerable experience in this.

10. The dissemination of policy studies and good practice as well as research on selected themes of common interest is an area where the IIEP has a comparative advantage. IIEP will continue to play a major role in the training

of education administrators and planners. Good progress in establishing a work program with the Economic Development Institute and PPR as well as with the regional divisions has already been made. In the area of training, the Regional Offices of UNESCO play a valuable role in tailoring training courses to the needs of national or regional groups of educators.

11. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Collaboration can focus on:

- o policy advisory services
- o building country capacity for scientific and technological research
- o participation in the preparation and implementation of country environmental plans
- o scientific, environmental and health/nutrition education and training

12. The extensive networks and research programs under UNESCO's auspices will provide a valuable source of human resources and research information to Bank staff and to borrower institutions. These programs include, inter alia: the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (sound economic and environmental approaches to the farming and protection of marine resources); the International Hydrological Program (water "balances"; desalinization); the Man and the Biosphere Program (economic and environmentally sustainable agricultural programs); and the MIRCEN program in the area of biotechnology.

13. STATISTICS: Collaboration would focus on the improvement of statistics in education, the social sciences and the natural and exact sciences, including survey data, with a view to strengthening sector planning and management. PPR and the country departments have an interest in this. The development of viable, new indicators which will help monitor the policy impact of adjustment will also be a common interest. Collaboration on the development of country infrastructure for statistics would be explored. This is essential for the longer term improvement of the quality and relevance of statistics.

TERMINATION OF THE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM AGREEMENT

14. Regarding the implications of the termination of the Cooperative Program on June 30, 1989, UNESCO will make a determined effort to redeploy the staff of the Program to the core group referred to in para.5 above, or elsewhere in the UNESCO Secretariat. If such redeployment is not achieved, UNESCO will proceed with separation in the most cost-effective way possible. Staff of the two organizations will meet in March to discuss these questions in greater detail.

MW/KB
(mw dsk 19 unmin2)

Siles

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

February 27, 1989

Dear Mr. Vargas,

I have just returned from abroad to find your telex of February 3, 1989, inviting me to address the Executive Board of UNESCO on June 16. Much as I would like to accept your kind invitation, my heavy schedule towards the end of the Bank's fiscal year makes overseas travel at that time particularly difficult. However, if convenient to you, I would be pleased to share with your Executive Board at its meeting next fall our perspectives on major development issues of common interest and on planned actions to strengthen Bank/UNESCO cooperation.

Thank you for your invitation. I hope that a convenient date can be arranged later in the year.

With best regards.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Joe Vargas
Chairman, Executive Board
United Nations Educational Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
7, Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris
FRANCE

cc: Ms. Hamilton

CBoucher/jqa

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR



M.

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/02/27
LOG NUMBER : 890207022
SUBJECT : T - UNESCO EX. BOARD: INV. TO ADDRESS THE 131ST BD SESSION 6/16/8

DUE DATE : 89/02/27

FROM : VARGAS: JOE, CHAIRMA

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

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 : LET'S SAY NO TO JUN 16- BUT WELCOME OTHER DATE (MHAUG) MR. MAYOR
RAISED THIS W/MR. CONABLE AT MTG ON 2/6, BBC WOULD LIKE TO DO
SOMETIME DUE TO HIS HEAVY SCHED THRU END OF FY, PERHAPS FALL?

ZCZC DIST1825 JWS0414

EXC

.TCP D.S.

* EXC - EXECUTIVE OFFICES *

JWS0414 JH1820 IN 03/09:59 OUT 03/10:01
UNESC Z 204461F

ZCZC

ATTN MR BARBER CONABLE
PRESIDENT
WORLDBANK WASHINGTON DC

TLX03090.

REX YIR CONVERSATION IN OSLO LAST JULY WITH
UNESCO DIRGEN MR MAYOR, I HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN INVITING
YOU TO ADDRESS OUR EXEC BOARD DURING ITS 131ST SESSION ON
QUESTIONS REGARDING RELATIONS, COOPERATION AND PERSPEC-
TIVES BETWEEN WORLDBANK AND UNESCO.

131ST BOARD SESSION WILL TAKE PLACE 17MAY TO 23JUNE89.

IN PRINCIPLE 16JUNE IS RESERVED FOR RECEIVING EMINENT PER-
SONALITIES.

I HOPE YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCEPT THIS INVITATION.

BEST REGARDS

JOE VARGAS CHAIRMAN UNESCO EXECBOARD

03FEB89

====

UNESC Z 204461F

=02031030

NNNN

UN

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/01/26

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890126014

FROM : Bank Stamps

SUBJECT : BRIEFING: Meeting with United Nations Postal Administration and
Photo Session on Jan. 27, 1989 at 9:00 a.m.

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 _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :MH, JV (follow file)

World Bank Commemorative Stamps
Meeting with United Nations Postal Administration
and Photo Session
on January 27, 1989 at 9:00 a.m.
Background Points

o Invited Guests:

- Mr. Per Sjogren, Director, Buildings and Commercial Services Division, Office of General Services, United Nations
- Ms. Gisela Grunewald, Chief, United Nations Postal Administration
- Mr. Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa, Director, EXT
- Mr. Yosef Hadar, Community Relations Specialist, EXTPA

o Background info:

- o Conceived two years ago between Bank EXTPA and UNPA to commemorate 40 years of Bank's work.
- o Competition launched and 221 entries from 46 artists and designers in 24 countries were received.
- o Set of 6 designs submitted by Filipino artist declared winner, with 2 sets each in US, Swiss and Austrian* denomination stamps depicting various sectors in which Bank has been involved.
- o Press releases and info brochures sent from New York, Geneva, and Vienna: stamps are to be sold and used in these places for a year starting January 27, 1989.

o First Day of Issue/Cancellation:

- o Special commemorative sets will be distributed to Bank EDs and Alternates by EXTDR through Secretary's Department.
- o First day of issue and cancellation to be held in Washington, D.C. at World Bank Bookstore, on Friday, January 27, 1989, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. UNPA and United States Postal Service staff will be stationed there to conduct sales and cancellations.
- o Press releases and invitations sent to local media to cover event.
- o Representatives from UNPA, US Postal Service and local media invited to a luncheon hosted by EXT management.

* Where UNPA has offices.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

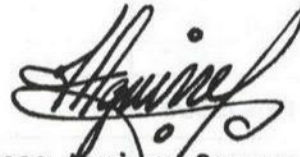
FYI/89/09
January 18, 1989

**UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
TO ISSUE WORLD BANK COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS
JANUARY 27, 1989**

A set of six postal stamps commemorating the World Bank will be issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) on Friday, January 27, 1989. UNPA staff will be stationed at the World Bank Bookstore at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 18th street, N.W. on January 27, 1989 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to sell the stamps. First-day-of-issue official cachets and cancellations will be made by US Post Office staff at the bookstore on that day only.

The stamps, designed by a Filipino artist, were selected in a competition involving 221 entries from 24 countries. They depict the various sectors which the Bank has assisted.

Staff who are unable to buy these commemorative stamps at the bookstore may obtain them by using the order form on the back of this flyer and mailing it directly to the UNPA. For more information, please contact Mr. Yosef Hadar at x75315.



Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa
Director
External Affairs Department



UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
P.O. Box 5900, Grand-Central Station
New York, N.Y. 10163-5900 Please print or type

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Do not write in this space		W891
DCN		
Remittance	Type	

CUSTOMER ACCOUNT NO.

NEW ISSUE Issue Date: 27 January 1989

PLEASE ALLOW AT LEAST FOUR (4) WEEKS FOR DELIVERY

Denomination	DESCRIPTION	Item Number	Single	Pair	Block 4	Block 6	Block 10	Half Sheet	Full Sheet	Total Stamps Ordered	Cost per Stamp	Amount
25¢	World Bank (1989)	2040									25¢	
45¢	World Bank (1989)	2041									45¢	
F.s. 0,80	World Bank (1989)	2042									56¢	
F.s. 1,40	World Bank (1989)	2043									98¢	
S 5.50	World Bank (1989)	2044									46¢	
S 8	World Bank (1989)	2045									67¢	

★ **NEW ITEM FOR THIS ISSUE ONLY**

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE OFFICIAL CACHETS		Item Number	Quantity Ordered	Cost	Amount
25¢ and 45¢	Singles	15298		\$1.30	
	Pairs	15301		\$2.00	
	Blocks of 4	15304		\$3.40	
	M.I. Blocks of 4	15307		\$3.40	
F.s. 0,80 and F.s. 1,40	Singles	15299		\$2.19	
	Pairs	15302		\$3.72	
	Blocks of 4	15305		\$6.79	
	M.I. Blocks of 4	15308		\$6.79	
S 5.50 and S 8	Singles	15300		\$1.79	
	Pairs	15303		\$2.93	
	Blocks of 4	15306		\$5.19	
	M.I. Blocks of 4	15309		\$5.19	
Combo. 25¢ and 45¢		15310		\$1.00	
Combo. F.s.0,80 and F.s.1,40		15311		\$1.86	
Combo. S5.50 and S 8		15312		\$1.46	

SOUVENIR CARDS: WORLD BANK Last Day of Sale: 27 April 1989 (See note)		Item Number	Quantity Ordered	Cost	Amount
Mint		10155		\$1.50	
Cancelled UN/New York		10156		\$1.80	
Cancelled UN/Geneva		10157		\$2.27	
Cancelled UN/Vienna		10158		\$2.17	
★ Cancelled UN/Washington, DC		10165		\$1.80	
Subtotal 1					

Souvenir Cards: World Bank — Last Day of Sale: 29 April 1989 unless sold out beforehand. Cancelled UN/New York: Cancelled with 25¢ World Bank stamp UN/New York First Day of Issue. Cancelled UN/Geneva: Cancelled with F.s. 0,80 World Bank stamp UN/Geneva First Day of Issue. Cancelled UN/Vienna: Cancelled with S 5.50 World Bank stamp UN/Vienna First Day of Issue. Cancelled UN/Washington, DC: Cancelled with 25¢ World Bank stamp UN/Washington First Day of Issue.

★ **NEW ITEM FOR THIS ISSUE ONLY**

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE OFFICIAL CACHETS WASHINGTON, DC CANCELLATION		Item Number	Quantity Ordered	Cost	Amount
★ 25¢ and ★ 45¢	Singles	15391		\$1.30	
	Pairs	15392		\$2.00	
	Blocks of 4	15393		\$3.40	
	M.I. Blocks of 4	15394		\$3.40	
★ Combo. 25¢ and 45¢		15395		\$1.00	
Subtotal 2					

REMITTANCE	Amount
Subtotal 1	
Subtotal 2	
Subtotal 3	
Subtotal 4	
Subtotal 5	
Subtotal 6	
TOTAL ORDER	
Handling: Add 50¢ if total order less than \$2.00	
Return Postage: First Class <input type="radio"/> Air Mail <input type="radio"/>	
Registration: Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (Please note minimum fee \$4.50. Orders over \$50.00 automatically registered if left blank.)	
TOTAL REMITTANCE (Cash payment not acceptable)	

PLEASE NOTE: UNPA First Day Official Cachets: World Bank (1989) Only. Cost of cover includes Official cachet and a service charge. All orders for covers must be postmarked no later than 25 February 1989.

1/27
@ 9AM.

JANUARY. BANK'S WORLD ARTICLES



A Reminder

The United Nations commemorative postage stamps will be on sale Friday, January 27, at the Bank's Bookstore. (For more details, refer to the October 1988 issue of *The Bank's World*.) The United States Postal Service has granted permission to amend the United Nations agreement and cancel mail for one day *only* at the Bank. Washington, D.C., will be the third city (after San Francisco and Chicago)

where the U.S. Postmaster has agreed to cancel U.N. stamps which is normally done only in U.N. Offices. First day of issue cancellations as well as a specially designed cachet will also be available for sale.

For interested staff who may be away on that day, advance order forms are available from Yosef Hadar, Community Relations Officer, Ext. 75315.



The World Bank/International Finance Corporation
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 29-Dec-1988 01:31pm

TO: Marianne Haug (MARIANNE HAUG)
TO: Linda Jean McLaughlin (LINDA JEAN MCLAUGHLIN)

FROM: Jennifer Anne Volk, EXC (JENNIFER ANNE VOLK)

EXT.: 72173

SUBJECT: 1) Inst. of Int'l Finance 2) Commemorative Stamp

Institute of International Finance

Mr. Horst Schulman and Barry Sullivan would like to visit with Mr. Conable on January 10 for one hour about a publication of theirs called "LDC Debt Management Strategy: The Way Forward for Middle Income Countries."

Contact: Carla 857-3604

Commemorative Stamps

Josie Hadar has in mind a 9 a.m. presentation of the "stamp album" by the United Nations Secretary for Administrative Affairs. At first he thought it would be appropriate to do the presentation at the bookstore where the stamps will be canceled and issued to the public but this is optional and the presentation can take place in E1227, if you agree.

*Responses
outgoing*

*E1227,
TV Call
Josie Hadar,*

*1/27
@
9 AM*

Jan 1/27

STAMPS & COINS

A Washington UN-Veiling

By Bill McAllister

WHEN STAMP collector Yosef Hadar of Washington decided that his employer's 40 years of public service should be honored by a stamp, he didn't head across town to the U.S. Postal Service headquarters to argue his case.

Instead, Hadar headed for Manhattan to convince the United Nations that his employer, The World Bank, the United Nation's Washington-based development agency, deserved a commemorative.

Next month, the U.N. Postal Administration will release its response to Hadar's request: a set of six vividly colored commemoratives celebrating the bank's 42 years of financing projects in its 151-member states.

The January 27 event will mark the first time a U.N. stamp has



Gearing up: The six World Bank commemoratives.

been issued in the nation's capital. Washington is the third American city that has served as the first-day site for a U.N. stamp. San Francisco, where the United Nations held its first General Assembly in 1945, has served five times as a first-day site for anniversary commemoratives, and Chicago was the site of a 1986 U.N. commemorative celebrating stamp collecting.

Hadar, The World Bank's community relations officer and a specialist in stamps from his native Middle East, got the idea for the U.N. stamps two years ago during the bank's 40th anniversary. Had he gone to the U.S. Postal Service, he said, his stamp proposal would be one of thousands received annually and probably subject to years of intense scrutiny.

But in New York, U.N. Postal Chief Gisella Grunewald quickly endorsed the idea. So did a review committee. "It took longer to get to New York than it took to get the stamps approved," Hadar said.

The United Nations had honored The World Bank indirectly in 1960

continued on next page

from previous page

with a pair of commemoratives issued at the United Nations in New York. The two stamps actually honored the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank's oldest component.

That didn't stop the U.N. Postal Administration from accepting Hadar's idea for a new set of bank stamps. It invited artists around the world to submit designs for the six stamps. In all, 46 artists from 24 countries submitted 221 entries.

Hadar returned to New York for the judging, and he said he imme-

diately spotted the winning designs. "It's like falling in love," he said. "Click, and that's it."

Philippine artist Saturnino Lumboy was the artist who clicked, winning the competition with a set of stamps in pastels that illustrates the various types of development sponsored by the bank cubist-like design set against two interlocking gears.

The stamps are being issued in three pairs, two for use at U.N. facilities in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The two stamps for use in New York — and Washington — show a hydroelectric dam on a 25-

cent stamp and an agricultural worker on a 45-cent stamp.

In Geneva, where the text is in French, a communications worker is on the .80-Swiss franc stamp and a factory worker appears on the 1.40-franc stamp. In Vienna, where the text is German, transportation development is portrayed on the 5.5-shilling stamp and health and education on the 8-shilling stamp.

The stamps are being printed with offset lithography by the Dutch firm of Joh, Enschede en Zonen.

In addition, the United Nations

will issue 125,000 souvenir cards carrying the designs of all six stamps and reproductions of the two World Bank stamps it issued 28 years ago.

The cards, priced at \$1.50 each, and all six stamps will be on sale in Washington at a special U.N. post office that will be established for the day in The World Bank bookstore, 18th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. The Geneva stamps will sell for 56 and 98 cents each and the Vienna stamps for 46 and 67 cents.

First-day cancellations also will be provided at the United Nation's other

facilities. In Washington, as in New York, envelopes must bear U.N. stamps with at least 25 cents postage. First-day cancellations will be available for only U.S.-valued stamps.

COLLECTORS desiring first-day cancellations of the new stamps on envelopes bearing a design, or cachet, approved by the United Nations may order them from the United Nations Postal Administration, P.O. Box 5900, Grand Central Station, New York, NY 10165-5900. Prices start a \$1.30 for envelopes bearing the 25-cent and 45-cent stamps. A 50-cent charge is added for purchases of less than \$2. The U.N. envelopes will be on sale at the bookstore.

Bill McAllister is a member of The Washington Post national staff.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

QUESTIONS? CALL 800-238-5355 TOLL FREE.

AIRBILL
NUMBER

7590838194

7590838194

E 1227

1 From (Your Name) Please Print A. Wiener Company Street Address City State ZIP Required For Correct Invoicing New York, NY 10017		Date 1-5-89		Your Phone Number (Very Important) (212) 963-5610 Department/Floor No.	
2 To (Recipient's Name) Please Print Mrs. Charlotte Conable Company The World Bank Exact Street Address (Use of P.O. Boxes or P.O. Zip Codes Will Delay Delivery And Result in Extra Charge.) 1818 H Street NW City State ZIP Street Address Zip Required Washington, DC 20433		Recipient's Phone Number (Very Important) () Department/Floor No.		3 YOUR BILLING REFERENCE INFORMATION (FIRST 24 CHARACTERS WILL APPEAR ON INVOICE.) PAYMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bill Sender <input type="checkbox"/> Bill Recipient's FedEx Acct. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Bill 3rd Party FedEx Acct. No. <input type="checkbox"/> Bill Credit Card <input type="checkbox"/> Cash	
4 SERVICES CHECK ONLY ONE BOX <input type="checkbox"/> PRIORITY 1 Overnight Delivery Using Your Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> OVERNIGHT LETTER* (Or Packaging 9 1/2" x 12 1/2") <input type="checkbox"/> Counter-Pak Overnight Envelope* 12" x 15 1/2" <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Box 12 1/2" x 17 1/2" x 3" <input type="checkbox"/> Overnight Tube 38" x 6" x 6" <input type="checkbox"/> STANDARD AIR Delivery not later than second business day SERVICE COMMITMENT PRIORITY 1 - Delivery is scheduled early next business morning in most locations. It may take two or more business days if the destination is outside our primary service areas. STANDARD AIR - Delivery is generally next business day or not later than second business day. It may take three or more business days if the destination is outside our primary service areas.		DELIVERY AND SPECIAL HANDLING CHECK SERVICES REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> HOLD FOR PICK-UP (P-1 in Section 4 at right) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELIVER WEEKDAY <input type="checkbox"/> DELIVER SATURDAY (Extra charge) <input type="checkbox"/> DANGEROUS GOODS (P-1 and Standard Air Packages only) Extra charge! <input type="checkbox"/> CONSTANT SURVEILLANCE SERVICE (CSS) (Extra charge) (Do Not Complete Section 5) <input type="checkbox"/> DRY ICE Lbs. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SPECIAL SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> SATURDAY PICK-UP (Extra charge)		PACKAGES WEIGHT YOUR DECLARED VALUE OVER SIZE LBS LBS LBS LBS Total Total Total Received At <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Stop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-Call Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Drop Box <input type="checkbox"/> B.S.C. <input type="checkbox"/> Station Federal Express Corp. Employee No. 47357 Date/Time For Federal Express Use 1/5-1200	
5 Sender authorizes Federal Express to deliver this shipment without obtaining a delivery signature and shall indemnify and hold harmless Federal Express from any claims resulting therefrom. Release Signature:		HOLD FOR PICK-UP AT THIS FEDERAL EXPRESS LOCATION: Street Address (See Service Guide or Call 800-238-5355) City State ZIP Federal Express Use Base Charges Declared Value Charge Origin Agent Charge Other Total Charges		Emp. No. Date <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Received <input type="checkbox"/> Return Shipment <input type="checkbox"/> Third Party <input type="checkbox"/> Chg. To Del. <input type="checkbox"/> Chg. To Hold Street Address City State Zip Received By: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signature to Date Date/Time Received FedEx Employee Number 007	

RECIPIENT'S COPY

PART #106001 REV 5/87
PRINTED U.S.A. GBFE



WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS
FEDERATION MONDIALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LES NATIONS UNIES

United Nations Headquarters Office

SUITE DC-1-1177, UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 • (212) 963-5610

4 January 1988

Dear Mrs. Conable,

On 27 January 1989, the United Nations Postal Administration will issue a series of stamps in tribute to the World Bank. As is our usual custom, the World Federation of United Nations Associations will issue a first day cover and limited edition art print to accompany this stamp issue.

To mark the first day of issue of these stamps, WFUNA will be co-hosting a luncheon at United Nations Headquarters together with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in honour of Ms. Ada Balcacer, one of the most important and highly regarded artists in her native country, the Dominican Republic. Ms. Balcacer's painting "Landscape Magician" is being featured on the Federation's first day cover to accompany this very important stamp issue honouring the World Bank.

Although I am fully aware that there will be important first day of issue ceremonies for these stamps in Washington on that day, it is our hope that you will join us at our luncheon at the United Nations and that you will honour us with a few words.

For your information, I am enclosing the WFUNA press release concerning Ada Balcacer, her painting for WFUNA and the United Nations stamp issue. I am also enclosing information on the Federation and its Philatelic Programme.

I look forward to hearing from you and I sincerely hope that you will join with us at United Nations Headquarters in our tribute to Ms. Balcacer and the World Bank on 27 January, in the Delegates Dining Room at 1:00 p.m.

With my kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Annabelle Wiener
Director
at United Nations Headquarters

Mrs. Charlotte Conable
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington D.C. 20433

World Bank



WORLD BANK

Under the umbrella of the United Nations, the World Bank is owned by the Governments of more than 140 nations which have subscribed to its capital. Over the past 42 years, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association have lent more than \$160 billion for about 4,000 projects in more than 100 countries; and the World Bank has provided more development assistance to poor nations than any other single agency in the world.

Investments have contributed to the well-being of countries with a total population of more than 3 billion people, by helping to develop agriculture, improve education, increase energy output, expand industry, create better urban facilities, promote family planning, extend telecommunications networks, modernize transportation systems, improve water supply and sewerage facilities, and establish medical care facilities.

The Bank is currently backing investments in more than 1,700 projects costing a total of \$235 billion. This series of six new stamps is designed to reflect the diversity of those loans.

The development challenge reflected in the Bank's efforts is formidable. Average annual population growth in many of its client States continues to outstrip economic growth and the development of services which are basic to decent living standards. As the Bank notes in its World Development Report for 1988: "Poverty in the developing countries is on the rise. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of people with inadequate diets in developing countries (excluding China) increased from 650 million to 730 million."

The problems of borrowers are not insoluble, however, and the fortunes of the Bank's creditors have shown some remarkable upward trends over the years. The most outstanding example is Japan, which was a World Bank borrower of more than \$800 million over a period of almost 14 years (1953-1966), but has since grown to be one of the Bank's main sources of funds for others.

STAMPS

Date of Issue: 27 January 1989

<i>Quantities:</i>	25c	1,000,000
	45c	900,000
	F.s. 0,80	900,000
	F.s. 1,40	900,000
	S 5.50	1,150,000
	S 8	1,150,000

Designer: Saturnino Lumboy, Philippines

Printer: Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Netherlands

Reproduction: Offset lithography

Size: 26.556 mm x 36 mm

Perforation: 12 3/4 x 13 3/4

Stamps affixed to this leaflet will not be honoured for cancellation.

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

Mr. Conable
UN/UNESCO

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

February 2, 1989

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, 1988, introducing Mr. Andri Isaksson and Mr. Paulos Asrat of the UNESCO Office for Liaison with the United Nations in New York. We were pleased to welcome them to the Bank last week as members of the UNESCO team headed by Mr. Lourie. As you know, our respective staffs concluded a week of fruitful negotiations which augur well for expanding cooperation between the Bank and UNESCO. We look forward to working closely with your representatives in New York.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Federico Mayor
Director-General
United Nations Educational,
Scientific & Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS

Cleared with & cc: Mrs. Hamilton

CBoucher/jqa



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/7.6/ 293

21 DEC. 1988

Dear Mr Conable,

I am pleased to inform you that I have appointed Mr Andri Isaksson (Iceland) as Director of the Unesco Office for Liaison with the United Nations in New York. In this capacity, Mr Isaksson will be my representative in dealings with the United Nations Secretary-General and also with other intergovernmental organizations located in North America.

Also recently transferred to the New York Office is Mr Paulos Asrat who, under the authority and general supervision of its Director, will assume liaison functions with certain organizations, programmes and funds, including the World Bank.

I very much hope that Mr Isaksson's appointment will further enhance the close relations which already exist between Unesco and the World Bank, and am confident that he and the staff of the Office will be provided with all the assistance they may require to carry out their tasks successfully.

It would be appreciated if you could arrange to receive Mr Isaksson at an early opportunity. He assumed his duties on 28 November last.

Yours sincerely,

kindest regards

Federico Mayor

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

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UN

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 88/10/20

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 881020011

FROM : A. Shakow

SUBJECT : BRIEFING: Meeting with Mr. Jean Ripert, Director-Gen. Development
& International Eco. Coop. on Oct. 21, 1988 at 12:15

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

ACTION:

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COMMENTS :

cc|: Mrs. haug, JV (follow file)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 20, 1988

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable, EXC

FROM: Alexander Shakow, SPRDR

EXTENSION: 34697

SUBJECT: Meeting with Jean Ripert, Director-General, Development and International Economic Cooperation, United Nations

1. Mr. Ripert has asked to spend 10-15 minutes with you on Friday, October 21, 1988 at 12:15 p.m. He is visiting Washington primarily for discussions with the IMF. He will be accompanied by Goran Ohlin, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Research and Policy Analysis. I will also join you for this meeting.
2. You might take the opportunity to express regret at not being able to attend the upcoming ACC meeting in New York, October 25-26, 1988. Mr. Wapenhans will represent you at this meeting as he did at the previous session in Geneva, in April. There are two main issues of Bank interest: structural adjustment, on which we have prepared a brief paper on Bank experience (drawn from the Fischer report), and inter-agency cooperation on the environment.
3. Mr. Ripert's main interest is to brief you on the UN Secretary-General's report on debt which is soon to be considered by the General Assembly. (You may recall that Mr. Qureshi represented you at a meeting of distinguished persons called by the Secretary-General in September to assist him in preparation of this report).
4. The report was issued on Wednesday. A quick reading suggests that some of its analysis is not significantly different from that of the Bank, although it does suggest that debt relief is a precondition for restoring growth in the 65 countries with recent debt servicing problems. The report comments favorably on the flexibility shown by the Bank and Fund in their lending programs in the highly-indebted countries.
5. Since neither you nor we have had the chance to study the report in depth or canvass opinion from others in the Bank, I suggest you ask for Mr. Ripert's assessment of the high points of the report, ask what next steps are proposed, and promise a considered Bank reaction in due course.

cc: Messrs. Fischer, Hopper (o/r)

Mr. Conable
GN

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 23, 1988

Dear Elliot:

Thank you for your letter of August 1, 1988, and the attached copy of the resolution on the debt and development crisis adopted by the National Convention of the United Nations Association of the United States of America.

I much appreciate the Association's support for the general capital increase which has greatly expanded the Bank's capacity to assist its borrowing-member countries. As you know, the Bank is helping the heavily-indebted middle-income countries through fast-disbursing loans, policy advice and assistance with the design of adjustment programs, as well as expanding its catalytic role in mobilizing additional resources from other creditors. And in the case of the low-income debt-distressed countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, we have secured through a multidonor meeting convened by the Bank in Paris last December, pledges of some \$6.4 billion in highly-concessional cofinancing aid for the next three years to support adjustment in these countries. I believe that the Bank is well positioned to continue to play an important role in the international effort to resolve the debt problem and explore possible ways to expand our assistance to our highly-indebted member countries.

Thanks again for bringing to our attention this thoughtful resolution. We will give very careful study to its recommendations.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

The Hon. Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
United Nations Association of the
United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017-6104

cc: Messrs. Aguirre-Sacasa, Qureshi
CBoucher/pp

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

AS CB

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/08/01
LOG NUMBER : 880810013
SUBJECT : L - ENCLS. COPY OF ISSUE RESOLUTION ON DEBT & DEV CRISIS ADOPTED
BY NATIONAL CONV. OF UN ASSOC OF THE USA
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

DUE DATE 88/08/19

FROM : RICHARDSON, UNA OF U

Acting Bonhee
This clearly goes beyond one current program - a number of areas - but a warm grateful response is called for, indicating that we will carefully study their suggestions, indicating how much we already do and are prepared to do - A.

ACTION:

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COMMENTS : CC: AGUIRRE-SACASA, QURESHI: THE HON. ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON-
DEAR ELLIOTT:

L Booh's office

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JH

-013

RECEIVED

02 AUG 10 11:24

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/08/01

DUE DATE : 88/08/22

LOG NUMBER : 880808009

FROM : Elliot Richardson

SUBJECT : Encls. copy of the issue resolution on the debt & development
crisis adopted by National Convention of the UN Assoc. of the USA

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

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
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COMMENTS :cc: Messrs. Aguirre-Sacasa, Qureshi
The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Dear Elliot:



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

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Elliot L. Richardson

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*Chairman, 1988 National
U.N. Day*
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*Chairman, U.S.-Japan Parallel
Studies Program on Security*
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Multilateral Project*
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Executive Director, UNA Fund
Fred Tamalonis

Director, Special Events
Stanley Raisen

* * *

Founding Chairman
Robert S. Benjamin (1909-1979)

Chairman Emeritus
James S. McDonnell (1899-1980)

Honorary Chairman
Arthur J. Goldberg

August 1, 1988

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

Dear Barber:

Because of your interest in the field, I am enclosing for you a copy of the issue resolution on the debt and development crisis that was adopted by the National Convention of the United Nations Association of the United States of America.

This considered statement on the debt problem ends with nine recommendations for action, including congressional approval of the general capital increase for the World Bank; a debt financing facility; reductions in interest charges; and reducing O.E.C.D. trade barriers against goods from debtor countries.

The thousands of concerned members of UNA-USA will deeply appreciate your attention to this resolution and your sympathetic consideration of its recommendations.

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman of the Association



UNA—USA National Convention

July 10 - 12, 1988

Omni Park Central Hotel, New York City

"The United Nations: Making a World of Difference"

United Nations Association of the United States of America 485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017 212-697-3232

The Debt and Development Crisis

The Persisting Problem

International debt has waxed and waned as a crisis for creditor countries in this decade, confounding both optimistic and pessimistic forecasters. For the developing countries, their debt has remained an unremitting crisis with major social consequences as well as economic ones: Paying it off means hardship and continued poverty in many borrower states; default would cut them off from any new capital for future economic growth.

The persistence of the debt crisis suggests that the time is now ripe for movement by the international community from expectations of full repayment of loans and interest to a more flexible reassessment of the debt obligation. Furthermore, it underscores the need for far-reaching financial reform in developing and industrialized countries alike.

The global character of the financial crisis has frustrated bilateral attempts to manage it. Even the Reagan Administration, originally disdainful of the slow pace and compromises of multilateral agencies, soon come to appreciate their essential role in handling debt crises. Indeed, the most crucial actors for assuring debt repayment, overall economic growth and societal stability are the multilateral financial institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which are accountable to both the debtor and the lender countries. By contrast, the United Nations at the center has been hard pressed to find a useful role even as a forum for discussion, much less as an agent to promote multilateral action: it has no financial resources to offer, the unwieldy structure of its Economic and Social Council tends to make it ineffectual, and the General Assembly's makeup makes both wholly predictable and largely irrelevant its advocacy of debt reduction.

The Historical Background

The debt crisis has its roots in the global economic shocks triggered by steep hikes in oil prices after 1973. Oil exporters decided to use their new wealth to launch ambitious development programs. Populous countries like Mexico undertook costly industrial investment projects, while thinly peopled states like the sheikhdoms on the Persian Gulf accumulated massive cash surpluses and deposited them in Western banks. These were eager to lend ("recycle") them in order to sustain economic activity during the oil-shock recessions.

Non-oil producing countries, facing a massive drain of limited income in order to pay their escalating energy bills, preferred to borrow rather than make painful immediate adjustment to the energy price rises, hopeful that this would get them over the hump. The governments as well as banks of the United States and other industrialized countries supported such lending as a means of maintaining economic growth in the developing countries--and for sustaining the industrial countries' own export markets at a time when they too were reeling from the oil price shocks.

But while interest rates were low in the depths of the 1974-75 recession, thanks to the sudden availability of all the "petro-dollars," they began rising as the industrial economies turned expansionary in 1977-78. At the time the increase in interest rates also reflected rising inflation rates; after 1980 strict deflationary monetary policies in the U.S. sharply reduced price inflation, but interest rates remained stubbornly high. Indeed, American fiscal policy--a combination of deep revenue reductions and steep increases in government spending--was decided quite unilaterally without coordination even with U.S. allies (much less others), nor were its consequences for the rest of the world economy considered by the Administration and Congress as they adopted a fiscal strategy dependent on massive borrowing. One major consequence, a sharp rise in "real" interest rates, became a key contributing factor to the gathering debt crisis.

Debtor countries' net outflows of profits, dividends, and interest payments rose from \$15 billion in 1978 to \$44 billion in 1981--just at the time that industrialized states' clampdowns on

inflation put the brakes on developing countries' export earnings. In fact, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) calculates that simply the rise in interest rates between the periods 1976-79 and 1980-1981 added \$41 billion to the total amount of Third World debt at the end of the period.

As oil prices fell in the early 1980s, some of the biggest borrowers discovered they had gambled badly. With rapid drops in the oil income that was paying the debt charges on its development program, Mexico's inability to fulfill its debt-servicing obligations reached crisis proportions in August 1982. There began the roller-coaster of efforts to "manage" the debt crisis. With recovery in the industrial economies and world trade in 1983-84, predictions abounded that developing countries would undergo accelerated economic expansion and "grow" their way out of debt. Unfortunately, a sharp decline in the growth of world output and trade ensued in 1985, occasioning a new sense of crisis to which the U.S. administration responded with the "Baker Plan," calling for greater lending by commercial and multilateral development banks to Third World debtor countries which adopted economic "reform".

The Baker Plan

The Baker initiative assumed that countries following the right market-oriented policies would attract sufficient public and private capital to generate new economic activity, allowing them to overcome the debt crisis. But not only did the rigorous belt-tightening create social tensions within the debtor countries; it failed to lure in the promised fresh loans from private banks, which were anxious only to reduce their exposure with these troubled and risky customers. Furthermore, these countries' capital investment declined, not rose, making their economic prospects even cloudier. By the beginning of 1987, widespread consensus emerged that the Baker strategy had failed.

Role of the Bretton Woods Bodies

The main source of outside capital keeping the debt-burdened poor countries afloat has been the multilateral financial institutions, the World Bank and IMF. Debtor countries turn to them

for support when their diminished creditworthiness makes no other lender willing to deal with them. The Bank provides assistance for development projects; the IMF negotiates packages of new lending aid in exchange for economic restructuring to generate the earnings needed to repay the loans.

The institutions' underlying premise is that by generating trade surpluses and foreign exchange, debtor countries will regain their creditworthiness and ability to enter normal capital markets. The four main touchstones of the economic reforms the IMF has recommended to debtors have been: (1) a sharp reduction in a government's budget deficit; (2) a strict limit on, and a declining growth path for, domestic credit expansion; (3) devaluation of the country's currency; and (4) the implementation of cuts in government spending. The Fund assists the country by injecting new capital.

The Bank and the Fund are not, of course, aid-dispensing agencies; they must raise their funds in capital markets and get replenishment guarantees from donor governments. To safeguard their own flow of money they must enjoy the confidence of the industrialized economies. While debtor states are also voting members of the financial institutions, voting is weighted toward the contributor states--and thus encourages their continued financial backing.

But the price to borrowers of obtaining new financing is often steep, with reductions in much government spending that does not produce an economic payoff--and especially in spending directed to the poor. With Western economic aid drying up (and Soviet economic aid virtually nonexistent), there is often scant cushion for social cutbacks. Hence the developing countries have sought to move discussion of their debt problem from the strictly financial agencies to political forums, where they hope to generate political pressure for direct assistance from the wealthy states to relieve the debt burden.

Alternative Global Forums

Because of the weighted voting system of the World Bank and the IMF, efforts to promote "integrated discussion" of the larger economic problem in its global context have been frustrated by Western

determination not to be side-tracked from helping borrowers meet their obligations in the context of economic realities. So, turning to the bodies they control, the Group of 77 has tried to incorporate financial issues into General Assembly debate and "negotiations". The member states of the industrial countries' Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), however, have long insisted that questions of debt relief and monetary reform belong within the purview of the Bretton Woods institutions, which have real power to do something about them, rather than invite more idle debate in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

Nonetheless, the issue emerged on the General Assembly agenda in 1985, and a year later the General Assembly adopted a pragmatic resolution which examined the major elements of an approach to solving the crisis and called upon "all those involved to take them into account in addressing the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, with a view to reaching equitable, durable and mutually agreed solutions."

Mounting Debt

By 1987 the external debt of developing countries stood at an estimated \$1,020 billion; despite their continued payments and the scarcity of new loans it was continuing to increase, albeit at a slowing pace. Of this amount, about \$700 billion was due to private creditors, mostly banks, and more than \$300 billion to official creditors, including international financial institutions. At the end of 1986, total debt equalled twice the export earnings of the capital-importing developing countries, and their debt-servicing capacity was still declining, largely as a result of falling commodity prices.

For the 15 most heavily indebted countries, total debt grew from 2.8 times their export earnings in 1985 to 3.4 times in 1986 and 3.5 times by the end of 1987. As a result, each year's debt service payments take up a large chunk of countries' export earnings: even with reduction in interest rates in 1986, their debt-service cost totaled 44 percent of their export income, more than half of which was for interest charges.

The trade surpluses generated to pay foreign debt have not come from improved export performance by the developing-country debtors; on the contrary, they have increasingly encountered protectionist resistance to the entry of their products in OECD markets. Rather, their trading surpluses derive from sharp reductions in their imports.

The Drain of Debt on the USA

The Third World debt crisis has thus clear and painful implications for the United States. Continuation of repayment plans that drain much of countries' earnings just to repay their debt has made it impossible for them to buy products from the West. Thus, while capital is being returned to lenders in the U.S. from heavily indebted developing nations, the squeeze on Third World purchasing power has contributed to the loss of over one million U.S. jobs (compounding the effects of five years of an overvalued dollar), and to substantial losses for American farmers and other U.S. exporters. But default by Third World debtors would result in a massive loss in America's own scarce investment capital--and precisely at a time when reckless fiscal policies have made the United States itself the world's largest debtor, with over \$250 billion owed to governments and investors in Japan, Germany, Canada, and Taiwan.

As the debt problem persists, some debtors and creditors alike have questioned whether all debts can be honored in full. In the secondary markets, debts of developing countries are being priced at an average discount of about forty percent. Major creditor banks have increased their loan loss reserves against developing country debt in recognition that much of it may not be repaid (and to strengthen their leverage against debtor countries that had thought the very massiveness of their debt gave them leverage over the banks to bargain for easier terms). Brazil, the largest debtor country, suspended interest payments on bank debt and on repayment of principal on some of its official debt. Peru limited its total debt-service payments to ten percent of its total export earnings.

Recalling that debt defaults in 1929-30 coincided with (and deepened) the Great Depression, the international community has been nervous about the consequences of domino-style defaults when so many

countries, especially the United States, are burdened with debt. While some, like Cuba, have recommended simple debt repudiation as both justly redistributive and devastating to U.S. economic interests, most of the debtor states have feared the economic consequences of never being able to borrow again once they default.

Still, both domestic political and inexorable economic pressures are pushing the most burdened debtors to flirt with default as they bargain for leniency. Meanwhile creditors, fearful of giving advantageous treatment to the most imprudent debtors lest the rest that are able to carry their obligations likewise demand reductions, have sought to isolate the problem cases, and urged debtors lacking cash to accept "debt-for-equity swaps," exchanging debt for ownership of real estate and industrial plants in debtor countries. These have not had much effect.

In February 1987 Brazil suspended its interest payments, triggering renewed skepticism about the adequacy of current existing debt management schemes. Zambia's suspension in May 1987 of the economic adjustment program it had negotiated with the IMF, and Ivory Coast's unilateral debt servicing suspension the same month, advanced the sense of crisis.

The United States signaled a marked change in posture in December 1987, agreeing to exchange part of Mexico's outstanding debt for bonds. Under a complicated financing plan the U.S. Treasury would be involved directly, for the first time, in a debt restructuring arrangement under which Mexico will be able to retire up to \$20 billion of current outstanding debt, one-fifth of its total. This represents a shift from the old Baker Plan, which had placed the burden of recovery entirely on the countries that had incurred the debt.

UNA Conclusions and Recommendations

The debt strategy that emerged during the 1980s has plainly failed to resolve the debt crisis. Yet the United Nations Association recognizes its three key elements as still forming a valid cornerstone for action: (1) improved market-oriented domestic economic policies; (2) an international trading environment that assures developing

countries access to markets to earn the cash needed for debt servicing; and (3) increased net financial flows on concessional terms to debtor countries. To those, however, a fourth element must be added: namely, recognition of the unsustainability of the debt-service burden, which must be selectively reduced on a case-by-case basis either by decreasing interest payments and related costs, by writing down debt levels, or both.

On private debt, UNA urges action on proposals for creation of an international body to acquire debt at a discounted value from private banks and restructure the debt-servicing obligations on that debt.

It supports innovative market-oriented remedies, like debt equity exchanges and direct repurchase by the debtor country at the market's discounted (not nominal) value of the debt. And UNA urges dialogue within United Nations institutions--from the World Bank and IMF to UNCTAD--on shaping a common strategy for global economic growth in the 1990s and member states' fashioning their national approaches accordingly.

With this in mind, the United Nations Association of the USA recommends that:

(1) the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should reassess the results of debt solutions advanced thus far, and offer proposals for needed assistance to debtor countries that embark on difficult financial adjustment programs to establish a foundation for stable economic growth.

(2) the United States Congress should approve the funding for U.S. subscription to the general capital increase for the World Bank agreed to by all the Bank's members--for which nearly all the others have provided their funding contributions--and a quota increase for the International Monetary Fund.

(3) the major industrialized countries, including the U.S., should support the creation of an international debt financing facility to acquire privately held debt of the most heavily burdened countries at discount and restructure it, including debt-for-equity investments in those countries' troubled economies.

(4) action should be taken to reduce real interest rates (i.e., nominal rate minus rate of inflation) on developing countries' debt by at least two percentage points, or to the real interest rates prevailing when the original loans were made, if such measures can be guaranteed to free up debtor countries' funds for productive capital investment.

(5) the United States, Japan and the European Community should reaffirm their commitment to assist developing countries in resolving the debt crisis, in part through maintaining an open world trading system and dismantling trade barriers against the entry to their markets of goods from debtor countries.

(6) the President and Congress of the United States should consider establishment of a bipartisan commission to advise the legislative and executive branches about long-term economic planning, including mechanisms for closer coordination among the major economic powers of economic policies on regional and multilateral bases.

(7) the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should jointly address overall monetary reform, including currency stabilization and debt restructuring in their next annual meeting.

(8) the United States should take concrete measures to reduce its own budget deficit, which has put upward pressure on interest rates worldwide and diverted capital from economic investment to consumption and other uses.

1) MH (speak to BBC)

2) CAP (subject file)

UN-file

July 25, 1988

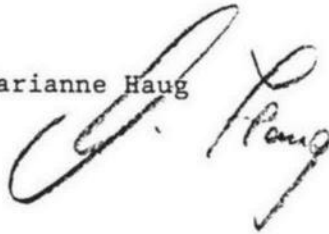
Mr. Qureshi:

re: High-Level United Nations Meetings

Mr. Conable has received two invitations for high-level UN meetings. I am not quite sure whether he has mentioned these meetings to you. The first is a seminar on Debt organized by Mr. Perez de Cuellar to be held on September 10 and 11 and the second is a Special Session of the General Assembly on "African Economic Recovery" to be held September 12-22. Mr. Vraalson has suggested that Mr. Conable address the General Assembly on September 12 or 13. Both events will take place in New York.

Mr. Conable's preference is that he not attend either meeting, even if he could be available. If he does not go, he will ask you to attend as Senior Vice President for Operations. Therefore, could you please keep these dates open and discuss these meetings with him this week.

Marianne Haug

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Haug', written over the typed name 'Marianne Haug'.

cc: Mr. Shakow

subject file copy
EXC

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

July 21, 1988

Dear Secretary-General:

Thank you for your letter of May 31 inviting me to join the small group of eminent persons which you are convening on September 10-11 to discuss the debt problems of developing countries. The subject is important, and the General Assembly has placed a heavy burden on your shoulders in addition to the myriad tasks you already are undertaking.

I will try to attend, but, unfortunately, I cannot make a firm commitment at this time. The month of September will be extremely busy for me, as I will be preparing for the Bank's Annual Meetings in Berlin. Once my schedule for mid-September becomes more clear, I will let you know of my plans.

It was good to see you again in Oslo earlier this month. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

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

cc: Mr. Qureshi

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: July 14, 1988
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mrs. Marianne Haug		E-1229
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>Marianne,</p> <p>The attached is self-explanatory. Rather than proceeding informally, it seems to us that Mr. Conable needs to send a written reply to the Secretary-General's invitation.</p>		
FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
Alexander Shakow, SPR	J-3073	34697

THE WORLD BANK


President

June 22, 1988

Mr. Michael Carter

The President would like to proceed
as suggested by Mr. Qureshi.

Is this best done informally through
David Loos?


Marianne Haug

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

MOEEN A. QURESHI
Senior Vice President, Operations

June 20, 1988

Mr. Conable

So far, I am informed that Mr. Camdessus plans to go to this meeting. On the other hand, I have no doubt that the majority view in this gathering will be "activist" and in favour of a broad-ranging, if not a "global" solution. Since it is presented as a "consultation", it may be difficult for you to disassociate yourself from whatever position de Cuellar eventually takes following the meeting. My suggestion would be for you to respond that you will try to make the meeting if you can, but that it is a very difficult time for you - prior to the Annual Meetings. Later, you can send either David Hopper or myself to represent you at this meeting. We would of course take the position that was taken in the Strategy Paper to the Board - and you could maintain some distance from whatever position de Cuellar takes.

THE WORLD BANK

880616022

1.

President

June 16, 1988

Messrs. Qureshi & Hopper/Fischer

Mr. Conable has received the attached invitation. He prima facie does not wish to attend, particularly considering the timing and the topic.

He would like you to be aware of this and get your reaction.

Marianne Haug

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Primary -
BBC - Javier Pizarro de
Chillar

June 14, 1988

Mrs. Marianne Haug

Please see the attached May 31 letter to Mr. Conable from the Secretary-General. This is a difficult one, and I think you and Mr. Conable need to weigh the pros and cons and take the decision.

I see little prospect for this group achieving much specific. It has been convened by the Secretary-General to fulfill a request by the General Assembly last December; its work will be one input to the report on debt which the Secretary-General is preparing for the General Assembly this autumn. UNCTAD has been charged with preparing the report for the Secretary-General, and Mr. Dadzie's visit to Mr. Conable a few days ago was to fulfill a requirement for consultation with the Bank. We think it is fairly likely that the report will be moderate in tone (UNCTAD will be showing us a draft during the summer) but its discussion at the General Assembly is unlikely to lead to any significant developments.

On the other hand, this is a good opportunity to meet with a group of influentials from both developing and developed countries, where emphasizing the Bank's pragmatic concern for the problems of the HICs would be helpful to the perception of the Bank's role in debt management. Declining the invitation would be awkward - unless a strong reason can be put forward. My own recommendation would be that Mr. Conable accept - but only for one of the two days.

Let me know what you decide and we will have a reply drafted.

MC

Michael Carter

Attachment



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

31 May 1988

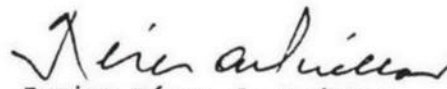
Dear Mr. Conable ,

On several occasions I have drawn the attention of the international community to the deleterious political, economic and social effects of the debt problems of developing countries. Despite attempts in key international fora to address the issue through growth, reform and additional finance, the overall results have been disappointing. Indeed, the serious deterioration in the situation of debtor developing countries, most of which have thus far failed to achieve either external financial viability or sustained growth, raises a number of questions about the future evolution of the debt strategy. Industrial countries gain little from this difficult situation as it adds to the fragility of the international financial system and inhibits healthier international economic relations.

The United Nations General Assembly addressed this problem at its most recent session and adopted a resolution (copy attached) setting out some broad common views and concerns. Among other things, I am requested to consult with relevant bodies and eminent personalities with a view to preparing a comprehensive report on the international debt situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problem. As part of this process of consultation, I plan to convene a small number of eminent persons for an informal meeting in New York on 10-11 September 1988. I would like to invite you to join this discussion in your personal capacity. A list of the invitees is attached.

I trust that this informal meeting will permit a frank exchange of views reflecting the mutuality of interests among creditors and debtors in finding solutions. The deliberation of the group would benefit from your experience and knowledge, and I would therefore sincerely hope that you will be able to participate.

Yours sincerely,


Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

Consultations on Debt

New York, 10-11 September 1988

1. Abel Aganbegyan (USSR)
2. Abdalatif Al-Hamad (Kuwait)
3. Bill Bradley (USA)
4. Michel Camdessus (IMF)
5. Bernard Chidzero (Zimbabwe)
6. Barber Conable (World Bank)
7. Mario Henrique Simonsen (Brazil)
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14. Hedi Nouria (Tunisia)
15. James D. Robinson III (USA)
16. Helmut Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)
17. Cesar Virata (Philippines)
18. Paul A. Volcker (USA)



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/42/198
10 February 1988

Forty-second session
Agenda item 85

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/42/824)]

Furthering international co-operation regarding the external
debt problems

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems of developing countries,

Recalling the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, 1/

Recalling Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 2/ and 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980 3/ and the relevant recommendations of the mid-term global review of progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 4/

1/ TD/351, part one, sect. I.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

3/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

4/ Resolution 40/205, annex.

Concerned about the slowing down of the world economy in the 1980s and the persistence of large imbalances, which was noted at the meetings of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System and the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries in September 1987,

Recognizing that the continuing debt problems of developing countries have become a major obstacle that restricts their economic recovery and long-term development, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the international financial system and adversely affecting the ability of debtor countries to import and creditor countries to export and thereby their growth and employment performance,

Deeply concerned at the increasing debt burden and the deteriorating debt situation of African countries, which impede the recovery and development of the continent and the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 5/

Noting that there has been an evolving response from the international community to the debt problem, which recognizes the shared responsibility of namely, the main parties concerned, developing debtor countries, developed creditor countries, private and multilateral financial institutions,

Profoundly concerned that, despite significant efforts by developing countries to deal with the debt crisis, the desired results have not yet been achieved and therefore acknowledging the need for continued and evolving international co-operation, particularly to improve the international economic environment, in order to attain a lasting solution to the problems of indebtedness of developing countries,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the international debt situation in mid-1987, 6/

1. Endorses the policies and measures agreed upon and spelt out in section II.A of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, entitled "Resources for development, including financial and related monetary questions";
2. Expresses concern that external debt problems can pose a threat to economic, social and political stability in indebted countries;
3. Stresses that debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international private and multilateral financial institutions should strengthen work on an evolving and growth- and development-oriented strategy, through continuous dialogue and shared responsibility, in order to attain a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to debt problems;

5/ Resolution S-13/2, annex.

6/ A/42/253.

4. Reiterates that specific measures to deal with the indebtedness of developing countries should pay particular regard to the relevant factors of the debt-servicing capacity of each individual country;
5. Also reiterates that, in the present circumstances, adjustment efforts are needed on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy;
6. Reiterates that it is essential for the international economic environment to be made more stable and predictable in support of growth through efforts by the major market economy countries, including strengthened multilateral surveillance, aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible;
7. Further reiterates that it is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to increase savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and the vulnerability of the poorer strata;
8. Reiterates that it is essential that external financing from official and private sources be increased on appropriate terms and conditions in support of these efforts;
9. Recognizes the competence of multilateral financial institutions and the need for providing them with the adequate resources and instruments necessary, inter alia, to strengthen their contribution to attaining a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems and, in this context, takes note with interest of:
 - (a) The agreement on a substantial general capital increase for the World Bank;
 - (b) The initiative by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund to increase substantially the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility;
 - (c) The work towards an increase of quotas in the context of the Ninth General Review of Quotas in the International Monetary Fund;
 - (d) The proposal to enlarge the scope of the Compensatory Financing Facility by the creation of a new external contingency facility;
 - (e) The ongoing examination of adjustment programmes and their supportive arrangements, including a comprehensive review of conditionality in the International Monetary Fund;
10. Stresses that increased flexibility should be applied by the parties concerned in the development of innovative approaches to reduce the debt burden of developing countries, including, as appropriate, the identification of possible

regulatory impediments, and that measures such as the introduction of various forms of new financial instruments and of formulas that do not add to the stock of debt, including those devised by banks and debtors to take advantage of discounts prevailing in the secondary market, should be further pursued, and emphasizes that banks should be encouraged to co-operate flexibly with debtor countries according to individual circumstances to achieve this end;

11. Calls upon the international community to continue its efforts, in the context of official debt restructuring exercises, to take appropriate and realistic measures to reduce the burden of official debt, adapted to the specific needs and circumstances of individual countries, inter alia, so as to allow an adequate planning horizon and long-term adjustment; consideration should be given to unforeseen changes in a country's external payments;

12. Urges the international community to give serious consideration to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions, taking into account the need for increased capital flows on terms adapted to their payment situation and the specific economic circumstances of individual countries;

13. Calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts to provide the necessary resource flows to African countries, including increasing official development assistance in support of their reform efforts, and to continue its efforts to grant adequate terms of rescheduling and other effective debt relief measures, as appropriate, to alleviate the debt burden;

14. Stresses that urgent specific actions in respect of the indebtedness of the least developed and poorest developing countries are required, as contained in the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, including substantial increases of concessional finance, essentially in grant form;

15. Recognizes that the problems of external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also give rise to concern, and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above in addressing these problems;

16. Stresses the importance of the expansion of world trade and the promotion of a climate conducive to the strengthening of an open and liberalized trading system, including, in particular, the improvement of market access for developing countries' exports, and, in this context, stresses the importance of ensuring effective observance of standstill and rollback commitments and the importance of promoting improved commodity markets;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the agenda for the next session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to propose that due priority be given to the consideration of the issue of the external debt crisis and development in the Committee's discussions of the international economic situation;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with the relevant bodies and eminent personalities to prepare a comprehensive report on the international debt

situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems of developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session and of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

96th plenary meeting
11 December 1987


Office of the President

June 22, 1988

Mr. Michael Carter

The President would like to proceed as suggested by Mr. Qureshi.

Is this best done informally through David Loos?


Marianne Haug

The World Bank

Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

MOEEN A. QURESHI
Senior Vice President, Operations

June 20, 1988

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THE WORLD BANK

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whenever possible - de Cardenas takes P.T.O. that you will try to respond

discuss visit of myself from you to respond would be for you

June 14, 1988

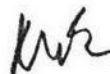
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Michael Carter

Attachment

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/05/31 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 880620001 FROM : Javier de Cuellar
SUBJECT : Inv. BBC to attend informal mtg. in NY on from Sept. 10-11 to
discuss debt problems of developing countries.
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 :



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

31 May 1988

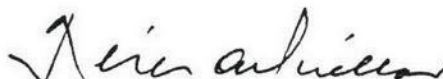
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Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

Mr. Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/42/198
10 February 1988

Forty-second session
Agenda item 85

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[on the report of the Second Committee (A/42/824)]

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1/ TD/351, part one, sect. I.

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3/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

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situation, reviewing also ways and means of advancing the efforts towards finding a durable, equitable and mutually agreed solution to the debt problems of developing countries in the light of the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session and of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

96th plenary meeting

11 December 1987

Green UN file

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

July 14, 1988

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar,

I would like to thank you for your letter of June 6, 1988 enclosing a copy of the General Assembly resolution of May 12, 1988 which requests you to follow up on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, with the assistance of UNDP and in close coordination with the Governments of Central America and in consultation with donors, and to mobilize additional financial and technical resources from the international community for its implementation.

The World Bank also attaches high priority to economic and social development in the Central American region. This is reflected in the projected work program which provides not only for increased technical, economic, and financial cooperation with Central American countries, but also for country specific aid coordination efforts in the region.

I would like to reiterate, therefore, our willingness to cooperate, and to confirm that we look forward to further contacts with Mr. Ramirez-Ocampo in this respect.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

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

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

① MH
② BBC
③ CP file

DATE: April 18, 1988
TO: Distribution
FROM: Nimrod Raphaeli, Technical Cooperation Adviser, COD
EXTENSION: 73359
SUBJECT: UNESCO: Cooperative Program

1. Mr. Federico Mayor, Director General of UNESCO, met on April 14 with Mr. Conable to discuss future cooperation between UNESCO and the Bank.¹ There was a follow up meeting with Mr. Hopper. This memorandum deals primarily with those aspects of the two meetings devoted to the Cooperative Program.

2. Mr. Conable underlined the growth of the Bank's capacity to deal with education projects since the CP was established in 1964. While he expressed his appreciation for UNESCO and the CP, he said that with this enhanced capacity "we have become more partners than disciples." The working relationship between the two institutions in the future should therefore reflect their relative strength. Considerable emphasis will be placed on science and technology, in addition to the field of education. Mr. Conable designated Mr. Hopper to review with UNESCO the nature of this relationship, including the future of the CP.

3. In the meeting with Mr. Hopper, we indicated to Mr. Mayor that there would be no change in the funding level of the CP through FY89. However, we would like to initiate discussions with UNESCO, as soon as possible, to determine the relationship between the two agencies, including the future of the CP which is generally considered in the Bank as anachronistic. UNESCO's reaction to the proposal for review was positive. At the same time, UNESCO would request a transitional period before the CP is phased out to allow for a shift into its areas of specializations outside the education sector, particularly science, technology and the environment.

4. We took the opportunity to brief Mr. Mayor on the growth of consulting services provided by the UN Specialized Agencies to Bank borrowers (\$52 million in CY87 rising from \$28 million in CY85) and suggested that UNESCO, which has lagged in this effort,

1/ Mr. Mayor was accompanied by Messrs. Lourie and Romain. Messrs. Hopper, Rajagopalan, Shakow and Haddad (PPR) and Raphaeli (COD) attended the meeting.

should be more aggressive in seeking to sell its services. Mr. Mayor showed considerable interest in the subject and, to that effect, he will assign someone to Washington to liaise with the Bank.

5. It was suggested that a working level meeting in May to discuss the future of the CP and the overall relations between the Bank and UNESCO would be suitable.

Distribution:

✓ The President's office
Messrs. Hopper (SVPPR), Qureshi (SVPOP), Rajagopalan (VPPRE),
Shakow (SPRDR), Vergin, Baudon (SVPOP), Lee (CODDR),
Harris (CODOP)
Regional Vice Presidents
Directors, Country and Technical Departments
PHR Division Chiefs

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Haddad (PHREE)

NRaphaeli:ngl
PC#1/BQ4

DELEGATION: Mr. Mayor, Director General
UNESCO

- A. Wish to continue collaboration in education but need to reevaluate form of collaboration. Propose working level review.

- B. Express support in informal collaboration on science and technology.

- C. Ask for Director-General's perception of Bank-UNESCO collaboration.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/04/12 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 880412028 FROM : Shakow/D.Hopper
SUBJECT : UNESCO Director-General: Briefing Note for Meeting with
Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, April 14/88 - 8:00 AM.
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 _____
_____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
_____ AS WE DISCUSSED
_____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : cc: MH, JV (follow file)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 12, 1988

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM: Alexander Shakow, SPR/DR
(through W. David Hopper, SPR/PPR)

EXTENSION: 34697

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, Director-General, UNESCO

Attached is a Briefing Note prepared by the Population and Human Resources Department for your meeting with Mr. Mayor at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 14. A brief biographical statement as well as a background note on UNESCO are attached. Mr. Mayor will be accompanied by Mr. Sylvan Lourie, Assistant Director-General for Planning and Programming. Messrs. Rajagopalan, Shakow, Wadi Haddad, Chief, Education and Employment, Population and Human Resources Department and Nimrod Raphaeli, Technical Cooperation Adviser, Central Operations Department, will attend.

Attachment

Briefing Note to Mr. Conable
For Meeting with Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza
Director-General of UNESCO
April 14, 1988

Background

1. Mr. Mayor took office as Director-General of UNESCO last December. Soon after that, he requested a meeting with you, but due to scheduling problems, an appointment could not be arranged earlier. Mr. Mayor has expressed great interest in having close relations with the Bank and considers this first meeting both as a courtesy call and as an opportunity to affirm the desire of both agencies to continue their collaboration in the area of education and to explore new possibilities in the area of science. Mr. Mayor had experience in dealing with the Bank when he was UNESCO's Assistant Director-General for education in the 1970s. He is a scientist by training and has served in the cabinet in his country, Spain.

Formal Collaboration: UNESCO/World Bank Cooperative Program

2. Shortly after the Bank started lending for education in 1964, it established a Cooperative Program (CP) with UNESCO. The purpose was to give the Bank access to UNESCO's professional expertise, initially in educational sector work, at a time when the Bank had little expertise of its own. The role of the CP expanded subsequently to cover a wider range of operations such as project preparation. Since 1964 the Bank's in-house capability in education has been built up to a point where it is fully competent and not dependent on UNESCO staff.

3. The Bank's relationship with UNESCO over the CP has been variable. The unsatisfactory quality of some CP output and the Bank's perception of the high cost of CP services led to major reviews in 1977 and 1984. Recommendations arising from these reviews stressed: (a) the need to improve the quality of CP management and staff; (b) the need for a greater responsiveness from UNESCO to the needs and objectives of the Bank; and (c) the benefits of expanding the scope of the Cooperative Program, allowing the Bank access to UNESCO staff in other areas of expertise, such as different aspects of education, science and technology.

4. We do not think these substantive quality issues with the Cooperative Program should be discussed in this first meeting. We recommend that the following points be emphasized:

- The Bank appreciates UNESCO's input into the CP, particularly in the early years when the Bank lacked the expertise for the identification and preparation of education development projects.

- The Bank wishes to continue its collaboration with UNESCO in the field of education. The form of this collaboration, however, should be re-evaluated in light of the changes in the world's educational needs and in the Bank's capacity and procedures for responding to such needs. In particular, the CP should be assessed and its future reviewed at the working level, and recommendations made to the managements of both agencies as soon as possible.

- The CP arrangement allowed informal collaboration in the areas of statistics, training and policy. The strengthening of these relations should be explored as the CP is reviewed.

Informal Collaboration

5. The Bank has maintained a strong informal working relationship with UNESCO, including consultations during preparation of the Bank's education sector policy paper and the recent policy paper on education in Sub-Saharan Africa. UNESCO staff are also serving on the inter-agency advisory committee for a new policy paper on vocational and technical education that is now being prepared in the Bank.

6. UNESCO is the major source of worldwide education statistics. Bank education sector staff have collaborated with UNESCO's Office of Statistics on Education both formally (in a study of student dropout and resource wastage) and informally. As of 1988, UNESCO is providing computer tapes of its most up-to-date raw data on literacy, enrollment, educational expenditures, libraries, etc., for use by all Bank staff through the "Bank/Fund Economic and Social Database" mainframe computer.

Collaboration in Science and Technology

7. UNESCO's competence extends beyond education. It has significant experience and expertise in the areas of science and technology. In earlier meetings between the Bank and UNESCO at different levels, it became clear that collaboration in such areas as management of natural resources and the environment would be profitable to both agencies. Such collaboration can take the form of joint missions, task forces, seminars, workshops, exchange of technical and country information, etc. We recommend that you express support for such informal collaboration, the details of which will be worked out at the staff level.

Follow-up Session

8. Following the meeting with you, Mr. Mayor will meet with Messrs. Hopper and Rajagopalan to further explore future relations and to meet the new Science Adviser and the Director for the Environment Department.

WDHaddad/vs

Cleared by: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, VPPRE; Mrs. A. Hamilton, PHDRR
Cleared in substance with: Mr. Raphaeli, CODOP

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Mr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza, Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Mr. Mayor, a 53 year old biochemist from Spain, was elected for a six year term as Director-General, UNESCO, in November, 1987, succeeding Mr. Amadou M'Bow of Senegal.

He has had a distinguished career in science and higher education policies at both the national and international levels. Between 1963 and 1978, he held a number of academic positions including Professor of Biochemistry at the Universities of Granada and Madrid, and Rector of the University of Granada, and served also as Under-Secretary for Education and Science.

In 1977, he was elected to the Spanish Parliament where he became Chairman of the Education and Science Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and served also as an Adviser to the Prime Minister. In 1978 he was appointed Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, and from 1981 to 1982 served as Spain's Minister for Education and Science. He was also Special Adviser to the Director-General of UNESCO from 1983 to 1984. Since then, he was Director of the Institute of the Sciences of Man in Madrid as well as a Spanish member of the European Parliament.

Mr. Mayor is a member of several scientific bodies including the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is married with three children.

Briefing Note: UNESCO

(United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation)

A specialized agency of the United Nations, established in 1945 by 44 governments. As of 1987, UNESCO had 158 Member States and an annual budget of US\$269 Million, 30% devoted to education activities.

Aim: To promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture, in support of the principles of the United Nations Charter --- universal respect for justice, law, and human rights.

Structure: General Conference of Member State representatives meets every two years to determine policies and a two-year work program within the framework of a four-year "Medium-Term Plan" (current plan is for 1984-1989).

The general secretariat is located in Paris, with four regional coordinator offices (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, and Asia and the Pacific).

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

Mr. Conable

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 15, 1988

Dear Mr. Perez de Cuellar:

Thank you for your letter of February 24, 1988 and for the attached Report of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa.

I congratulate Sir Douglas and the Task Force for producing this constructive report on the very difficult financing situation facing African countries, and welcome the support which the report gives to ongoing Bank initiatives aimed at helping African countries restore their development momentum. The report underlines a number of issues of major concern for the development prospects of these countries, especially the problem of external debt. As you know, the Bank has recently initiated a Special Program of Assistance to help low-income, debt-distressed Sub-Saharan countries address the interrelated issues of debt, external financing and economic growth. Also, at the request of donors, the Bank is exploring as an additional dimension of this program, possible mechanisms through which donors might help repay or refinance outstanding IBRD debt. This initiative would focus on countries that are no longer creditworthy for non-concessional borrowing but which are undertaking IDA-supported adjustment programs. We also share the view, expressed in the report, that increased concessional relief by official creditors will be essential to those countries where the chronic debt burden has continued to hamper longer-term growth.


We appreciate the opportunity which we have had to consult with the Task Force as well as the added momentum which the report is likely to give to our initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa. Let me assure you that the Bank will cooperate closely with the United Nations in its efforts to implement the report's recommendations.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

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

Cleared with and cc: Mr. O'Brien
cc: Mr. Jaycox

CBoucher/pp 

3/3 CB

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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

REFERENCE: DIEC/1/88

24 February 1988

Dear Mr. Conable,

The thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (May 1986) entrusted me with the responsibility of monitoring the progress of implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990. In reviewing the efforts of African countries and of the international community in this context, I became increasingly concerned about the deteriorating financial situation in many African countries. I therefore invited a number of financial experts to advise me on the situation and to make practical recommendations designed, within agreed programmes, to alleviate the financial burden of the affected countries.

The Advisory Group, under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir Douglas Wass, have now submitted their report. Because of the importance of the issues addressed, I believe it will be of interest to Member States, to entities of the United Nations system and to other relevant intergovernmental organizations.

The Advisory Group decided to concentrate its analysis and its recommendations on the most hard pressed countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Its most important conclusion is that the needs of these countries are far beyond presently available resources. This conclusion confirms the view held in the United Nations as well as by many international financial institutions.

Mr. Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

The report recognizes that important decisions to enhance the flow of resources to Africa were taken in 1987, and that part of the resource needs that were identified will be met if these commitments are rapidly acted upon. Even so, there remains an important gap between the financial requirements of African countries and the external concessionary resources likely to be available. The report also recognizes that unless the debt and commodity problems of African countries are addressed, resource constraints will not be significantly eased.

The Advisory Group has put forward a number of constructive proposals which deserve to be seriously considered by the international community in the search for an urgent and lasting solution to the problem.

I am confident that the report will contribute to agreement on practical measures for the recovery and development of Africa. I would appreciate any comments you might wish to make on the report, in particular in regard to those recommendations relevant to the work of your organization. It would be helpful if you would keep me informed of any developments related thereto as it is my intention to take them into account in preparing my next progress report to the General Assembly when it undertakes a mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of African Economic Recovery and Development in September of this year

I am especially grateful for the generous co-operation of the staff of your organization with the Advisory Group, and for the interest that you yourself showed in its work.

Yours sincerely,



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 4, 1988

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable (EXC)
THROUGH: Mr. Moeen Qureshi (SVPOP) *MHQ*

FROM: Attila Karaosmanoglu (Vice President, ASI) *AK*

EXTENSION: 72283

SUBJECT: ESCAP - Visit of Executive Secretary

1. Mr. Kibria, Executive Secretary, ESCAP, will call on you on March 18 at 3:00. Mr. Kaji will attend from the Asia Region.
2. ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) is a regional commission of the U.N., based in Bangkok, Thailand. It undertakes a variety of economic and social investigations designed to strengthen economic relations among countries of Asia and the Pacific. Beyond sending someone whenever feasible to sit in on their annual meetings in Bangkok, we have not found too many occasions to collaborate actively with this agency. The Executive Secretary, Mr. Kibria, is very keen to have the Bank agree to "joint implementation" of regional studies or training activities with the ESCAP. This will probably be his main concern when he meets with you.
3. According to a telex he has sent to the Bank, Mr. Kibria will want to raise three matters with you:

(1) EXCHANGE OF DATA ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ESCAP REGION

We have no problem with this, so long of course as it does not involve us in passing on data provided by our members to us on a confidential basis.

(2) POSSIBILITIES OF JOINT TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN SELECTED AREAS

Again, we would be glad to undertake joint training activities with ESCAP whenever these can be arranged. We would like to know more about ESCAP's resources and capabilities for mounting training. The EDI already has some contacts with ESCAP, which might be pursued.

(3) POSSIBILITIES OF JOINT IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL PROJECTS

Mr. Kibria cites a regional environmental project, which is being discussed with the Bank, as a desirable instance of collaboration. Our Regional TA and Environment Staff in the Technical Department (Mr. Amnon Golan) are aware of this regional environmental project, which is still being worked out with UNDP and has not yet got off the ground (contrary to the implication of Mr. Kibria's cable). They are well aware of ESCAP's keen desire to be involved and hope to work out

some arrangement by which ESCAP could sub-contract with us to provide human resource training in environment-related sciences for interested ESCAP member countries.

4. None of my country directors have any particular issues they wish you to raise with Mr. Kibria, but we would be interested in learning more about ESCAP's program of activities.

5. Mr. Kibria's bio-data is attached. You may wish to know that Mr. Kibria's son recently joined the IMF staff as an economist in their Asia Department.

Distribution: Messrs. Yenal, Golan, Willoughby, Carter

CRedfern/dat

March 10, 1988

S.A.M.S. KIBRIA
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Before joining ESCAP in May 1981, Mr. Kibria was Foreign Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, a post he assumed in 1978.

Prior to that, from 1976 to 1978, he was his country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva. During this period, he acted as Chairman of the "Group of 77" developing countries and as Chairman of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Committee on Shipping. He was also elected Chairman of the Group of 77's Preparatory Committee for the fifth session of UNCTAD, until his transfer to Dacca in 1978.

From 1973 to 1976 he was High Commissioner for Bangladesh in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Mr. Kibria joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh in February 1972 as Director-General for Political Affairs. In March of the same year, he was promoted to the position of Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and placed in charge of Administration.

Mr. Kibria obtained a master of arts degree in economics from Dacca University in 1953. Subsequently, he attended the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Massachusetts, United States.

Born in Bangladesh in May 1931, he is married and has two children.

The ESCAP chief likes to read, write, play golf and go fishing in his spare time. Mrs. Kibria is a well-known painter whose work has been exhibited in Australia, Switzerland and the United States.

March 4, 1988

Dear Dr. Horwitz:

Thank you for your recent letter and your visit to Mr. Hopper and his staff to discuss vitamin A. We share your concern about blindness and other consequences of vitamin A deficiencies and your interest in measures to overcome them. This concern of ours is reflected in several ways.

First, as suggested in your letter, I plan to make explicit reference to vitamin A needs in my remarks at Belaggio III, and hope there may be some discussion of the issue there.

Second, I understand that our Population and Human Resources Department is preparing a research proposal on the social and economic impact of micro-nutrient deficiencies. Such an activity should complement the scientific studies undertaken thus far, and we would welcome close collaboration with the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition in these efforts.

Third, we plan to continue our efforts to incorporate vitamin A sub-components in Bank-supported projects (preferably along with other major micro-nutrient problems that need addressing, particularly iron deficiency anemia and iodine deficiency disorders) wherever appropriate. Although Vitamin A already is included in our nutrition projects and in a number of MCH-related health and population projects, we hope to do more. Here, too, your technical guidance would be welcomed, as would any country-specific vitamin A project proposals along the lines the SCN has helped develop for iodine deficiency diseases.

At a suitable time, we will reflect on what has been achieved in our vitamin A and other micro-nutrient work and consider any further actions which may be warranted.

In any case, we want to continue to work closely with the ACC-SCN, about which I continue to hear good things; it frequently is referred to as a model for inter-agency collaboration. Mr. Berg has informed me of your reelection for another term as Chairman. Congratulations. Your continued stewardship is cause for confidence.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Dr. Abraham Horwitz
Chairman, ACC/SCN
Administrative Committee on Coordination
United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Hopper, Rajagopalan (SVPPR)

AOHamilton/ABerg/am

February 8, 1988

Dear Elliot:

It was a pleasure to meet with you and Orville Freeman recently. I very much appreciate the United Nations Association's yeoman work to maintain and improve international institutions. The continued effectiveness of the World Bank and IDA depend very much on informed support in the United States.

Special thanks for your recent study on ending hunger. The involvement of 165 UNA chapters and affiliated organizations across the country makes the report particularly valuable. It was interesting, for example, that so many chapters emphasized population growth, even though the population issue had not been raised in their briefing book.

I would welcome an opportunity to meet with a group of UNA chapter leaders to discuss the report's findings and implications for action.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
United Nations Association of the
United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

cc: Mr. Francisco Aguirre-Sacasa, EXT

DBeckmann;jp

DB

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/12/28

DUE DATE : 88/02/08

LOG NUMBER : 880202001

FROM : ELLIOT RICHARDSON, U

SUBJECT : L - WOULD LIKE BBC TO MEET WITH GROUP OF UNA CHAPTER LEADERS ON
THE BANK'S ASSESSMENT OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ON FOOD STUDY

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex 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 MR. HOPPER'S CLEARANCE ON MONDAY,
FEBRUARY 8, 1988.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

B
MH
100

RECEIVED 001

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/12/28

DUE DATE : 88 FEB 10 AM 8:46

LOG NUMBER : 880129001

FROM : Elliot Richardson

SUBJECT : Would like BBC to meet with group of UNA chapter leaders on the Bank's assessment of its recommendations.

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 : Note: Ltr. received in EXC only on Jan. 29th.
Also, copy of the UN Mgmt. Report referred to has not yet been received from Jeff Laurenti. cc: EXT

URGENT

h.
Why has this letter taken so long to get here?
We should reply with him if possible
B.C.

Chairman of the Association
Elliot L. Richardson

Chairman, Board of Governors
Orville L. Freeman

Chairman, National Council
Cyrus R. Vance

President
Edward C. Luck

Vice Chairmen
Ruth J. Hinertfeld
Harry W. Knight
Estelle Linzer
Jean Picker
Richard J. Schmeelk
Brent Scowcroft

Secretary
William J. vanden Heuvel

Treasurer
John R. Petty

*Chairman, Finance & Budget
Committee*
Ivan Selin

*Co-Chairmen, Economic
Policy Council*
Robert O. Anderson
Douglas A. Fraser

Chairman, Policy Studies Committee
Robert V. Roosa

*Acting Chairman, Soviet-Parallel
Studies Program*
Kenneth Dam

*Chairman, Chinese-Parallel
Studies Program*
Brent Scowcroft

*Chairman, Japanese-Parallel
Studies Program*
McGeorge Bundy

*Chairman, Advisory Group
Multilateral Project*
Matthew Nimetz

Chairman, WFUNA Committee
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Armand Hammer
Jerome Jacobson
Wilbert J. LeMelle
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Founding Chairman
Robert S. Benjamin (1909-1979)

Chairman Emeritus
James S. McDonnell (1899-1980)

Honorary Chairman
Arthur J. Goldberg

United Nations Association of the United States of America



485 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017-6104
212-697-3232 Cable: UNASAMER

December 28, 1987

Honorable Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Barber:

I am glad we had the chance to talk the other day about UNA's nationwide food study and the recommendations it makes for development policy. We were all gratified by the keen interest you expressed in our work.

We also appreciate your concern that the Bank not face too rigid a mandate on the "debt-for-nature swaps" UNA recommends, without further support from your member governments. UNA is eager to follow up with some of the key nongovernmental organizations abroad to help with the constituency building and networking which can speed acceptance of such a program.


As part of our own efforts to expand the constituency in which, as you put it so well, our shared goals can "resonate," we welcome your stated willingness to meet with a group of UNA chapter leaders to express your sense of the report's importance and the Bank's assessment of its recommendations. I will likewise welcome a note to the same effect, which we will want to circulate to participants in our UNA study to encourage expanded follow-up and outreach.

I have also asked Jeff Laurenti to send along to your office a copy of our UN Management Report, some of which deals directly with the Bank. We hope it may engage your interest and comment.

Thanks again for making your time and your talented staff available to us. I look forward to your reply.

With warmest good wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,


Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman

Possible

February 3, 1988

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

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Thank you for your letter of January 8, 1988.

I welcome your suggestion that we meet to review Bank/UNESCO cooperation and to explore possible further collaboration in areas of mutual interest. Much as I would look forward to meeting with you in Washington at the end of March, I shall be travelling in Asia at that time and I will have my office contact yours to arrange for a meeting at a mutually convenient time soon after my return. In the meantime, our staff can focus on preparing the ground fully for our discussion.

Mr. Rajagopalan has reported very favorably on his recent meetings with you and your colleagues, and is encouraged by the prospects not only for strengthening our traditional cooperation, but for expanding collaboration on science and technology and environmental issues as well.

We have recently completed a major reorganization of the Bank to make it more responsive to the varied needs of our members, and, more generally, to adapt to the rapidly changing global environment. Our new policy directions give priority to strengthening the Bank's operational and research work in environmental aspects of development. We have therefore established a separate Environment Department and have substantially expanded our resources in this field. Last week I announced the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Piddington as Director of the Environment Department. Mr. Piddington, currently Director-General of the Department of Conservation in New Zealand, is expected to assume his duties in mid-April.

. . . /2

February 3, 1988

We have also recognized the need to strengthen the Bank's expertise in the rapidly evolving fields of science, technology and natural resource management, in particular, to ensure that the scientific and technical aspects of Bank-financed projects are appropriate to the circumstances of our borrowing member countries. To assume this responsibility, I have recently appointed Mr. Erik Arrhenius, as Senior Adviser, Science and Technology, in Mr. Rajagopalan's office. Mr. Arrhenius, who is presently Professor and Director of the Institute for the Management of Natural Resources at the University of Stockholm, has had extensive experience in teaching and research in environment, science and technology, and as a member of related scientific societies and parliamentary and multilateral commissions. He will assume his duties in mid-April.

In addition to these new areas of mutual interest, we agree with you that we should have a fresh look at our long-standing cooperation in the field of education to explore broader possibilities of collaboration in the areas of policy, research, and training.

We also hope to take the opportunity of Mr. Lourié's visit to New York later this month to explore with him some preliminary ideas about future collaboration in all these areas.

Good luck in your new and difficult responsibilities!
I look forward to meeting you soon and to strengthening the links between UNESCO and the Bank.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Rajagopalan

cc: Messrs. Stanton, Hopper, Qureshi

CBoucher/AShakov//VRajagopalan/abj

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2/9
follow-up

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/01/08

DUE DATE : 88/02/03

LOG NUMBER : 880129004

FROM : Federico Mayor

SUBJECT : Director-General of UNESCO re ways and means of strengthening
and improving cooperations between UNESCO & the World Bank.

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 : Note: The attached letter was forwarded to EXC by W. Woods on
January 26th.

URGENT

FORM NO. 75
(6-83)

THE WORLD BANK/IFC

ROUTING SLIP		DATE:
		January 25, 1988
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mrs. Linda McLaughlin		E-1227
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: The attached letter to Mr. Conable was included in our "President's Mail". I am forwarding to you so that you may log in. <i>Received in ETC 1/26/88. C.P.</i>		
FROM: <i>W. Woods</i> Wendy Woods	ROOM NO.: J-3049	EXTENSION: 34683

International Economic
Relations Division



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/88/955

- 8 JAN. 1988

Dear Mr Conable,

In my letter to you of 21 November, I expressed the hope that we would soon meet to discuss ways and means of strengthening and improving our co-operation. Allow me to reiterate that hope.

I am very much aware that co-operation between the World Bank and Unesco needs to be reviewed and improved, in line with the constitutional mandates of both organizations. In my view, the time seems to be ripe not only to give a new and decisive impetus to our long-standing co-operation in the field of education, but also to explore other avenues of possible collaboration and joint action in areas where Unesco has the required technical competence, capability and expertise, for example in the fields of science and technology and in environmental matters.

I should therefore like to discuss these possibilities with you in Washington at an early opportunity and, if convenient to you, would propose a date towards the end of March, possibly between the 25th and the 30th.

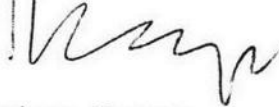
.../2

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

In the meantime, it would doubtless be useful for senior officials from both organizations to begin consideration of these matters. Might I suggest that during the Bank's donors meeting in Paris later this month, Mr E. Melo Antunes, Assistant Director-General responsible for Regional Co-ordination and Decentralization, and Mr S. Lourié, Director of the Bureau of Studies and Programming, meet Mr Rajagopalan for a preliminary exchange of views. I will myself also meet Mr Rajagopalan on 25 January.

I look forward to your response to the above proposals.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Federico Mayor', written in a cursive style.

Federico Mayor

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 13, 1988

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

THROUGH: Mr. Moeen A. Qureshi

FROM: S. Shahid Husain 

EXTENSION: 69001

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. Gert Rosenthal: January 15, 1988, 12:45 p.m.

Mr. Rosenthal's meeting with you is of a courtesy nature but he is expected to (i) stress his best intentions to maintain the close collaboration between ECLAC and the Bank and (ii) invite the Bank to attend ECLAC's Twenty-Second Annual Meeting to be held in Rio de Janeiro, April 26-27, 1988. ECLAC is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its creation this year.

Mr. Gert Rosenthal became Executive Secretary of the U.N. Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on January 1, 1988. A national of Guatemala, Mr. Rosenthal succeeded Mr. Norberto González, of Argentina, who retired from ECLAC last December.

Mr. Rosenthal joined ECLAC in 1974 as Director of its Mexico Office until 1985, when he was appointed Deputy Executive Secretary for Economic and Social Development at the organization's headquarters in Santiago de Chile.

Mr. Rosenthal, an economist, graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, and was a fellow for the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs in Chicago.

This is Mr. Rosenthal's first visit to Washington, D.C. as the new head of ECLAC. He is expected to meet officials at the U.S. Departments of State and Treasury, at the Inter-American Development Bank, and at the IMF.

This is the first time a Central American has been chosen to be Executive Secretary. The institution has been under the leadership of representatives of Argentina and Uruguay during 30 of its 40 years of existence.

You may want to congratulate Mr. Rosenthal on his new assignment and also express the Bank's interest in maintaining the fruitful cooperation established with ECLAC in the past. The Bank recognizes that the contribution made by ECLAC to the analysis of the problems and perspectives of the Latin American economy has been excellent, particularly in recent years.

Latin America Regional Issues

As you know, ECLAC has played an important role in the debate on external debt in Latin America in recent years. ECLAC was also an active participant in the preparation of the agenda for the meeting of the Presidents of eight Latin American countries held in Acapulco, Mexico last November.

In their statement at the end of the meeting, the Latin American Presidents said that the distortions in the international economic system have profoundly affected the countries' economies and constitute a source of instability and recession. The region's economic crisis manifests itself in an almost generalized way in a decline in development, which involves a simultaneous and persistent deterioration in production and savings and a drop in real income.

The Presidents suggested, among other things, to encourage the World Bank to take an active part in formulating new mechanisms that will contribute to solving the debt problem, including the use of guarantees.

ECLAC has recently released its annual review of economic developments in the region. Mr. Rosenthal might want to briefly express the Commission's views on the current situation in the region. Some points of ECLAC's preliminary overview of the Latin American economies in 1987 are:

In 1987 the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean continued to evolve unfavourably. Together with a decline in the rate of economic growth, inflation continued to accelerate notably. The results of the external sector were more satisfying, but they were concentrated in a very small number of countries.

Strong uncertainties regarding the future evolution of the Latin American and Caribbean economies persist. The high level of international interest rates and the instability of the international financial situation affect key indicators of the domestic economies in the region such as the level of economic activity and investments. Consequently, there are strong uncertainties regarding the region's future economic outlook.

CG:md

cc: Mr. Stanton, EXC
Mr. Quijano, LACVP

12:45

ZCZC DIST4460 JWS0924

EXC

REF : TCP1 MET

* EXC - EXECUTIVE OFFICES *

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TLX NO. 440098 440098 WORLD BANK

BARBER CONABLE

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON DC

SG175-01

UPON ASSUMING POST OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ECLAC SHOULD LIKE TAKE
ADVANTAGE THIS OCCASION OFFER YOU FULL COOPERATION DESIGNED
STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS. LOOK
FORWARD HAVING OPPORTUNITY MEET WITH YOU IN NEAR FUTURE. BEST
REGARDS (GERT ROSENTHAL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY)
COL CKD

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UNITED NATION

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NNNN

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 30, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable, President

THROUGH: Mr. V. Rajagopalan, Vice President, Sector Policy and Research 110

FROM: Anthony R. Measham, Health Adviser, PHRDR

EXTENSION: 33427 *ARM*

SUBJECT: Letters of Invitation for Task Force for Child Survival Meetings

1. We were delighted to learn that you have agreed to attend the Task Force for Child Survival Meeting - "Bellagio III" - to be held in Talloires, France from March 10-12, 1988.

2. As you know, the Bank is one of the five charter members of the Task Force, which also includes WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and the Rockefeller Foundation. For each of the two previous meetings - in Bellagio in March 1984 and in Cartagena, Colombia in October 1985 - invitations were sent out over the signatures of the five agency heads. We would be grateful, therefore, if you would sign the three attached letters of invitation. These letters will then be returned to the Task Force secretariat and letters with all five signatures sent to all participants. Kindly return the letters to Room S 6-129.

Attachments (to addressee only)

cc: Messrs. Jamison, PHRHN; Hopper, SVPPR
Mme. Hamilton, PHRDR

ARMeasham/cjm

FORM NO. 2238
(9-87)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: Dec. 30, 1987
FROM THE VICE-PRESIDENT, SECTOR POLICY AND RESEARCH		
NAME: POLICY, PLANNING & RESEARCH SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT		ROOM NO.
Mr. Barber B. Conable	<i>W.D.H.</i>	E1227
through: Mr. W. David Hopper	<i>W.D.H.</i>	D1202
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND SEND ON
<input type="checkbox"/> CLEARANCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER OUR CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER YOUR REQUEST
<input type="checkbox"/> FOR ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	PREPARE REPLY
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/> INITIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT
REMARKS: <i>check to Hopper</i> <i>copy for trip file</i>		
FROM: V. Rajagopalan <i>V.R.</i>	ROOM NO.: S5-055	EXTENSION: 33419

THE
TASK FORCE
FOR CHILD SURVIVAL



LETTER OF INVITATION TO BILATERALS

Dear _____:

We are writing to invite you to attend a third high-level policy meeting on the subject of "Protecting the World's Children" to be held at Tufts University European Center in Talloires, France, March 10-12, 1988. The meeting will begin with a dinner session on March 10. Talloires is an hour's drive from Geneva.

The Conference Center has limited space and, therefore, personal invitations are being extended. Participation by assistants is discouraged unless there are unusual extenuating circumstances. The meeting will be conducted in English.

As you will remember, the first meeting on this subject was convened by our agencies, The Honorable Robert McNamara and Dr. Jonas Salk because of the shared concern over the number of children in developing countries who die or are crippled, blinded or otherwise disabled from six diseases preventable through immunization. This meeting was hosted by The Rockefeller Foundation in March 1984 in Bellagio, Italy, and called "Bellagio I."

A follow-up conference, "Bellagio II," was held in Cartagena, Colombia, October 14-17, 1985, and was attended by approximately 90 world leaders and public health experts. The Cartagena conference focused on current progress in accelerating and expanding childhood immunization programs, plans for meeting the WHO 1990

Sponsoring Agencies:



WHO



UNICEF



World Bank



UNDP



RF

objectives for universal childhood immunization and strategies for using programs to build better primary health-care systems.

It is important to hold "Bellagio III" in order to assure our continued commitment to the goal of universal child immunization by 1990 and the provision of the necessary support to that end. In that context, the meeting will review progress made, what still has to be done to reach the 1990 goal and how to sustain action thereafter. Other important aspects of this global effort, such as future vaccines and research needs, will also be reviewed. The Task Force for Child Survival is preparing a detailed agenda and is making logistical arrangements for the meeting.

On the first full day, we will be reviewing the status of the program currently underway and highlighting opportunities for the near future.

On the second day of the meeting, we would like your reaction to the presentations of the first day. We propose a 6-minute statement on the feasibility of these visions, and suggestions for additions and deletions. We ask that your comments focus on the global potential for achievement of these visions, based on your experience. An 8-minute discussion period would follow your presentation.

If you have written material to share with the group, we ask you to please bring a sufficient number of copies for the 85 attendees.

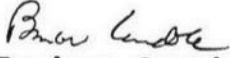
Please hold the dates of March 10-12, 1988 on your calendar and plan to be with us at "Bellagio III." Additional information about the conference arrangements will be sent to you as soon as possible. Your participation is essential to the continuation of this vital effort which is so meaningful to all of us.

Please return the response form as soon as possible to The Task Force for Child Survival, The Carter Presidential Center, One Copenhill, Atlanta, Georgia 30307 USA, Attention: Mrs. Carol C. Walters.

Sincerely,

Halfdan Mahler
Director General
World Health Organization

James P. Grant
Executive Director
UNICEF


Barber Conable
President
The World Bank

William H. Draper, III.
Administrator
United Nations Development
Programme

Richard W. Lyman
President
The Rockefeller Foundation

Enclosures

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/12/16

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 871217002

FROM : A. Shakow (D. Hopper

SUBJECT : BRIEF FOR: UN Assoc. Study on Ending Hunger - Mtg. with

E. Richardson and Orville Freeman on Friday, Dec. 18 at 10:00 am.

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 _____
_____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
_____ AS WE DISCUSSED
_____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : Jenny - original for BBC's follow file.
cc: Marianne Haug

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 16, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

THROUGH: W. David Hopper, SVE/PPR.

FROM: Alexander Shakow, Director, SPR

EXTENSION: 3-4697

SUBJECT: United Nations Association Study on Ending Hunger Meeting with Elliot Richardson and Orville Freeman December 18, 10 a.m., in your Office

Elliot Richardson, chairman of the United Nations Association (UNA), asked to meet with you and appropriate staff to discuss a UNA study on ending hunger. He will be joined by Orville Freeman, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The meeting will also be attended by Mr. Karaosmanoglu (as head of the new Poverty Task Force), Mr. Stanton, and myself.

UNA provides significant and steady support to the multilateral system, including the Bank. As U.S. funding for development assistance, especially multilateral assistance, has been crowded out by increased funding for military assistance during the 1980s, UNA support has become increasingly important. **I suggest you express appreciation for the U.N. Association's support for the Bank and for the multilateral system generally.**

UNA's new report is the culmination of a process involving 165 UNA chapters and affiliated organizations throughout the country. Each local group studied the issue on its own, guided by a UNA briefing book, and formulated recommendations to a national task force. The task force took these recommendations into account in writing its final report.

The report's conclusions are quite close to the Bank's own thinking about development. It argues that ending world hunger should once again become a top priority of the United States and of the world community. It advocates: (a) liberal trade; (b) developing-country policies to encourage increased farm production; and (c) increased development assistance, coordinated by the multilateral agencies.

On an issue of great political importance to the Bank at this time (given the FAIR amendment), the UNA study gave special consideration to the implications for U.S. farmers of improved farm productivity in developing countries. It concluded that agricultural development in the Third World is very much in the interests of U.S. farmers. **You may wish to ask if they have**

further suggestions as to how we can establish greater understanding of this point with various agricultural and food-related constituency groups.

The report says that food aid can serve helpful purposes. It explains why the Bank and Fund often urge higher food prices, and suggests that food stamp programs in the developing countries (when "approved" by the World Bank) be supported with food aid. As you know, the Bank has started to get involved in advising some countries, especially in Africa, on how to make good use of food aid. The Bank's efforts helped to rationalize a confused food-aid situation in Mauritania, for example, and the Bank is now supporting work in Malawi on food security issues, including food aid. **You may wish to mention the Bank's expanding work on food aid.**

The UNA report calls for increased efforts by official development agencies to reduce poverty; it singles out the International Fund for Agricultural Development for praise, urges official collaboration with NGOs, and highlights the potential of microcredit programs. UNA associations consistently cited the urgency of controlling population growth; this was striking, since the UNA briefing book which guided the study did not mention the population issue. The briefing book did refer to environmental criticisms of the World Bank, and the final report notes that you have taken action to strengthen the Bank's performance on the environmental aspects of development. **You may want to bring Messrs. Richardson and Freeman up to date on what the Bank is doing to strengthen its work on poverty, population and environmental issues.**

Finally, Mr. Richardson may mention another UNA report, which he sent you earlier, on organizational reform in the U.N. system. A copy of your reply is attached.

cc: Messrs. Karaosmanoglu, Stanton

Attachment

DBeckmann:ljf

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/27 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 871112001 FROM : ELLIOTT RICHARDSON
SUBJECT : L - ENCLOSING FINAL REPORT OF THE UN ASSOC. OF THE US ON HUNGER

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex 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 WDH by cob (11/16) ←

COMMENTS : WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS REPORT WITH WB STAFF
PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE

URGENT

Attachment

November 16, 1987

Dear Elliot,

Thank you for your letter of October 15, 1987 and for the attached copy of the report "A Success Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow", which has been prepared under your leadership as Chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States. The report is constructive and thought-provoking, and is a timely contribution to the ongoing debate on reform of the United Nations. I am sure that concerned Bank staff will study the report with interest.

I commend your panel for an excellent job on what is indeed a very challenging subject.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
United Nations Association
of the United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

cc: Messrs. Stanton and Hopper
Madame Diggs

CBoucher/abj

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/27 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 871112001 FROM : ELLIOTT RICHARDSON
SUBJECT : L - ENCLOSING FINAL REPORT OF THE UN ASSOC. OF THE US ON HUNGER

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex 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 WDH by cob 11/16 ←

COMMENTS : WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS REPORT WITH WB STAFF
PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE

URGENT

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JWS

RECEIVED

87 NOV 12 AM 9:53-001

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/27 DUE DATE : 87/11/18
LOG NUMBER : 871030007 FROM : Elliot Richardson
SUBJECT : Enclosing final report of the UN Association of the US on
"Hunger". Would like to discuss this report with WB staff.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

POLICY, PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

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 : The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson - "Dear Elliot"

cc: J. Volk (EXC) and External Affairs

JAV - seek JWS' advice on handling -

Would suggest that if Richardson himself wants to come we should urge BBC to attend along with the new Task Force Chairman for the Bank on Poverty issues - Attila Karaosmanoglu. If Richardson himself is not involved then the Poverty Task Forces should hear the results of their study.

(JWS)

*No written
reply needed
Per C.P.
DH's office*

Chairman of the Association
Elliot L. Richardson

Chairman, Board of Governors
Orville L. Freeman

Chairman, National Council
Cyrus R. Vance

Chairman, 1987 National U.N. Day
J. W. Marriott, Jr.

President
Edward C. Luck

Vice Chairmen
Ruth J. Hinerfeld
Harry W. Knight
Estelle Linzer
Jean Picker
Richard J. Schmeelk
Brent Scowcroft

Secretary
William J. vanden Heuvel

Treasurer
John R. Petty

Chairman, Finance & Budget
Committee
Ivan Selin

Co-Chairmen, Economic Policy
Council
Robert O. Anderson
Douglas A. Fraser

Chairman, Policy Studies
Committee
Robert V. Roosa

Acting Chairman, U.S.-Soviet
Parallel Studies Program
Kenneth Dam

Chairman, U.S.-Chinese Parallel
Studies Program
Brent Scowcroft

Chairman, U.S.-Japanese Parallel
Studies Program
McGeorge Bundy

Chairman, Advisory Group
Multilateral Project
Matthew Nimetz

Chairman, WFUNA Committee
Christopher H. Phillips

Governors
Jean Benjamin
John C. Bierwirth
Sybil S. Craig
Arthur T. Downey
Ann Fouts
Mary Hall

Armand Hammer
Jerome Jacobson
Wilbert J. LeMelle
Leo Nevas

William S. Norman
Evelyn M. Pickarts
Mary Purcell
Arthur Ross

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Jacob Sheinkman
Helmut Sonnenfeldt
Michael Witunski

Senior Vice President
Peggy Sanford Carlin

Vice President, Policy Studies
Toby Trister Gati

Assistant Treasurer & Controller
Louis J. Provenzale

Executive Director, UNA Fund
Fred Tamalonis

Director, Financial Development
Stanley Raisen

• • •

Founding Chairman
Robert S. Benjamin (1909-1979)

Chairman Emeritus
James S. McDonnell (1899-1980)

Honorary Chairman
Arthur J. Goldberg

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

October 27, 1987

The Hon. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Barber:

As you may know, over the past year, the United Nations Association of the USA has conducted a far-reaching study designed to build a coherent understanding of the problems underlying chronic world hunger, and to influence both U.S. and international policy in addressing them comprehensively. In this study, one of series that involves the American public in issues of global importance, scores of community study groups around the country from UNA chapters and other organizations explored the relationships among the current depression in American agriculture, agricultural development overseas, and the economic development programs of the U.S. and of international organizations.

Under the guidance of a national steering committee chaired by former Secretary of Agriculture John Block, the Association released its final report (enclosed) on October 20th. It calls for a renewed commitment to the elimination of hunger, and to that end offers a comprehensive and realistic program of recommendations for the U.S. and world community. The enclosed executive summary highlights the key proposals for you.

Many of them deal directly with the work of your own World Bank. Let me call your particular attention to pages 34-35, the World Bank's--in particular, your own--commitment to environmental conservation.

As you confront these difficult issues, I hope you will find in the report's recommendations the ingredients of a program for action which you will want to promote.

I would welcome an opportunity to discuss the report with you and members of your staff, and have asked Marilyn Messer of the UNA staff to contact your office to arrange a convenient meeting time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman of the Association

*Yana Gashimirova
259-8670*



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A TIME TO PLANT: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO END HUNGER

The world's hunger problem goes far beyond episodic catastrophes and famines, for which outside food aid tempers a temporary disaster: Chronic hunger is a manifestation of poverty. Improving the lot of the world's half-billion hungry people will depend not on the palliative of food aid but on well-balanced economic growth that improves the standard of living for the neediest. Unfortunately, world hunger is a growing, not shrinking, problem.

In 1974, at a time of worldwide food scarcity, the United States and the world community set as their goal: the elimination of world hunger by 1980. Despite notable progress in the 1970s, that goal has now been all but forgotten. The United Nations Association of the USA believes that vanquishing world hunger must once again become a top priority for the United States and the world community. UNA-organized study panels around the country call for an attack on hunger through a three-pronged economic strategy:

- (1) advanced economies must provide a fair, liberalized trade regime, open to the products of developing countries and freed of the distortions of heavy subsidies.
- (2) developing countries must encourage profitability in their own farm sectors, particularly for their poorer farmers; and
- (3) the industrialized world must coordinate through multi-lateral agencies a steady flow of development aid, including food aid, and at higher levels than it has given in recent years.

Economic development, far more than short-run military advantage, is one of the soundest investments in America's long-term security. This realization requires a dramatic shift from the policy trends of the 1980s, a period in which U.S. development assistance has been a major victim of the country's largely self-inflicted budget crisis; U.S. support for multilateral development institutions has plunged 60 percent, and economic aid in general has fallen—even while military and security aid has increased.



The UNA study gave special consideration to the implications for American farmers of improved farm productivity in developing countries. UNA concludes with the majority of economists, that agricultural development in the Third World will produce a major payoff in the form of larger export markets for U.S. farmers. While traditional export markets in Europe are stagnant, the largest and fastest growing markets for U.S. farm exports are the developing countries, where diets are inadequate and population growth rapid. There is a fundamental relationship between the crisis of hunger in the developing world and the crisis of surplus in American agriculture, and the solution to the twin crises lies in rapid growth of earning power in the less developed countries.

Development policy and international aid must focus on the rural sector and diffuse its benefits widely among the populace. It should target especially small landholders and tenant farmers in order to increase their productivity and incomes.

Development strategy must also embrace the conservation of environmental resources and the control of population growth. UNA calls for America to reverse current misguided policies in both areas, which are dangerously counterproductive.

In the short term, the food surplus of the West can help improve the diets of the poor. UNA believes that food aid should be provided through targeted feeding programs, food coupons or subsidized prices for food staples traditionally eaten by the poor, and food-for-work employment programs to alleviate today's chronic hunger.

UNA calls for a renewed commitment, by our own country and the international community, to the goal of a world where no child goes to bed hungry. The goal of the 1970s must become even more urgently our first priority—devoting our resources and energy to the elimination of hunger before this century's end.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations in each chapter are summarized at its end. The major recommendations of the report call for the following:

* Developing countries should adopt development policy incentives which aim to encourage farmer production, not provide food bargains to urban dwellers—even at some risk to stability in their capitals. (Chapter 2).

* Governments should end state-imposed food requisitions and price-setting by government marketing boards, and adopt internal policies to encourage rapid rural growth involving market prices to agricultural producers, land tenure reform and aid for rural projects targeted to small land tillers. World Bank loans should be conditioned on such reforms in order to encourage greater enterprise among farmers. (Chapter 2).

* Developed countries must accept responsibility for creating and maintaining a fair international trade regime in agriculture, with open and stable markets. (Chapter 3)

* The West should accept an end to tariffs and quota restrictions on food products of the developing countries in negotiations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs; and the U.S. should undertake to end them, even without a GATT agreement, on the basis of reciprocity with developing countries whose markets are equally open to U.S. exports. (Chapter 3)

* The developed countries, especially the U.S., EEC and Japan, should accept the Reagan Administration's proposal to phase out farm subsidies tied to production. (Chapter 3)

* The U.S. should consider minimum income guarantees to its own farm families to ensure their well-being as subsidies tied to production are phased out. (Chapter 3)

* In many countries land reform is needed not just for social and political stability, but to encourage greater incentives for farmers—and should provide them with the agricultural "inputs" necessary for higher productivity (training, credit, irrigation, etc.) (Chapter 4)

* The U.S. should restore (and honor) its funding commitments to the International Fund for Agricultural Development to the levels of the start of this decade, given IFAD's demonstrated record of remarkable success in lending to poor and small farmers. (Chapter 4)

* Congress should pass pending "microenterprise" legislation designed to direct credit assistance to the poorest for investment in farming and small businesses. (Chapter 4)

* Programs of international agencies and of developing countries alike should ensure that women are treated as primary producers and beneficiaries, with projects targeted to (1) reducing the burden of "women's work" to allow women more fruitful applications of their time and (2) including women as direct beneficiaries (and planners) of land reform, credit and other rural development aid programs. (Chapter 4)

* Credit to the rural poor, as in the Grameen Bank model, should be a larger part of development efforts; and Congress should enact the credit provisions of the pending microenterprise legislation which would specifically redirect a portion of U.S. aid in this direction. (Chapter 4)

* Industrialized countries, including the Soviet bloc (which gives almost none) should channel much of their agricultural aid through multilateral agencies. (Chapter 5)

* The cuts in foreign aid and in the overall State Department budgets under Gramm-Rudman make a mockery of American assertions of world leadership and should be reversed, although the costs of such leadership must be covered by taxes so as not to add to the federal deficit. (Chapter 5)

* The recent trend in U.S. Government policy of reducing development aid while increasing security assistance is untenable. While limited by current revenue constraints, funds should be channeled from the military side to food and development assistance. (Chapter 5)

* Full U.S. contributions should be restored to the multilateral development banks and aid agencies, including FAO, funding for which has been cut back severely. (Chapter 5)

* A review of the operations of FAO, and reviews of the rationale for separate agencies like the World Food Council, should be conducted under the aegis of the Secretary-General. (Chapter 5)

* The mandates for various international food agencies and programs should have "sunset" provisions to assure serious periodic review of the purposes, operations, and futures. (Chapter 5)

* Population control programs are urgently needed, and the U.S. should undo recent Administration actions and resume funding for the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. (Chapter 6)

* Multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, should condition assistance on adoption by recipient countries of environmentally effective measures against deforestation and other damaging practices. (Chapter 6)

* "Debt-for-nature" swaps, setting aside biosphere preserves as a condition of debt relief, should be undertaken; the U.S. and other OECD countries should provide matching support for nongovernment organizations which privately fund them. Commercial banks should receive credits for partial debt forgiveness that they extend to countries that protect ecologically sensitive areas. (Chapter 6)

* Food aid should be directed to increasing the food purchasing power of the poor, either through subsidies that produce lower prices for the staples they buy or through food stamp programs (Chapter 7)

* Developed countries should convert some of their current farm subsidy expenditures to food-purchase subsidy matching aid for poor countries with (World Bank-approved) food stamp or subsidy programs, and thus increase the export market for the food production of developed countries. (Chapter 7)

* Surplus food commodities should be provided to the poor in developing countries through "food-for-work" programs like those of the World Food Program, while "free" distribution of food aid should be avoided except in emergencies. (Chapter 7)

* P.L. 480 "Food for Peace" sales should be partly payable in local currency and applied to further local investment, especially credit for the poor lending. (Chapter 7)

* Major food donors should ensure year-to-year stability in food aid deliveries through multi-year agreements. (Chapter 7)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*Stanton**File*

DATE: December 16, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

THROUGH: W. David Hopper, SVP/PPR

FROM: *Shakow* Alexander Shakow, Director, SPR

EXTENSION: 3-4697

SUBJECT: United Nations Association Study on Ending Hunger Meeting with Elliot Richardson and Orville Freeman December 18, 10 a.m., in your Office

Elliot Richardson, chairman of the United Nations Association (UNA), asked to meet with you and appropriate staff to discuss a UNA study on ending hunger. He will be joined by Orville Freeman, former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. The meeting will also be attended by Mr. Karaosmanoglu (as head of the new Poverty Task Force), Mr. Stanton, and myself.

UNA provides significant and steady support to the multilateral system, including the Bank. As U.S. funding for development assistance, especially multilateral assistance, has been crowded out by increased funding for military assistance during the 1980s, UNA support has become increasingly important. **I suggest you express appreciation for the U.N. Association's support for the Bank and for the multilateral system generally.**

UNA's new report is the culmination of a process involving 165 UNA chapters and affiliated organizations throughout the country. Each local group studied the issue on its own, guided by a UNA briefing book, and formulated recommendations to a national task force. The task force took these recommendations into account in writing its final report.

The report's conclusions are quite close to the Bank's own thinking about development. It argues that ending world hunger should once again become a top priority of the United States and of the world community. It advocates: (a) liberal trade; (b) developing-country policies to encourage increased farm production; and (c) increased development assistance, coordinated by the multilateral agencies.

On an issue of great political importance to the Bank at this time (given the FAIR amendment), the UNA study gave special consideration to the implications for U.S. farmers of improved farm productivity in developing countries. It concluded that agricultural development in the Third World is very much in the interests of U.S. farmers. **You may wish to ask if they have**

further suggestions as to how we can establish greater understanding of this point with various agricultural and food-related constituency groups.

The report says that food aid can serve helpful purposes. It explains why the Bank and Fund often urge higher food prices, and suggests that food stamp programs in the developing countries (when "approved" by the World Bank) be supported with food aid. As you know, the Bank has started to get involved in advising some countries, especially in Africa, on how to make good use of food aid. The Bank's efforts helped to rationalize a confused food-aid situation in Mauritania, for example, and the Bank is now supporting work in Malawi on food security issues, including food aid. **You may wish to mention the Bank's expanding work on food aid.**

The UNA report calls for increased efforts by official development agencies to reduce poverty; it singles out the International Fund for Agricultural Development for praise, urges official collaboration with NGOs, and highlights the potential of microcredit programs. UNA associations consistently cited the urgency of controlling population growth; this was striking, since the UNA briefing book which guided the study did not mention the population issue. The briefing book did refer to environmental criticisms of the World Bank, and the final report notes that you have taken action to strengthen the Bank's performance on the environmental aspects of development. **You may want to bring Messrs. Richardson and Freeman up to date on what the Bank is doing to strengthen its work on poverty, population and environmental issues.**

Finally, Mr. Richardson may mention another UNA report, which he sent you earlier, on organizational reform in the U.N. system. A copy of your reply is attached.

cc: Messrs. Karaosmanoglu, Stanton ✓

Attachment

DBeckmann:ljf

Attachment

November 16, 1987

Dear Elliot,

Thank you for your letter of October 15, 1987 and for the attached copy of the report "A Success Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow", which has been prepared under your leadership as Chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States. The report is constructive and thought-provoking, and is a timely contribution to the ongoing debate on reform of the United Nations. I am sure that concerned Bank staff will study the report with interest.

I commend your panel for an excellent job on what is indeed a very challenging subject.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
United Nations Association
of the United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

cc: Messrs. Stanton and Hopper
Madame Diggs

CBoucher/abj

Chairman of the Association
Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman, Board of Governors
Orville L. Freeman
Chairman, National Council
Cyrus R. Vance
Chairman, 1987 National U.N. Day
J. W. Marriott, Jr.

President
Edward C. Luck

Vice Chairmen
Ruth J. Hinerfeld
Harry W. Knight
Estelle Linzer
Jean Picker
Richard J. Schmeelk
Brent Scowcroft

Secretary
William J. vanden Heuvel

Treasurer
John R. Petty

Chairman, Finance & Budget
Committee
Ivan Selin

Co-Chairmen, Economic Policy
Council
Robert O. Anderson
Douglas A. Fraser

Chairman, Policy Studies
Committee
Robert V. Roosa

Acting Chairman, U.S.-Soviet
Parallel Studies Program
Kenneth Dam

Chairman, U.S.-Chinese Parallel
Studies Program
Brent Scowcroft

Chairman, U.S.-Japanese Parallel
Studies Program
McGeorge Bundy

Chairman, Advisory Group
Multilateral Project
Matthew Nimetz

Chairman, WFUNA Committee
Christopher H. Phillips

Governors
Jean Benjamin
John C. Bierwirth
Sybil S. Craig
Arthur T. Downey
Ann Fouts
Mary Hall
Armand Hammer
Jerome Jacobson
Wilbert J. LeMelle
Leo Nevas

William S. Norman
Evelyn M. Pickarts
Mary Purcell
Arthur Ross
Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Jacob Sheinkman
Helmut Sonnenfeldt
Michael Witunski

Senior Vice President
Peggy Sanford Carlin

Vice President, Policy Studies
Toby Trister Gati

Assistant Treasurer & Controller
Louis J. Provenzale

Executive Director, UNA Fund
Fred Tamalonis

Director, Financial Development
Stanley Raisen

Founding Chairman
Robert S. Benjamin (1909-1979)
Chairman Emeritus
James S. McDonnell (1899-1980)
Honorary Chairman
Arthur J. Goldberg

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 UNASMEI

October 27, 1987

The Hon. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Barber:

As you may know, over the past year, the United Nations Association of the USA has conducted a far-reaching study designed to build a coherent understanding of the problems underlying chronic world hunger, and to influence both U.S. and international policy in addressing them comprehensively. In this study, one of series that involves the American public in issues of global importance, scores of community study groups around the country from UNA chapters and other organizations explored the relationships among the current depression in American agriculture, agricultural development overseas, and the economic development programs of the U.S. and of international organizations.

Under the guidance of a national steering committee chaired by former Secretary of Agriculture John Block, the Association released its final report (enclosed) on October 20th. It calls for a renewed commitment to the elimination of hunger, and to that end offers a comprehensive and realistic program of recommendations for the U.S. and world community. The enclosed executive summary highlights the key proposals for you.

Many of them deal directly with the work of your own World Bank. Let me call your particular attention to pages 34-35, the World Bank's--in particular, your own--commitment to environmental conservation.

As you confront these difficult issues, I hope you will find in the report's recommendations the ingredients of a program for action which you will want to promote.

I would welcome an opportunity to discuss the report with you and members of your staff, and have asked Marilyn Messer of the UNA staff to contact your office to arrange a convenient meeting time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman of the Association



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A TIME TO PLANT: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO END HUNGER

The world's hunger problem goes far beyond episodic catastrophes and famines, for which outside food aid tempers a temporary disaster: Chronic hunger is a manifestation of poverty. Improving the lot of the world's half-billion hungry people will depend not on the palliative of food aid but on well-balanced economic growth that improves the standard of living for the neediest. Unfortunately, world hunger is a growing, not shrinking, problem.

In 1974, at a time of worldwide food scarcity, the United States and the world community set as their goal: the elimination of world hunger by 1980. Despite notable progress in the 1970s, that goal has now been all but forgotten. The United Nations Association of the USA believes that vanquishing world hunger must once again become a top priority for the United States and the world community. UNA-organized study panels around the country call for an attack on hunger through a three-pronged economic strategy:

- (1) advanced economies must provide a fair, liberalized trade regime, open to the products of developing countries and freed of the distortions of heavy subsidies.
- (2) developing countries must encourage profitability in their own farm sectors, particularly for their poorer farmers; and
- (3) the industrialized world must coordinate through multi-lateral agencies a steady flow of development aid, including food aid, and at higher levels than it has given in recent years.

Economic development, far more than short-run military advantage, is one of the soundest investments in America's long-term security. This realization requires a dramatic shift from the policy trends of the 1980s, a period in which U.S. development assistance has been a major victim of the country's largely self-inflicted budget crisis; U.S. support for multilateral development institutions has plunged 60 percent, and economic aid in general has fallen—even while military and security aid has increased.

The UNA study gave special consideration to the implications for American farmers of improved farm productivity in developing countries. UNA concludes with the majority of economists, that agricultural development in the Third World will produce a major payoff in the form of larger export markets for U.S. farmers. While traditional export markets in Europe are stagnant, the largest and fastest growing markets for U.S. farm exports are the developing countries, where diets are inadequate and population growth rapid. There is a fundamental relationship between the crisis of hunger in the developing world and the crisis of surplus in American agriculture, and the solution to the twin crises lies in rapid growth of earning power in the less developed countries.

Development policy and international aid must focus on the rural sector and diffuse its benefits widely among the populace. It should target especially small landholders and tenant farmers in order to increase their productivity and incomes.

Development strategy must also embrace the conservation of environmental resources and the control of population growth. UNA calls for America to reverse current misguided policies in both areas, which are dangerously counterproductive.

In the short term, the food surplus of the West can help improve the diets of the poor. UNA believes that food aid should be provided through targeted feeding programs, food coupons or subsidized prices for food staples traditionally eaten by the poor, and food-for-work employment programs to alleviate today's chronic hunger.

UNA calls for a renewed commitment, by our own country and the international community, to the goal of a world where no child goes to bed hungry. The goal of the 1970s must become even more urgently our first priority—devoting our resources and energy to the elimination of hunger before this century's end.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations in each chapter are summarized at its end. The major recommendations of the report call for the following:

- * Developing countries should adopt development policy incentives which aim to encourage farmer production, not provide food bargains to urban dwellers—even at some risk to stability in their capitals. (Chapter 2).
- * Governments should end state-imposed food requisitions and price-setting by government marketing boards, and adopt internal policies to encourage rapid rural growth involving market prices to agricultural producers, land tenure reform and aid for rural projects targeted to small land tillers. World Bank loans should be conditioned on such reforms in order to encourage greater enterprise among farmers. (Chapter 2).
- * Developed countries must accept responsibility for creating and maintaining a fair international trade regime in agriculture, with open and stable markets. (Chapter 3)
- * The West should accept an end to tariffs and quota restrictions on food products of the developing countries in negotiations under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs; and the U.S. should undertake to end them, even without a GATT agreement, on the basis of reciprocity with developing countries whose markets are equally open to U.S. exports. (Chapter 3)
- * The developed countries, especially the U.S., EEC and Japan, should accept the Reagan Administration's proposal to phase out farm subsidies tied to production. (Chapter 3)
- * The U.S. should consider minimum income guarantees to its own farm families to ensure their well-being as subsidies tied to production are phased out. (Chapter 3)
- * In many countries land reform is needed not just for social and political stability, but to encourage greater incentives for farmers—and should provide them with the agricultural "inputs" necessary for higher productivity (training, credit, irrigation, etc.) (Chapter 4)
- * The U.S. should restore (and honor) its funding commitments to the International Fund for Agricultural Development to the levels of the start of this decade, given IFAD's demonstrated record of remarkable success in lending to poor and small farmers. (Chapter 4)
- * Congress should pass pending "microenterprise" legislation designed to direct credit assistance to the poorest for investment in farming and small businesses. (Chapter 4)
- * Programs of international agencies and of developing countries alike should ensure that women are treated as primary producers and beneficiaries, with projects targeted to (1) reducing the burden of "women's work" to allow women more fruitful applications of their time and (2) including women as direct beneficiaries (and planners) of land reform, credit and other rural development aid programs. (Chapter 4)

- * Credit to the rural poor, as in the Grameen Bank model, should be a larger part of development efforts; and Congress should enact the credit provisions of the pending microenterprise legislation which would specifically redirect a portion of U.S. aid in this direction. (Chapter 4)
- * Industrialized countries, including the Soviet bloc (which gives almost none) should channel much of their agricultural aid through multilateral agencies. (Chapter 5)
- * The cuts in foreign aid and in the overall State Department budgets under Gramm-Rudman make a mockery of American assertions of world leadership and should be reversed, although the costs of such leadership must be covered by taxes so as not to add to the federal deficit. (Chapter 5)
- * The recent trend in U.S. Government policy of reducing development aid while increasing security assistance is untenable. While limited by current revenue constraints, funds should be channeled from the military side to food and development assistance. (Chapter 5)
- * Full U.S. contributions should be restored to the multilateral development banks and aid agencies, including FAO, funding for which has been cut back severely. (Chapter 5)
- * A review of the operations of FAO, and reviews of the rationale for separate agencies like the World Food Council, should be conducted under the aegis of the Secretary-General. (Chapter 5)
- * The mandates for various international food agencies and programs should have "sunset" provisions to assure serious periodic review of the purposes, operations, and futures. (Chapter 5)
- * Population control programs are urgently needed, and the U.S. should undo recent Administration actions and resume funding for the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. (Chapter 6)
- * Multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, should condition assistance on adoption by recipient countries of environmentally effective measures against deforestation and other damaging practices. (Chapter 6)
- * "Debt-for-nature" swaps, setting aside biosphere preserves as a condition of debt relief, should be undertaken; the U.S. and other OECD countries should provide matching support for nongovernment organizations which privately fund them. Commercial banks should receive credits for partial debt forgiveness that they extend to countries that protect ecologically sensitive areas. (Chapter 6)
- * Food aid should be directed to increasing the food purchasing power of the poor, either through subsidies that produce lower prices for the staples they buy or through food stamp programs (Chapter 7)

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* P.L. 480 "Food for Peace" sales should be partly payable in local currency and applied to further local investment, especially credit for the poor lending. (Chapter 7)

* Major food donors should ensure year-to-year stability in food aid deliveries through multi-year agreements. (Chapter 7)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/27 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 871112001 FROM : ELLIOTT RICHARDSON
SUBJECT : L - ENCLOSING FINAL REPORT OF THE UN ASSOC. OF THE US ON HUNGER

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex 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 WDH by cob (11/16) ←

COMMENTS : WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS REPORT WITH WB STAFF
PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE

URGENT

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JWS
RECEIVED

87 NOV 12 AM 9:53-0

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/27 DUE DATE : 87/11/18
LOG NUMBER : 871030007 FROM : Elliot Richardson
SUBJECT : Enclosing final report of the UN Association of the US on
"Hunger". Would like to discuss this report with WB staff.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

POLICY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

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 : The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson - "Dear Elliot"

cc: J. Volk (EXC) and External Affairs

JAV - seek JWS' advice on handling -

Would suggest that if Richardson himself wants to come we should urge BBC to attend along with the new Task Force Chairman for the Bank on Poverty issues - Attila Karaosmanoglu. If Richardson himself is not involved then the Poverty Task Forces should hear the results of their study.

(JWS)

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: 12-07-87	
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Mr. Conable		E 1227	
① WH			
② CP			
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY	
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INITIAL		SIGNATURE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE		URGENT	
REMARKS:			
FROM: AShakov		ROOM NO.: J 3073	EXTENSION: 34697



2) Ce...
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/87/057

21 NOV. 1987

Dear Mr Conable,

I should like to thank you very much for the kind message of congratulations conveyed to me on your behalf following my election as Director-General of Unesco.

The development of effective and meaningful co-operation between the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system is something to which I attach great importance. I therefore welcome and share your desire for a further strengthening and improvement of the close and fundamentally important working relations between the World Bank and Unesco, and hope to have an early opportunity to meet you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Federico Mayor".

Federico Mayor

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

ROUTING SLIP
 DATE: November 13 1987
WORLD BANK OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM Cable, Telex
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Unwritten Character Must Fall Completely in Box!

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MR. FREDERICO MAYOR, DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNESCO. ON BEHALF OF
 MR. CONABLE WHO IS PRESENTLY IN ASIA, I SEND YOU WARM
 CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR INAUGURATION AS DIRECTOR
 GENERAL, UNESCO. WORLD BANK/UNESCO COOPERATION HAS BEEN LONG AND
 FRUITFUL. WE LOOK FORWARD TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THIS
 RELATIONSHIP IN AREAS OF COMMON INTEREST, AND OFFER YOU OUR BEST
 WISHES FOR A SUCCESSFUL TENURE. REGARDS, DAVID HOPPER, ACTING
 PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK. INTBAFRAD.

Richard ...
Director General

END
OF
TEXT →

PINK AREA TO BE LEFT BLANK AT ALL TIMES

INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: Telex	TELEX NO.: 270 602	DATE: 11/13/87
SUBJECT: Director General UNESCO Acknowledgement: Frederico Mayor	DRAFTED BY: CBoucher/MCarter:abj	EXTENSION: 3-4693
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: cc: Messrs. Stanton, Shakow	AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): W. David Hopper, SVP/PPR	
	DEPARTMENT: Policy, Planning and Research	
	SECTION BELOW FOR USE OF CABLE SECTION	
	CHECKED FOR DISPATCH	

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

December 8, 1987

Dear Mr. von Droste:

Thank you for your letter of November 13, 1987. I very much regret that you were unable to accept the position of Director of the Bank's Environment Department, though I fully respect the priority role which family concerns played in your decision.

We look forward to strengthening our cooperation with UNESCO in the field of environment as well as in other areas of common interest, and would certainly welcome a visit to the Bank by Director-General Mayor in due course.


Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Bernd von Droste
Director
Division of Ecological Sciences
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
B.P. 3.07 Paris
France

JWarford/rcr
cc: Mr. C. Boucher (SPRIE)

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP		DATE	
		12/8/87	
FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT POLICY, PLANNING AND RESEARCH			
NAME		ROOM NO.	
Ms. C. Perera, EXC		E-1227	
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND RETURN
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND SEND ON
<input type="checkbox"/>	COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER OUR CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	PER YOUR REQUEST
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<input type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOTE AND FILE	<input type="checkbox"/>	SIGNATURE
REMARKS			
Attached is the "For Information" copy received by our office.			
FROM		 L. Richard Meyers, Special Asst.	



cc: Mr. Hopper - Senior Vice-President, World Bank
FOR INFORMATION
united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

7, place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris
1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris

adresse postale : B.P. 3.07 Paris
téléphone : national (1) 568.10.00
international + (33.1) 568.10.00
télégrammes : Unesco Paris
télex : 204461 Paris
270602 Paris

référence : SC/ECO/562/62

13 November 1987

RECEIVED
87 NOV 23 PM 5:05 -005
POLICY DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Conable,

I wish to thank you for having invited me to the World Bank for an interview in connection with the recruitment of a Director for the Department of the Environment. As you already know, I have unfortunately had to decline your kind offer to occupy this important post, for family reasons.

Last week I had the chance to meet with Professor Federico Mayor who has since been appointed Director-General of Unesco, to discuss with him Unesco's future programme in the ecological sciences field and possible areas of co-operation with governmental and non-governmental partners. It is clear that Unesco will continue and probably further enlarge its capabilities for international co-operation in this field, working closely with ICSU and other non-governmental institutions. Professor Mayor pointed out that co-operation with the World Bank in the field of the environment would be of particular interest and could give a new dimension to the environmental component in both Organizations.

In order to exploit the as yet unexplored potential for joint action, Professor Mayor has asked me to assist in preparing his proposed visit to the World Bank in the first quarter of 1988 or perhaps even before, in his capacity as Director-General of Unesco.

I would therefore expect that his Office will contact you in the near future concerning such a visit, which is likely to cover other subject matters, as well as the Joint Unesco/World Bank Co-operative Programme in the field of Education. Perhaps it might be possible to set up a joint working group for co-operation in the field of the environment, which could examine a variety of topics of mutual interest such as: the application of ecological sciences in the field of arid land management, tropical forests, coastal and urban areas; the maintenance of biological diversity and the development of biosphere reserves, the training of resource managers; links between human investment and resource use; bringing degraded ecosystems back into productive use.

.../...

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

May I assure you, Mr. Conable, of my determination to work towards a future fruitful co-operation between the World Bank and Unesco in the field of the environment, in reiterating my deep gratitude for the confidence you have shown in me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bernd von Droste". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Bernd von Droste
Director
Division of Ecological Sciences.

BBC - chair
4242 AT 10AM

November 16, 1987

Dear Elliot,

Thank you for your letter of October 15, 1987 and for the attached copy of the report "A Success Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow", which has been prepared under your leadership as Chairman of the United Nations Association of the United States. The report is constructive and thought-provoking, and is a timely contribution to the ongoing debate on reform of the United Nations. I am sure that concerned Bank staff will study the report with interest.

I commend your panel for an excellent job on what is indeed a very challenging subject.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

The Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
United Nations Association
of the United States of America
485 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

cc: Messrs. Stanton and Hopper
Madame Diggs

CBoucher/abj

EB.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/15

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 871022007

FROM : ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

SUBJECT : L - ENCL. FINAL REPORT ON UN MGMT AND DECISION-MAKING SPONSORED
BY UN ASSOC OF THE US

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

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 : PLEASE PROVIDE COPY OF RESPONSE TO MR. HOPPER'S OFFICE

MH

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED 007

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/15

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

87 OCT 22 AM 10:35

LOG NUMBER : 871020007

FROM : Elliot L. Richardson
POLICY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT : Enclosing final report on UN Mgmt. and Decision-Making sponsored
by the UN Assoc. of the US.

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 :

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Elliot L. Richardson

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Orville L. Freeman

Chairman, National Council
Cyrus R. Vance

Chairman, 1987 National U.N. Day
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485 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-6104

Phone (212) 697-3232 / Fax (212) 682-9185 / Cable UNASMER

October 15, 1987

Mr. Barber E. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Conable:

I am pleased to convey to you the enclosed final report of the international panel on U.N. Management and Decision-Making sponsored by the United Nations Association of the United States. Entitled A Successor Vision: The United Nations of Tomorrow, the report, which was officially released on September 16, looks beyond the administrative and budgetary themes dominating much of the current discussion about reform of the U.N. to propose an answer to the question "reform for what purpose?"

After exploring this question over the last two years, the international panel has reached several conclusions regarding both a new substantive vision of the U.N.'s essential functions as well as several structural and organizational changes necessary to exercise these functions more effectively. On behalf of the international panel, I hope that you will find the enclosed report a useful and constructive contribution to current thinking about the future of the U.N. and of its relationship with the U.N. system.

The UNA-USA, a non-profit research and membership organization, convened this panel two years ago as the centerpiece of its U.N. Management and Decision-Making Project. Supported by a major grant from the Ford Foundation, the project was undertaken to identify ways to strengthen the U.N. in the face of its severe financial and political crisis. However, the observations and recommendations expressed in A Successor Vision: The U.N. of Tomorrow, are those of its signatories and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Association or its members.

I commend the report to your attention.

Sincerely,

Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman of the Association

Enc.

UN

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

October 27, 1987

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Thank you for your warm welcome and kind hospitality extended to me in New York last week. I very much appreciated the opportunity to meet with you and to participate with other Heads of Agencies in the discussions at the ACC meeting.

I want to assure you of the World Bank's commitment to working with our colleagues at the United Nations to strengthen the effectiveness of our actions in support of economic development.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

His Excellency
Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

McCarton/ww

September 21, 1987

His Excellency
Javier Perez de Cuellar
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

Thank you for your letter of September 4, 1987 and the attached note concerning the preparation of the next medium-term plan of the United Nations. We find the perspectives contained in your outline of the work of the United Nations in the 1990s to be well focused on the major economic, social, and political problems facing the international community. Our comments will therefore be brief.

As you rightly indicated, the setbacks to international development in the 1980s will make the development task in the 1990s all the more difficult. Thus, it is essential that the supportive role of the United Nations system is strengthened to better promote the global objectives of sustained development, social justice, and peace. In those areas of special relevance to the operational activities of the Bank, for example, population, environment, social infrastructure, our policy directions are closely in line with the priorities set out in the medium-term plan. I believe that, given the major organizational steps which we have recently taken to strengthen the Bank's efficiency, the Bank will be well positioned to play an expanded role, within its area of competence, in this stepped-up multilateral effort.

You outlined a number of basic features of the global environment in the coming decade and underlined their implications for multilateral cooperation. In some key areas targeted for priority action, the Bank is continuing to implement a number of important policy initiatives. For example, we share your concern with the continuing rapid growth of population--most of which over the next decade will take place in developing countries--and its impact on development and growth. Bank assistance policy aims at integrating population issues into wider development policy, including health, nutrition, education, and supporting government actions designed to

September 21, 1987

slow population growth, particularly in Africa. On environmental issues, which are a major concern of the medium-term plan, we are continuing to strengthen the Bank's technical and institutional capacity to incorporate environmental considerations into our overall lending and policy activities, recognizing that sustainable economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental protection are often mutually reinforcing.

Improvement of the human condition as the main objective of the overall United Nations effort is consistent with the central challenge to the Bank in the battle against poverty. We continue to integrate poverty concerns into our operational work, and in this connection, we have increased our cooperation with non-governmental organizations. In particular, the Bank has pursued its adjustment assistance policies in the context of economic growth, while expanding its analysis of the social effects of adjustment and helping governments design programs that to the extent possible protect the poor.

It is clear that successful implementation of the array of development activities outlined in the medium-term plan will largely depend on adequate multilateral resources. As you know, in recent years, slower and uncertain growth in these resources has focused increased attention on the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation and improve the effectiveness of multilateral programs. The Bank will continue to expand its collaboration with other organizations, in particular, the IMF and UNDP. As regards our own longer-term resources, I remain encouraged by the ongoing discussions in the Bank's Board and in the Development Committee aimed at agreement on a General Capital Increase which would provide expanded Bank support for growth and development in our borrowing member countries.

Please let us know if we can assist in any way in the preparation of the medium-term plan.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

cc: Mr. Grenfell

CBBoucher/EK

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7/11 1110
Due Hopper 9/18 ~~AA~~
Due Conable 9/21

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/09/04

DUE DATE : 87/09/21

LOG NUMBER : 870909015

FROM : Javier P. de Cuellar

SUBJECT : Enclosing draft introduction to the next medium-term plan being presented to the Gen. Assembly and wants BBC's views.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Shakow (J-3073)

ACTION:

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

CB
please handle
Mtz
11-9

COMMENTS : cc: External Affairs

*Copy sent.
C.P.
9/11/87.*



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

4 September 1987

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am writing to you with regard to the preparation of the next medium-term plan of the United Nations. The pertinent regulations of this Organization provide, among other things, that the medium-term plan shall be preceded by an introduction, which will constitute a key integral element in the planning process and shall highlight in a co-ordinated manner the policy orientations of the United Nations system.

The General Assembly, in Section II of its resolution 41/213, of 19 December 1986, dealing with the planning programming and budgeting process, resolved to achieve improvement in the consultative process for the formulation of the medium-term plan through, inter alia, submission of the introduction to the medium-term plan to Member States for wide consultation.

As part of the process leading to the preparation of the draft introduction to the next medium-term plan, I am presenting to the General Assembly some perspectives on the work of the United Nations in the 1990s. It is my belief that consultations with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the General Assembly and the specialized agencies based on these perspectives would lead to the formulation of a more meaningful and useful introduction to the next plan. Accordingly, I would be most grateful for your views thereon.

/...

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D. C.

- 2 -

I am enclosing, for your information, an advance copy of a document (A/42/512) shortly to be issued for consideration by the CPC, the Advisory Committee and the Assembly which, in addition to transmitting the paper on the perspectives to which I have referred, makes other proposals which will no doubt be of interest to your Organization.

Yours sincerely,


Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 31, 1987

Dear Dr. Soedjatmoko,

Thank you for your letter of August 11 informing me of the expiration of your term as Rector of the United Nations University.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the constructive cooperation which you have encouraged between our two organizations. My colleagues and I agree that useful contacts have developed over the years through joint action in a number of areas, including the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa and the World Institute for Development Economics Research. We recognize the importance of the work of the University and its potential role in development research and look forward to the continuing close cooperation between the UNU and the Bank.

I send you my best wishes for success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

Dr. Soedjatmoko
Jalan Tanjung 18
Jakarta 10350
Indonesia

R. Digg

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

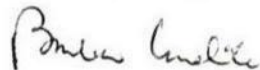
BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 28, 1987

Dear Ms. Snyder:

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of UNIFEM, I would like to offer my congratulations on your efforts to increase attention to women in development. I share your commitment and wish you success in the future.

Sincerely yours,



Ms. Margaret Snyder
Fund Director
U.N. Development Fund
For Women (UNIFEM)
304 East 45th Street
11th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 27, 1987
TO: Ms. Marianne Haug, EXC
FROM: Barbara Herz, Chief, Women in Development Division *BKH*
EXTENSION: 33483
SUBJECT: Note from Mr. Conable on UNIFEM

UNIFEM would really appreciate a 1-2 liner from Mr. Conable on the occasion of their tenth anniversary. Perhaps something like the attached note?

I'm attaching the incoming materials on UNIFEM FYI.

Attachments

cc: Mrs. Ann Hamilton, PHRDR

BHerz/jl

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
FUND FOR WOMEN (UNIFEM)**

304 East 45th Street, 11th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017, Tel. (212)906-6400
Cable: UNDEVPRO, New York.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



21 July 1987

Dear Mr. Conable,

I am writing to seek your assistance with our efforts to use the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of UNIFEM in October 1987 to spread public awareness of UNIFEM both in the United States and overseas. We would be particularly grateful if you felt able to issue a short endorsement of UNIFEM and its work.

The Tenth Anniversary of UNIFEM is an extremely important landmark in the development of this Fund.

Since UNIFEM's establishment in 1977, we have implemented over 400 projects in over 100 countries. Many of these projects have been taken over or duplicated by larger national and international development agencies.

We have also succeeded in increasing our funding substantially over this period, from \$500,000.00 in 1977 to over \$7 million this year. We have received financial contributions from 98 countries in all, representing almost two thirds of the total membership of the United Nations.

But even this increased level of funding has not kept pace with the increasing calls on our resources. We regularly have to turn down 50% of the project proposals which we regard as worthy of support, because of our lack of resources to fund them.

We are therefore very concerned to use the occasion of our Tenth Anniversary to broaden public awareness of UNIFEM, both in the private and the governmental sectors.

We hope to achieve this through the arrangement of public occasions at United Nations Headquarters and elsewhere to mark the Anniversary, through publicity at the national level and through the production of new information materials about UNIFEM.

In connection with the production of new information materials, we are seeking short endorsements from a very small and select group of distinguished international leaders who are active in the fields of international cooperation and development.

Most of the leaders whom we are approaching at this time already have an association with UNIFEM and are sympathetic to and appreciative of its work. They include, for example, President Aquino, Prime Ministers Brundtland, Gandhi and Thatcher, Mr. Barber Conable and Mme Simone Weil.

Mr. Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington DC 20433

ROUTING SLIP		DATE:
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mrs. Henry		59131
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:		
Can you handle this request, please. Thanks		
FROM:	ROOM NO.:	EXTENSION:
M. McDONALD	J3050	3-3382

We have not yet had the opportunity to develop as close a relationship as we should have liked with the World Bank, but we are of course very aware of the great contribution which the bank and you personally have made in the field of international cooperation and development.

We should accordingly be very honored and grateful if you felt able to make a very short endorsement of UNIFEM and its work, to coincide with the occasion of our Tenth Anniversary.

We are planning to celebrate this anniversary at United Nations Headquarters through a major reception to be held in October. We hope very much that you will be able to attend this occasion and will be sending out invitations nearer the time. (This reception will be funded from private sources and so will not be a cost against UNIFEM's own limited budget)

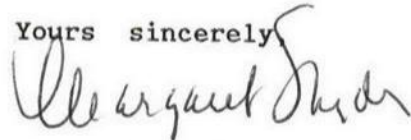
The anniversary will also be celebrated in a number of other countries and U.S. cities.

I am enclosing for your information some materials about UNIFEM, which I hope you will find useful. We shall be bringing out a new brochure to mark our Tenth Anniversary.

If you need any further information about UNIFEM or about the nature of our request for your assistance, please do not hesitate to call me. I hope very much that you will be able to respond positively to our request.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely



Margaret Snyder
Fund Director

U.N. Development Fund for Women



Farmers, Merchants and Entrepreneurs

A Report on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

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10	<i>Country Collaboration</i>
10	<i>UNDP's Key Role</i>
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11	<i>Local and National Affiliates</i>
12	UNDFW Project Cycle Support System
13	From the Project Portfolio
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16	<i>Colombia: Inclusion in a National Effort</i>
16	<i>South Pacific: Training Women Planners</i>
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20	<i>Jamaica: Solar Salt Extraction</i>
20	<i>Sahel: Energy-saving Stoves</i>
22	Catalytic Action
23	1983-84 Initiatives
23	<i>Forward-looking Assessment</i>
23	<i>Credit Evaluation</i>
23	<i>Knowledge Bank</i>
23	<i>Africa Investment Plan</i>
25	<i>Food Cycle Technologies</i>
26	Future Directions
26	<i>Strengthening the UNDP Connexion</i>
26	<i>Action Priorities</i>
27	A Crucial Force For Development
28	Information Materials Available

Cover:

Inland fish farmers, Sierra Leone.

Foreword

Development involves the productive utilization of natural resources and human talents to improve the well-being of people. It seeks to provide sufficient nutritious food, wise exploitation and conservation of natural resources, safe water and adequate sanitation, reliable and affordable energy, decent housing, readily available health care, facilities for education and training, transport and communication services and opportunities for employment and regular income. A better quality of life for all human beings is its ultimate goal.

It was to expedite the development process that the United Nations General Assembly established the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women in 1976. (As of March 1985 it will be known as the United Nations Development Fund for Women.) Its creation was based on recognition of the fact that greater awareness of and support for the productive activities of the half of the population who are women could greatly improve the well-being of innumerable communities and societies.

Now, as the Decade draws to a close and the Fund enters its eighth year of operational experience, it is time to look back and take stock. What has the Fund accomplished? What actions must continue and new directions be taken to ensure that women consistently participate appropriately in programmes of development co-operation?

This report explores these questions. It reviews the Fund's evolution, examines the effectiveness of its approach to ensuring a fuller involvement of women in mainstream development activities, and assesses the record to date. It also sets forth the Fund's priorities for the future and the direction in which it will move when it becomes The United Nations Development Fund for Women — an autonomous body in association with the United Nations Development Programme — as decided by the General Assembly in 1984.

As the Report shows, with a very modest budget, the Fund has chalked up an impressive record. Its direct assistance to thousands of women in some of the poorest regions of the world has enabled them to augment food supplies, conserve energy resources, increase family incomes, and be recognized as productive contributors to their communities and countries. Its work with local institutions — at grass-roots, national and regional levels — has strengthened capacities to identify, plan and carry forward programmes addressing women's productive activities. Its co-operation with governments, multi- and bilateral development agencies and non-governmental organizations has helped to sensitize planners and decision-makers to the contributions of women which sustain their families and communities, and to mobilize resources to enable women to strengthen these contributions.

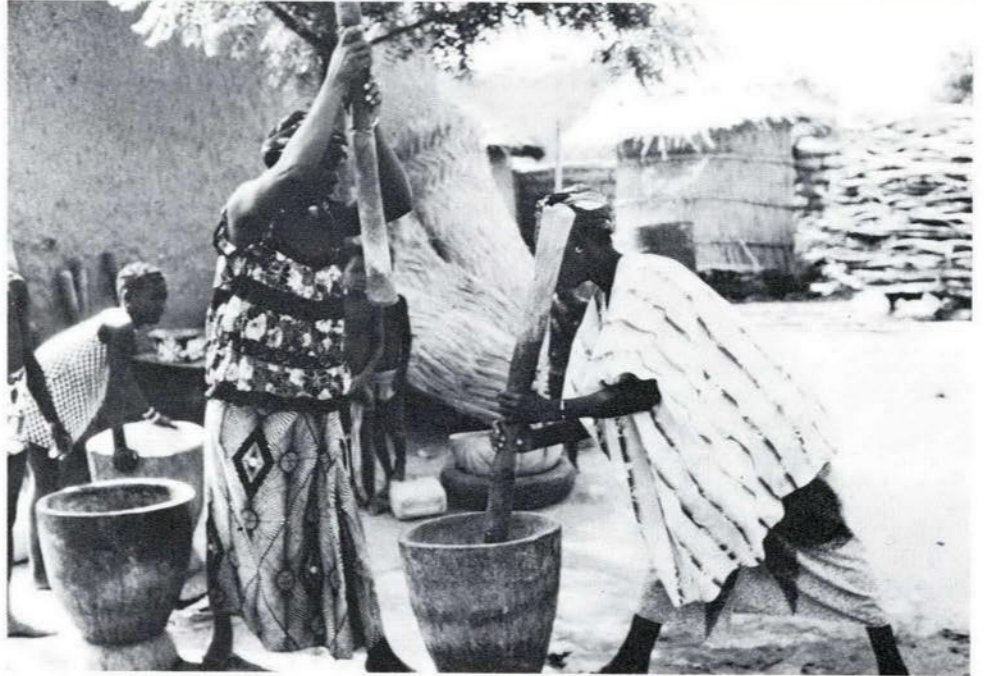
But the job has only just begun. The Fund has shown that its assistance is of tremendous value in helping women improve community well-being and thereby contribute to national development; but its ability to continue this work will depend upon the support it receives from the world community. I hope you will read this record of accomplishment with a sense of encouragement and renewed dedication to the Fund and its ultimate goal — ensuring that all people participate in and benefit from development progress.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General
United Nations

“Women... What are you not?”

“Woman of Africa
Sweeper
Smearing Floors and Walls
With cow dung and black soil
Cook, ayah, the baby on your back
Washer of dishes
Planting, weeding, harvesting
Storekeeper, builder
Runner of errands
Cart, lorry, donkey
Women of Africa
What are you not?”

Song of Ocol
Okot B’Pitek (Ugandan poet)



Pounding millet into flour, Mali.

Throughout the developing world women sustain innumerable societies, sometimes working 18 hours a day. Their tasks are many and arduous. They cultivate fields and gardens, tend livestock and poultry, gather fuel from disappearing forests, and lug water from often-polluted lakes and streams. Theirs is also the responsibility for processing grains, preparing family meals and caring for the children. They may also prepare and preserve food which they sell in the marketplace, and produce clothing or other items for sale to bring in income. Often they have helped to build their homes and when roofs or walls need repairs they will do them. Millions are the sole providers for their families.

Women thus make vital contributions to their countries’ economies. But recognition of these contributions to

Gross Domestic Product has come slowly and women’s development co-operation programmes have been aimed largely at domestic and maternal roles. They are rarely seen as farmers, merchants and entrepreneurs. Consequently, their access to training, technologies and credit continues to be grossly disproportionate to the actual work they do.

A Development Fund for Women

The United Nations General Assembly created the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (VFDW) in 1976. It was created in recognition of the fact that economic growth, productive employment and social equity for all people are fundamental and indivisible elements of development, but that the critical contributions of women to their economies and societies had not been adequately taken into account in programmes of development co-operation.

Established midway through the Second Development Decade and just as the United Nations Decade for Women was taking off, the Fund brought together two items high on the international agenda: development and women. Its creation reflected the General Assembly's continued commitment to global and national development problems and issues, as well as its recognition that immediate and specialized efforts were needed to demonstrate how augmenting the productivity of women's work could help to accelerate the development process.

The Fund is the only United Nations mechanism for development co-operation set up specifically to channel financial and technical resources to women. To complement the support other funds and programmes provide for women in such areas as child-bearing and care, nutrition and family health, it stresses economic activities. Its programmes seek to make women's work more productive and to free them from under-productive tasks which waste time, energy and talents.

There is a concentration on the rural and urban poor, especially in the 36 countries named by the United Nations as "least-developed" and in landlocked and island developing countries.

Besides providing immediate technical and financial support for specific



activities, the Fund undertakes innovative and experimental programmes which, if successful, may later become self-sustaining or be continued with funding from other sources. It also engages in pre-investment programming of mainstream financial resources. In this way it is catalytic in attracting a greater share of overall development resources to programmes involving — and ultimately benefiting — whole societies. Ensuring that *all* development policies, plans, programmes and projects take due account of and involve women, together with men, at all stages is the long-term goal.

Since its creation, the Fund has steadily strengthened and refined its approach:

1978 Initial programmes were designed to strengthen regional capacities for programming. United Nations regional economic commissions in Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America/Caribbean and Western Asia were the Fund's first beneficiaries. Support enabled them to sponsor multi-country training programmes and workshops to equip development planners and women leaders

Community grain mill, Burkina Faso.

with skills needed to identify, formulate, secure financing for, implement and monitor projects, and to assess the impact of modernization on women.

1980 On the advice of the Fund's Consultative Committee, and with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Fund opened its resources to national governments and non-governmental organizations for the direct financing of activities involving rural and poor urban women.

1985 Emphasis is on advisory pre-investment programming missions, the monitoring and evaluation of projects receiving direct support, and innovative and experimental activities with highly promising multiplier effects.

Financial Resources

Contributions to the Fund are voluntary. Principal donors are member States of the United Nations or its specialized agencies who pledge annually.

Regular support has come from more than 85 countries. Contributions range from over US\$2 million to symbolic donations of only a few hundred dollars.

Government Contributions (1977-1985)

	\$US
1977	1,059,012
1978	3,671,160
1979	3,396,733
1980	2,190,520
1981	2,329,992
1982	2,094,239
1983	2,187,813
1984	3,124,181
1985	2,154,622*
Total	22,208,272

*As of 1 January 1985

As can be seen, during the early 1980s the Fund's contributions dipped below 1978 and 1979 levels. This was due in part to the global economic crisis which affected all countries at that time. While other development co-operation agencies were similarly affected, the Fund was especially vulnerable inasmuch as it was still relatively new and untested and because it supported women's development activities, then still commonly

(though inaccurately) perceived as peripheral rather than central to the development process.

1984 contributions were up once again.

Support for the Fund is not the exclusive province of governments. Many international and non-governmental organizations also contribute. A group of 20 NGOs has formed the *Advisory Group on the Fund* through which they encourage national chapters to publicize and contribute to activities. In developing countries these chapters may also benefit from Fund support.

In several countries — Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the United Kingdom and the United States — *National Committees* have been organized to promote the goals and work of the Fund directly. In 1983 and 1984 these Committees contributed 3.4 per cent of total Fund resources. They are raising monies in many novel ways, for example, through:

- a benefit performance of the Ballet of Flanders in Belgium;
- appeals in a national magazine and an International Women's Day concert and seminar in Finland;
- promotional exhibits in Danish public libraries.

In 1984, the Fund initiated another programme through which concerned citizens can directly contribute to its activities. (See page 25.)

As a group, NGOs and individuals have become the Fund's seventh largest contributor.

United Nations Development Fund for Women National Committees

Belgium Committee for the UN Fund for Women
Vossekoeter 21
3053 Holdenberg, Belgium

FN-UK
The Danish Association of UNDFW
Holmevaeg 59
DK -2970 Horsholm, Denmark

YKNC: n. Naisten Kehitysrachasto
Soumen Yhdistys r.y.
P.O. Box 996
SR-00101 Helsinki 10, Finland

United Kingdom Committee
UN Development Fund for Women
3 Whitehall Court
London, SW1A 2EL
England

United States Committee for the
UN Fund for Women, Inc.
2216 Nobehar Drive
Vienna, Virginia 22180, U.S.A.



UN, John Isaac

Member of Fund-supported Mothers' Club, Bolivia.

Scope of Activities

United Nations Development Fund for Women

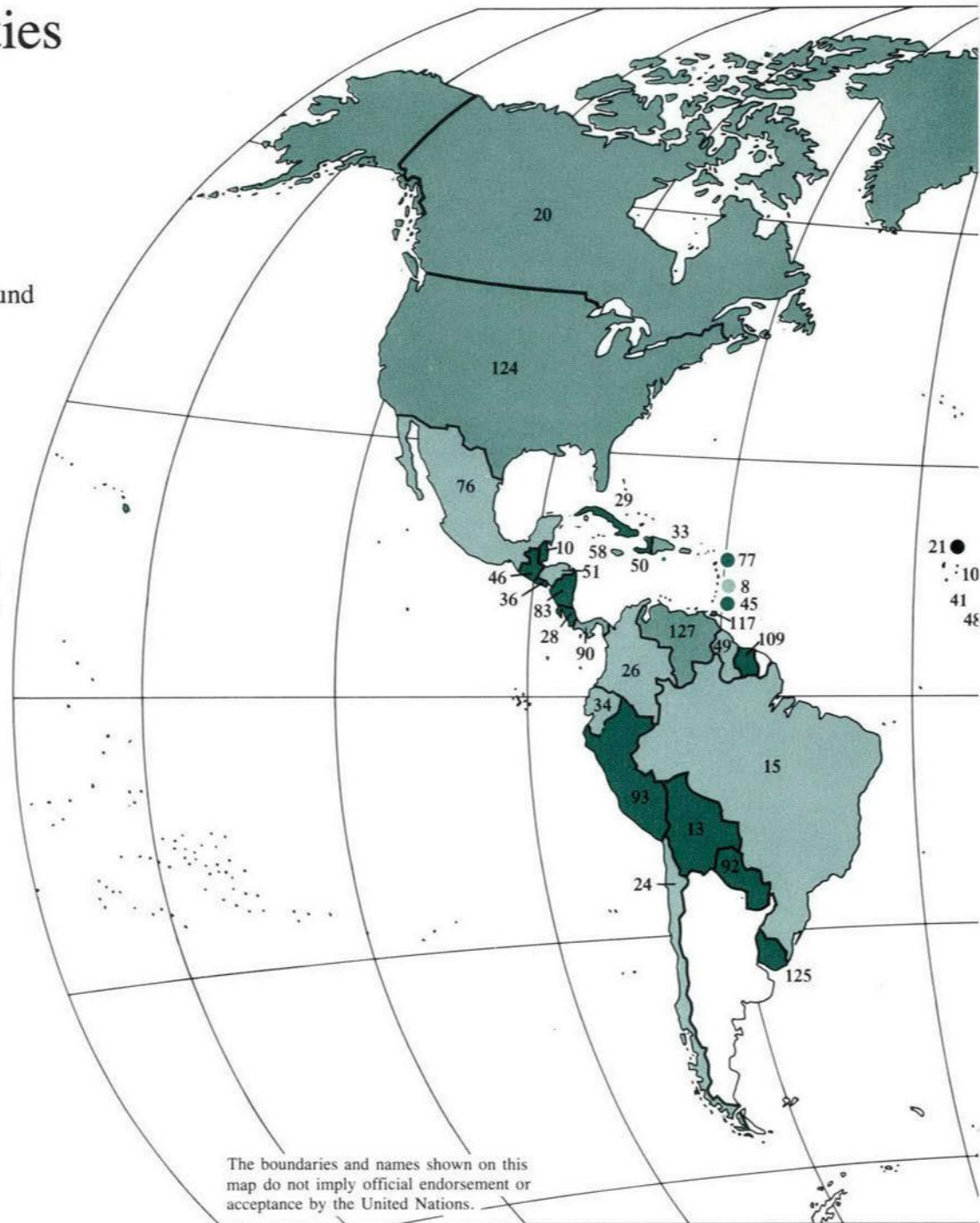
Donors and Recipients of Fund Assistance

- Recipient countries
- Donor countries
- Countries which are both donors and recipients
- ▲ Countries in which the Fund has assisted projects
- Countries in which the Fund has had pre-investment or evaluation missions
- ★ Least developed, island and landlocked countries
- Donor countries (1977-1984)

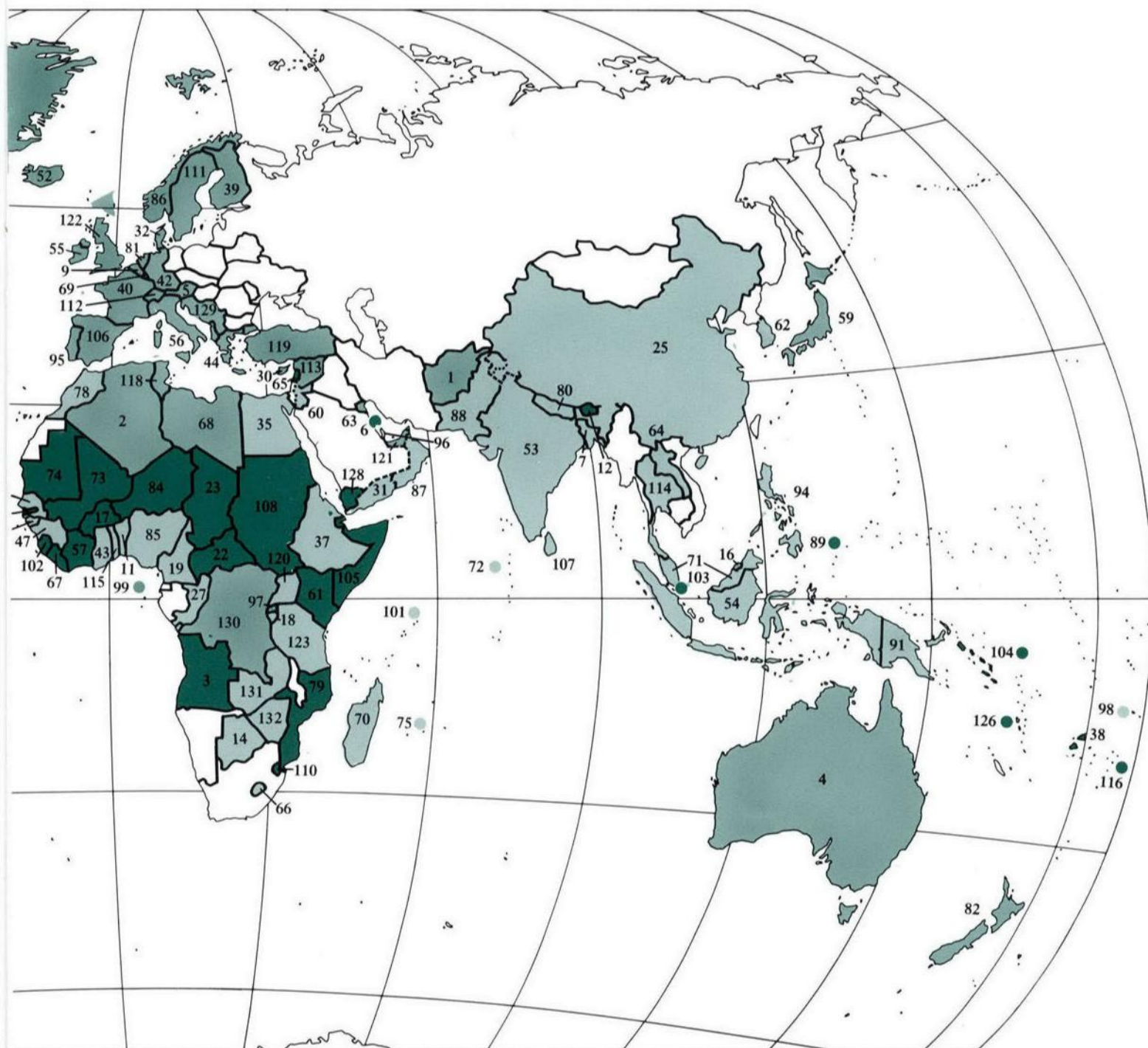
- ★ 1 Afghanistan
- 2 Algeria
- ▲ 3 Angola
- ▲ 4 Australia
- 5 Austria
- ★ 6 Bahrain
- ★ 7 Bangladesh
- ★ 8 Barbados
- 9 Belgium
- 10 Belize
- ★ 11 Benin
- ★ 12 Bhutan
- ★ 13 Bolivia
- ★ 14 Botswana
- 15 Brazil
- ★ 16 Brunei Darussalam
- ★ 17 Burkina Faso
- ★ 18 Burundi
- ★ 19 Cameroon
- ★ 20 Canada
- ★ 21 Cape Verde
- ★ 22 Central African Republic
- ★ 23 Chad
- ★ 24 Chile
- ★ 25 China
- ★ 26 Colombia
- ★ 27 Congo
- ▲ ★ 28 Costa Rica
- ★ 29 Cuba
- ★ 30 Cyprus
- ★ 31 Democratic Yemen
- 32 Denmark
- ★ 33 Dominican Republic
- ★ 34 Ecuador
- ★ 35 Egypt
- ▲ ★ 36 El Salvador
- ★ 37 Ethiopia
- ▲ ★ 38 Fiji
- 39 Finland
- 40 France
- ▲ ★ 41 Gambia
- 42 Germany, Federal Republic of
- ★ 43 Ghana

- 44 Greece
- ▲ ★ 45 Grenada
- ▲ 46 Guatemala
- ★ 47 Guinea
- ★ 48 Guinea-Bissau
- ★ 49 Guyana
- ▲ ★ 50 Haiti
- ★ 51 Honduras
- 52 Iceland
- ★ 53 India
- ★ 54 Indonesia
- ★ 55 Ireland
- 56 Italy
- ▲ ★ 57 Ivory Coast
- ★ 58 Jamaica
- 59 Japan
- ★ 60 Jordan
- ▲ ★ 61 Kenya

- ★ 62 Korea, Republic of
- 63 Kuwait
- ★ 64 Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ▲ 65 Lebanon
- ★ 66 Lesotho
- ★ 67 Liberia
- 68 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- 69 Luxembourg
- ★ 70 Madagascar
- ★ 71 Malaysia
- ★ 72 Maldives
- ★ 73 Mali
- ▲ ★ 74 Mauritania
- ★ 75 Mauritius
- ★ 76 Mexico
- ★ 77 Montserrat
- ★ 78 Morocco
- ▲ ★ 79 Mozambique



Map No. 3317 United Nations May 1985



- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ● ▲ ★ 80 Nepal | ▲ ★ 97 Rwanda | ● ■ ★ 115 Togo |
| ● 81 Netherlands | ● ▲ ★ 98 Samoa | ▲ ★ 116 Tonga |
| ● 82 New Zealand | ● ★ 99 Sao Tome and Principe | ● ★ 117 Trinidad & Tobago |
| ▲ ■ 83 Nicaragua | ● ▲ ★ 100 Senegal | ● 118 Tunisia |
| ▲ ★ 84 Niger | ● ▲ ★ 101 Seychelles | ● 119 Turkey |
| ● ▲ 85 Nigeria | ■ ▲ ★ 102 Sierra Leone | ● ▲ ★ 120 Uganda |
| ● 86 Norway | ▲ ★ 103 Singapore | ● ▲ ★ 121 United Arab Emirates |
| ● ▲ ■ 87 Oman | ▲ ★ 104 Solomon Islands | ● 122 United Kingdom |
| ● ▲ ■ 88 Pakistan | ▲ ★ 105 Somalia | ● ▲ ★ 123 United Republic of Tanzania |
| ▲ ★ 89 Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | ● 106 Spain | ● ▲ ★ 124 United States of America |
| ● ▲ 90 Panama | ● ■ ▲ ★ 107 Sri Lanka | ▲ ★ 125 Uruguay |
| ● ■ ▲ ★ 91 Papua New Guinea | ■ ▲ ★ 108 Sudan | ▲ ★ 126 Vanuatu |
| ■ ▲ ★ 92 Paraguay | ▲ ★ 109 Suriname | ▲ ★ 127 Venezuela |
| ▲ ■ 93 Peru | ▲ ★ 110 Swaziland | ▲ ★ 128 Yemen |
| ● ■ ▲ ★ 94 Philippines | ● 111 Sweden | ● 129 Yugoslavia |
| ● 95 Portugal | ● 112 Switzerland | ● 130 Zaire |
| ● 96 Qatar | ● 113 Syrian Arab Republic | ● ▲ ★ 131 Zambia |
| | ● ▲ ■ 114 Thailand | ● ■ ▲ ★ 132 Zimbabwe |

Since becoming operational in 1978 the Fund has supported nearly 400 activities in 91 countries. As of 1 January 1985, 68 per cent of these activities were ongoing.

Activities are of two main types:

- *programming missions* — of a pre-investment nature to determine technical feasibility, or advise on directing mainstream resources so that women are taken into account;

- *operational programmes* with direct immediate benefits. These are generally innovative and often experimental. They tend to strengthen self-sustaining activities among groups of women and to have the potential for long-term multiplier effects.

Support is provided in five major technical categories, as shown on chart at right.

Types of assistance under each category include:

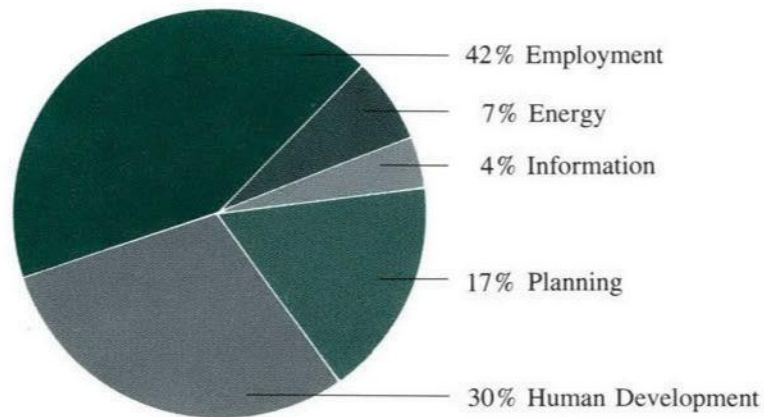
Employment

income-raising group activities (e.g., animal husbandry, bee-keeping, fish smoking and marketing, brick, pottery, and clothing production and other small-scale industrial activities.)

Human Development

training of trainers (e.g., for the introduction of credit schemes and technologies for production and product processing)
 pilot projects to stimulate self-reliance among rural and urban slum communities

UNDFW Project Distribution 1982-1983



business/management training
 training in the development and use of work-saving or fuel-conserving technologies

Planning

training of development planners (male and female)
 training for project and programme identification, formulation, execution and evaluation
 consultancies in these areas

Energy

re-afforestation
 dissemination of fuel-saving cooking stoves
 forest industries

Information

film production
 electronics research
 publication of training manuals
 dissemination of research findings

Development-Centred Policies

The Fund's policies are set by the United Nations General Assembly upon the advice of a Consultative Committee appointed by the Assembly President every three years. The Committee represents the five regions of the world. Current members are: Jamaica (Chairperson/Rapporteur), German Democratic Republic, India, Kenya, Norway.

Pursuing these policies places the Fund at the very core of world-wide efforts to enhance development opportunities. It:

■ *targets crucial issues.*

Food availability, informal sector employment, environmental conservation, energy, water/sanitation and the development and transfer of technology are among today's most critical development issues. Through both direct and catalytic actions the Fund supports women's already deep involvement in these crucial areas, making them full participants in programmes to augment productivity.

■ *supports grass-roots initiatives.*

Development agencies are now increasingly aware of the self-help potential of "grass-roots" communities. Among women, co-operative, mutual-support organizations exist nearly everywhere. Such groups offer opportunities for highly cost-effective investment, with multiplier effects locally and on neighbouring communities. Often they have proven to be effective starting points for rural transformation initiatives. Recognizing the creative potential of such groups, the Fund strengthens their self-help efforts, responding to priorities which women themselves identify.

■ *focuses on the rural and urban poor.*

The Fund is the only United Nations development organization which focuses full attention on the world's poorest women — a group which has often been passed over by programmes of development co-operation. Fully one third of these women are the sole support of their families.



U.N. Carolyn Redinius

■ *makes women's work visibly developmental.*

Traditionally, when a water pipe is installed or petroleum delivered, these actions are seen as economic activities; but when a woman carries water or fuel over several kilometres of rough terrain her labours are viewed as household tasks. The Fund recognizes that the contributions of women to family subsistence account for the survival of millions of persons. By providing technologies, credit or other assistance to make women's work more productive, the Fund transforms traditional tasks into remunerative ones, thereby making them visibly developmental.

Ghanian food merchants record profits. Business and marketing training are among the Fund's activities.

■ *maximizes human resources.*

Two thirds of the world's illiterates are women. Lack of knowledge and skills — as well as an opportunity to acquire them — has often kept them from a full realization of their economic potentials. The Fund opens up learning opportunities, imparting new knowledge and skills directly or through the training of managers and extension agents. It also gives women a chance to learn from each other through such means as travel to neighbouring countries for observation and testing of productivity-augmenting technologies.

Multi-Partnered Co-operation

Between 1976 and 1985 the Fund has been managed by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and its Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. With an annual budget averaging only about US\$3 million, it is among the smallest of all UN development co-operation organizations. Its management staff consists of seven professionals and five support personnel, two of the former financed through special government contributions and one co-financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

But despite its size, the Fund is beginning to play a leading role in influencing development policy in many developing countries. It accomplishes this in two ways:

- by co-operating closely with governments, other multilateral financing agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations in carrying out the activities for which it provides funding; and
- by identifying ways of habitually taking into account the total adult work force (women and men) in all planned development activities.

Country Collaboration

First and foremost, the Fund co-operates with *developing countries*. Co-operators include officials at policy and planning levels who decide how resources are to be distributed; in specialized departments such as those of agriculture and energy; and in women's bureaux and desks in government ministries which seek to mobilize internal and external development resources for women's productive activities. Training is provided to strengthen the research and project design capacities of such personnel.

At the request of interested countries, the Fund organizes and participates in *joint programming missions*, through

which it assists countries in making use of all their human resources in programmes of technical co-operation designed to build up productive, technological and managerial capacities. Such missions have enabled it to develop concepts, methodologies and tools for wide-scale application. They are carried out in co-operation with the UNDP and other multilateral and/or bilateral organizations. When additional specialists are needed, preference is given to consultants from neighbouring countries.

The majority of the Fund's programming missions have been carried out in "least-developed" countries (see map on pages 6 and 7). They have been of two main types:

■ *Pre-investment missions*, in which the Fund helps to formulate major projects to be financed by multi- and/or bilateral development co-operation organizations. The goal is to ensure women's involvement at the outset, when projects are being drawn up. The Fund's participation in preparatory activities for Donor Round Tables is one of the means by which it achieves this objective (e.g., in Chad, the Gambia and Togo). Organized with UNDP assistance, such Round Tables afford least-developed countries a means of presenting high-priority projects for consideration by interested donors. The Fund is also becoming involved in "country programming" exercises through which governments, UNDP and other UN agencies determine the shape of UNDP assistance.

■ *Technical feasibility missions*. Other pre-investment missions concern innovative and experimental activities to be financed by other donors or by the Fund itself. These ensure the technical viability of projects, their co-ordination

with national planning priorities, and their inter-relationship with on-going or planned national development activities. Some are directed to identify governmental and non-governmental organizations with appropriate capacities and outreach to execute projects the Fund or other financing organizations will assist, or to serve as national-level "retailers" of assistance to local organizations. Countries in which the Fund has supported such missions include Benin, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Mali, Peru, Thailand, Togo, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

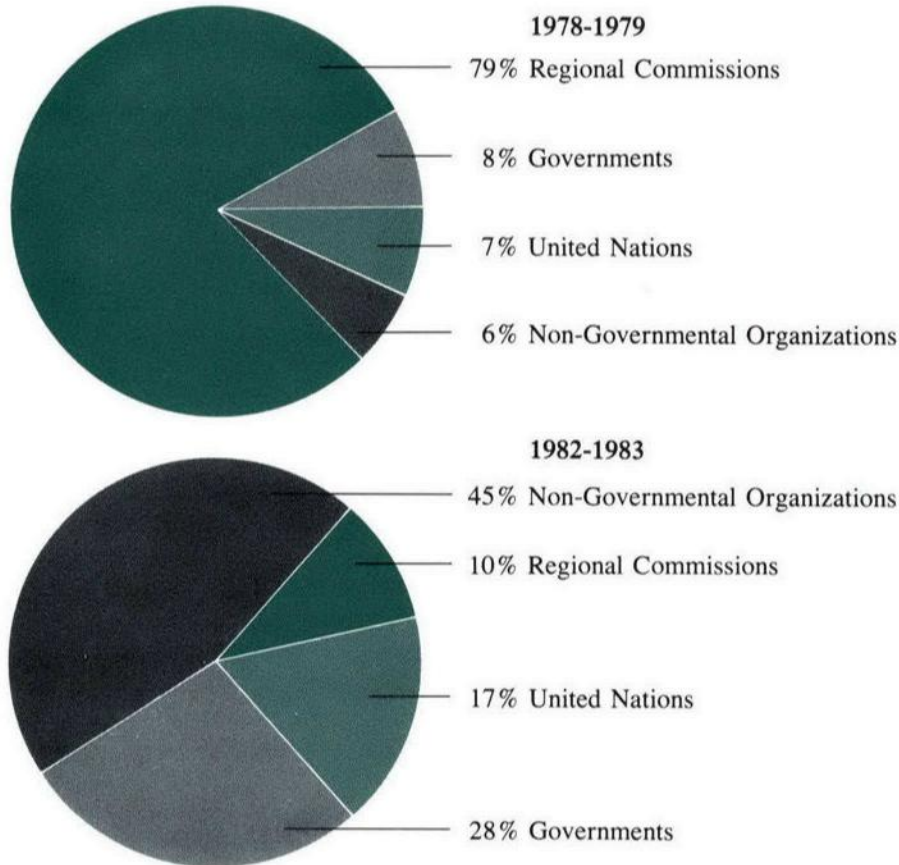
UNDP's Key Role

At the operational level, the Fund's main partner is the *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP). The chief technical co-operation financing organization of the United Nations development system, the UNDP has offices located in or covering over 150 developing countries and territories. UNDP acts as the Fund's "eyes in the field". Its offices assist governments and non-governmental organizations in designing projects and preparing requests for Fund assistance and forward them to the Fund's headquarters in New York. Proposals are then appraised by Fund staff, UNDP technical and country officers and other appropriate UN agencies before presentation to the Fund's Consultative Committee for final review.

Once a project becomes operational, UNDP assists in its monitoring and evaluation. Executing agencies submit substantive and financial progress reports to the Fund through UNDP country offices every six months, and the Fund follows UNDP's system of tripartite reviews and evaluations. (See "UNDFW Project Cycle Support System" on page 12.)

The association with UNDP has both short- and long-term advantages. *Cost-*

The Changing Pattern of Executing Agencies for UNDFW Projects



efficiency is an immediate consequence. With no need to maintain its own field staff, the Fund can channel nearly all of its resources directly to project beneficiaries. Another favourable effect is *flexibility*. The Fund can direct small-scale resources (less than US\$20,000) to meet urgent needs with a minimum of bureaucratic constraint.

Less obvious, but possibly even more important, is the fact that UNDP personnel become sensitized to women's needs and potentials through their appraisal, administration and monitoring of Fund-supported projects.

International Organizations' Expertise

The Fund also co-operates with a wide variety of *UN agencies*, tapping their specialized expertise for project design, execution or backstopping. Those with which it has had close links include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNICEF, the UN Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) of UNCTAD/GATT. Multinational projects are co-ordinated by the UN regional economic commissions. The Fund's co-financing of projects with these agencies has often proved

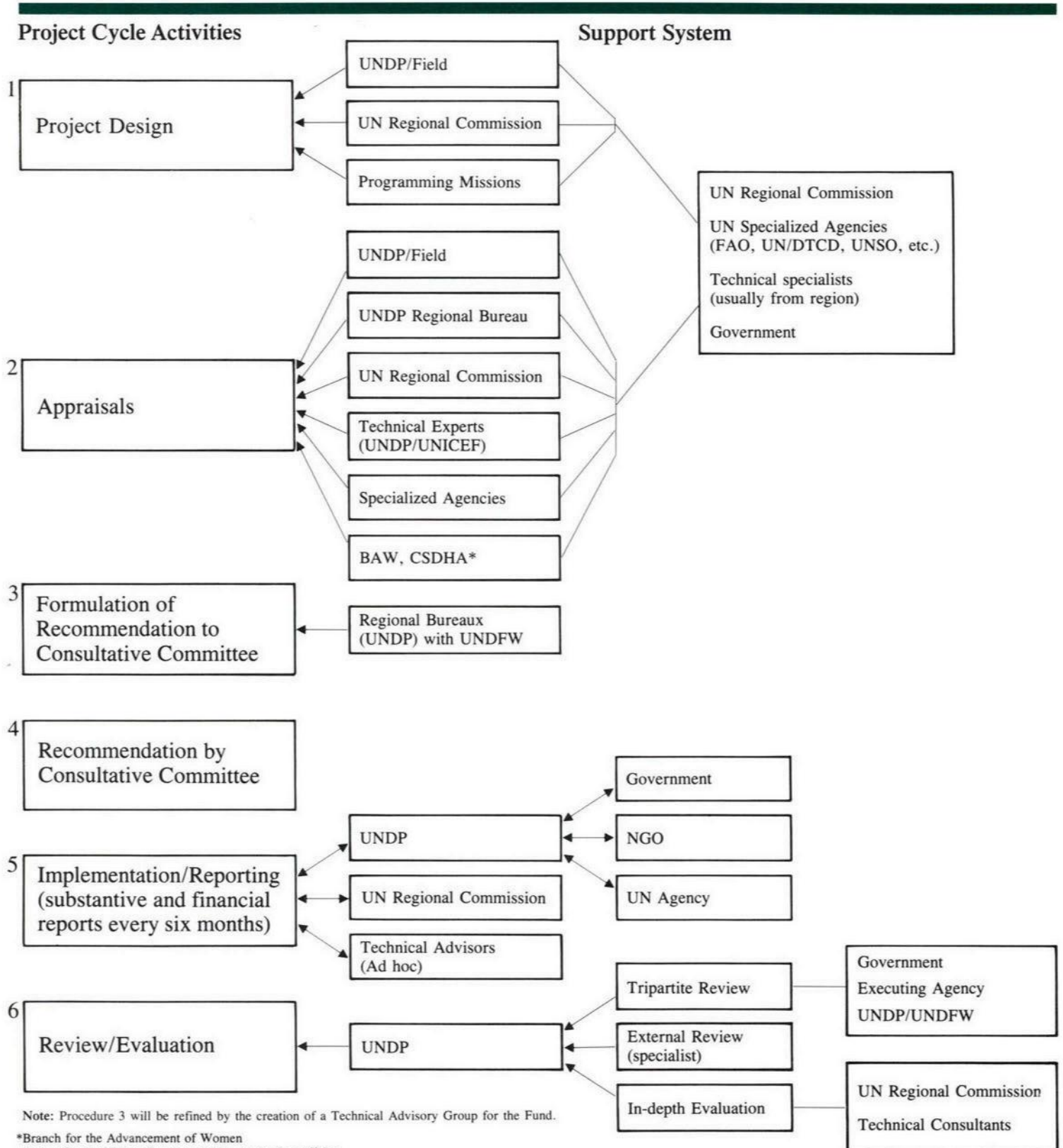
instrumental in stimulating their initiation of programmes benefiting women.

International non-governmental and non-profit organizations are additional sources of specialized skills. For example, there has been collaboration with the Intermediate Technology Development Group, Appropriate Technology International (ATI), and the International Home Economics Association.

Local and National Affiliates

Whenever possible, however, the Fund's projects are implemented by *national and local governmental or voluntary organizations* — self-help groups, pre-co-operatives, mutual-aid societies, church groups, women's and local government organizations, etc. *Seventy-three per cent* of all country activities supported by the Fund are under the direct management of national organizations and require no international intermediaries; and only *ten per cent* of Fund-assisted projects employ international specialists on a full-time basis. Entrusting project execution to local groups strengthens them and permits the idea of incorporating women into economically-oriented development projects to take root within the community. National expertise is allowed to surface and is reinforced, lessening dependency on imported talent. With nationals in charge, activities have a better chance of prevailing in the long run.

UNDFW Project Cycle Support System



From the Project Portfolio



Preceding page:

Honduran co-operative member in her sesame seed plot. The Fund provides training in co-op organization and management.

UN, John Isaac

Sri Lanka: *Encouraging Rural Initiatives*

Family health education and training for income-generating activities have been the twin goals of rural development projects the Fund has supported in three districts of Sri Lanka. Co-ordinated and executed by the Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Teaching Hospitals, since 1982 these projects have trained a total of 1,140 women, many of whom are now self-employed.

After a month of basic health and business training, women select an income-generating activity and receive a cash allotment to enable them to get started. Their enterprises include poultry and cattle-raising, beekeeping, piggeries, sewing, dairy farming, paddy cultivation,

home gardening, tea packeting, petty trade, handloom weaving and bag-making.

The projects have encouraged women to use their creativity and initiative. One woman started a paper bag-making business after she noticed her eight-year-old son trimming a discarded cement bag for a school project. She is now turning out a variety of bags and envelopes, assisted by her husband, and counts medical dispensaries and hospitals among her customers.

When severe floods destroyed another participant's paddy cultivation project, she approached the local bank and obtained a loan which enabled her to harvest a good crop the next season.

Still another woman decided to

abandon poultry-keeping to set up a curd stall. The change proved very beneficial, inasmuch as her home is located on a main and heavily-travelled road to town.

Most participants have a knowledge of bookkeeping, accounts, stock-taking and salesmanship and are making profits. The Fund's assistance is highly valued: many women display its insignia outside their establishments.

The Women's Bureau is now considering extending the programme to another district.

Cost to VFDW: US\$250,000

West Africa: *Safer and Better Fish Smokers*

Women in five West African countries are using a new technology to smoke fish more efficiently, profitably and healthfully. The most abundant and complete-protein food available along West Africa's coastline, fish have given rise to an important artisanal industry. During the short three-month fishing season, men haul in the catch while women market it, extending the shelf life through smoking.

Traditional smoking techniques have been wasteful and dangerous to women's health. Rack by rack fish have been smoked in thatched huts in mud ovens over wood fires. The process requires long hours, consumes much precious fuelwood and produces a product of

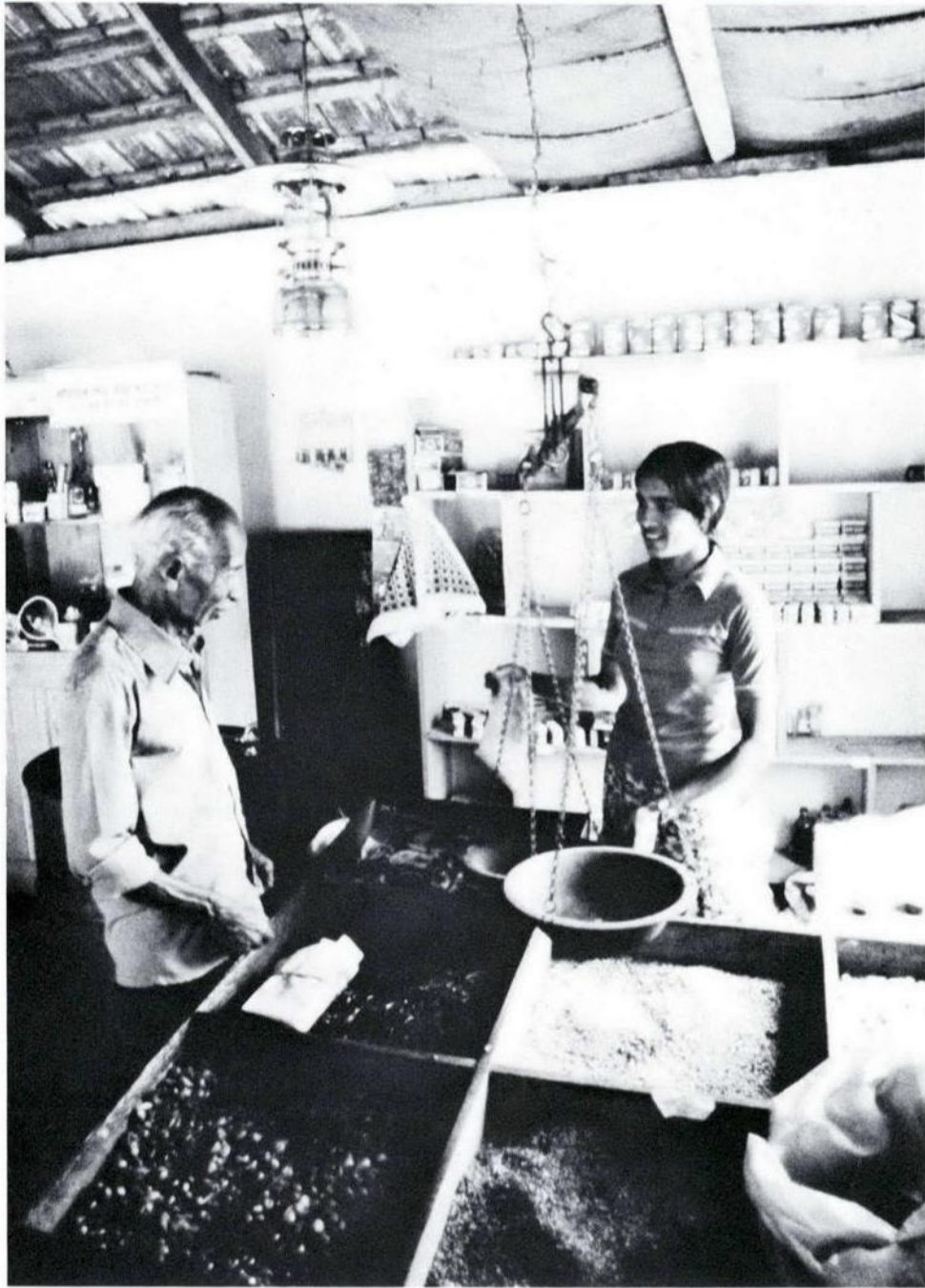
uneven quality and durability. It also exposes women and children to hazardous fumes and the ever-present danger of straw fires. Extensive post-curing losses diminish women's earnings and place smoked fish beyond the means of the majority.

Between 1969 and 1971 the women of Chorkor, Ghana, developed improved fish-smoking technology, working with FAO. The new oven devised is inexpensive to construct, lasts up to 15 years and requires less time, effort and fuel. It can smoke ten times more fish than the traditional smoker, using the same amount of firewood. The uniform, high-quality product it produces will last up to nine months.

With FAO and UNICEF technical support, the Fund transferred the "Chorkor fish smoker" to Guinea. Three hundred women were organized into a self-administering co-operative for the construction of improved ovens and sheds.

Based on these experiences, the Fund and UNICEF published "A Practical Guide to Improved Fish Smoking in West Africa". This led to the further dissemination of the technology to Togo, Guinea-Bissau and Benin.

*Cost to VFDW: US\$500,000
(for four projects)*



Sri Lankan entrepreneur serves customer.

Colombia: *Inclusion in a National Effort*

In 1981 Colombia's National Training Service (SENA) began working with UNICEF, in Cartagena, on the Small Enterprise Development Project. The project was designed to bolster informal self-employment opportunities but made no provisions for women entrepreneurs, even though Colombian women have long worked to supplement family income through sewing, baking or other enterprises.

Since becoming involved in 1982, the Fund has been able to bring about the consideration of women as potential small enterprise managers — brickmakers and radio repair shop operators as well as seamstresses and bakers. Women now comprise 37 per cent of the project's 300 beneficiaries.

Small business training, an essential project component, has been made

more accessible to women by scheduling classes in the evening, often in participants' homes.

Through the Fund's support, SENA has also been able to back up training with credit. Approximately one half of the Fund's contribution was put into a Revolving Loan Fund, and its initial deposit has been parlayed into a matching grant programme. For every two dollars provided by the project, the Government's Popular Corporation of Finance makes another US\$17 available to female credit applicants. Three banks have also provided credit and a one-million-peso (about US\$8,720) project guarantee has been furnished by the Department of Higher Education.

Thanks to this magnitude of support, the project has already been able to disburse start-up loans averaging

US\$1,200 to more than 50 women entrepreneurs, enabling them to purchase equipment and supplies, and/or add a workroom to their homes. The Revolving Loan Fund is self-sustaining. Principal is repaid with nominal interest, making money available for graduates of the next year's training programme.

The entrepreneurs are not only increasing their own families' incomes but further developing Cartagena's informal sector's economy. Many have taken on apprentices who earn while learning on the job.

The success of the project has led to the establishment of a Government-supported *Small Business Association* which is further promoting women's informal sector efforts.

Cost to VFDW: US\$51,000

South Pacific: *Training Women Planners*

Two hundred women leaders have been trained to identify and implement national- and community-level programmes for women through a four-and-a-half-year project executed by the South Pacific Commission. Aiming to ensure that women's basic needs are appropriately accounted for in national policy planning, the project has been concerned with forging policies, strengthening national planning machinery, creating networks among women and training core groups in development strategies. Activities have included seminars; one-on-one technical

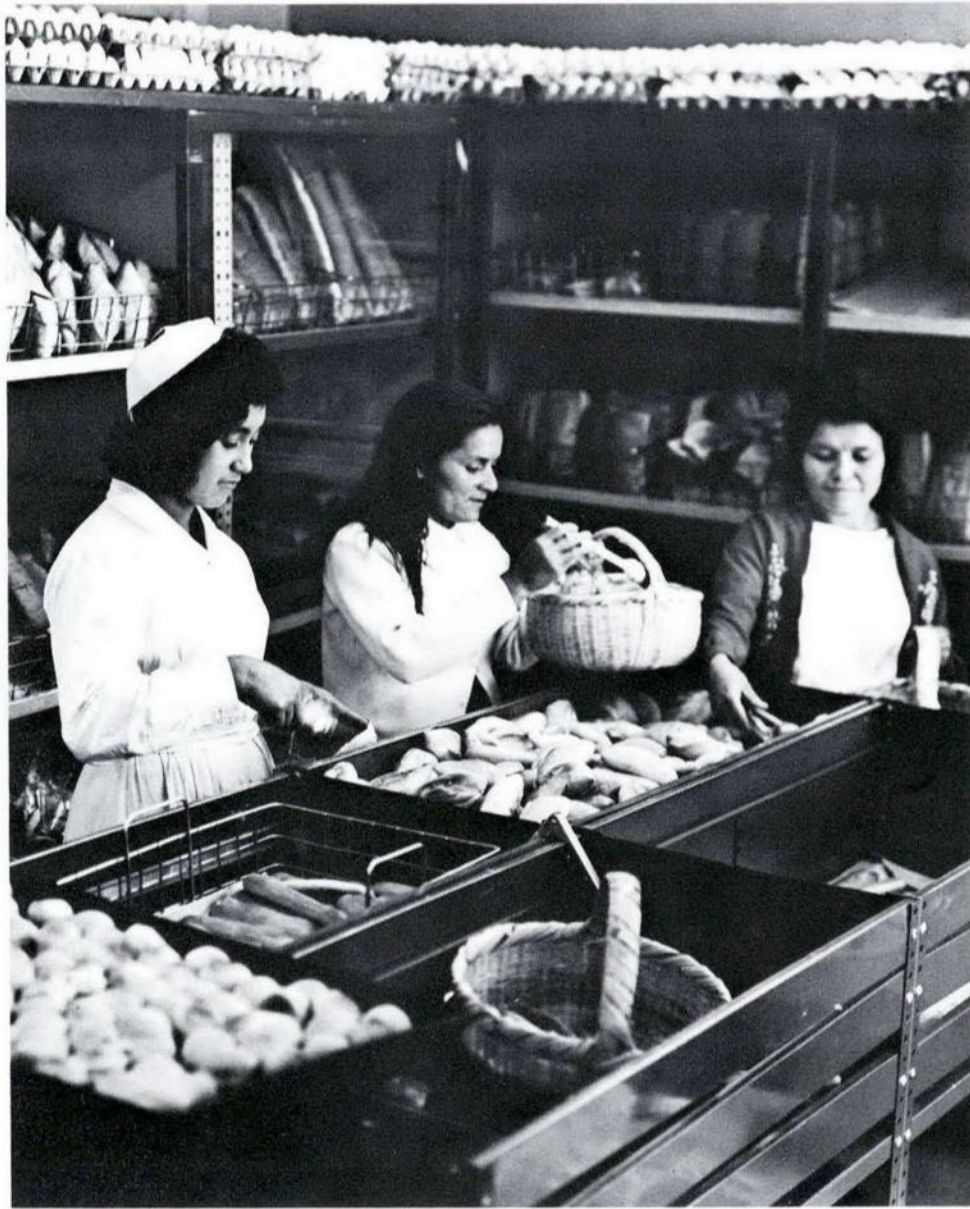
assistance; training in resource identification and data and information collection methods; and the creation of links between women community leaders and Government development agencies.

The training, advisory and consultancy services have been provided for the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Eighteen national resource persons have been involved.

The project's most visible impact has been in smaller countries such as Tuvalu

and Niue which had neither national machineries nor declared policies for women in development: Niue has established a women's committee; Tuvalu, a Women's Development Office. Women's national organizations were also created or strengthened in the Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Palau (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). Another result has been Governments' readiness to hire women in planning functions.

Cost to VFDW: US\$250,000



UN

Colombian bakery, owned by a woman.

Jordan: *Developing Technical Skills*

When residents of Amman need a fuse changed, an electrical appliance fixed or even a new house completely wired, they can now call in a repairwoman to do the job. Accelerated industrialization has increased Jordan's need for skilled workers but out-migration of Jordanian males has caused a severe labour shortfall. Faced with an estimated shortage of 44,000 workers between 1981 and 1986, the Government decided to take an innovative approach to the problem: the incorporation of women into the technical wage labour force. Assistance for the training of women in electrical wiring and repair was requested from the Fund, UNDP and the Economic

Commission for West Asia (ECWA). Initially, 30 women were trained.

Opening a new technical field to women for the first time created awareness and acceptance of women's technological potential among planners and the community. Trainees' exposure to new technology increased their self-assurance and openness to other time- and work-saving technologies.

Graduates have used their new skills both to earn income and to do their own household repairs. They have expressed eagerness for further training in more advanced electrical or other skills. Women's societies have requested training programmes for other cities.

The Government has followed up by sponsoring training for 30 more electrical repairwomen, as well as 15 female plumbers. Training in other skills such as automobile and radio/television repair may be added in the future and a "Technical women's society" has been proposed.

Some of the initial trainees have volunteered to serve as trainers for similar courses outside Jordan. The project's applicability for other West Asian countries is being explored.

Cost to VFDW: US\$50,000

Swaziland: *Increasing Rural Incomes*

Ability to earn income is of the highest importance to women in Swaziland, many of whom are left with full responsibility for the homestead while their menfolk are working abroad, in urban areas or on plantations.

With a number of other donors, the Fund is supporting a multi-faceted income-oriented rural development programme. Its partners are the Government of Swaziland, UNDP, the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN/DTCD), the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Netherlands, the United States and Zonta II International. Having started in the Entfonjeni area of northern Swaziland, it has now been extended to four other areas in the south. Of the 33-member project staff, 30 are Swazi nationals. Training, provision of credit and introduction of work-saving

technologies are the project's main components. Between 1978 and 1984 some 1,173 women have been trained to make items for which there is a ready local market — for example, school uniforms, machine-knit goods and batik. (The school uniforms have been sold at a price 50 per cent cheaper than similar imported models yet still netted the women a good profit.) Leathercraft for fabrication of school shoes has been introduced, as well as welding and the construction of building blocks. Using the latter, a woman can build a home for around US\$3,300 (excluding labour). A local contractor would charge US\$12,300 for the same house.

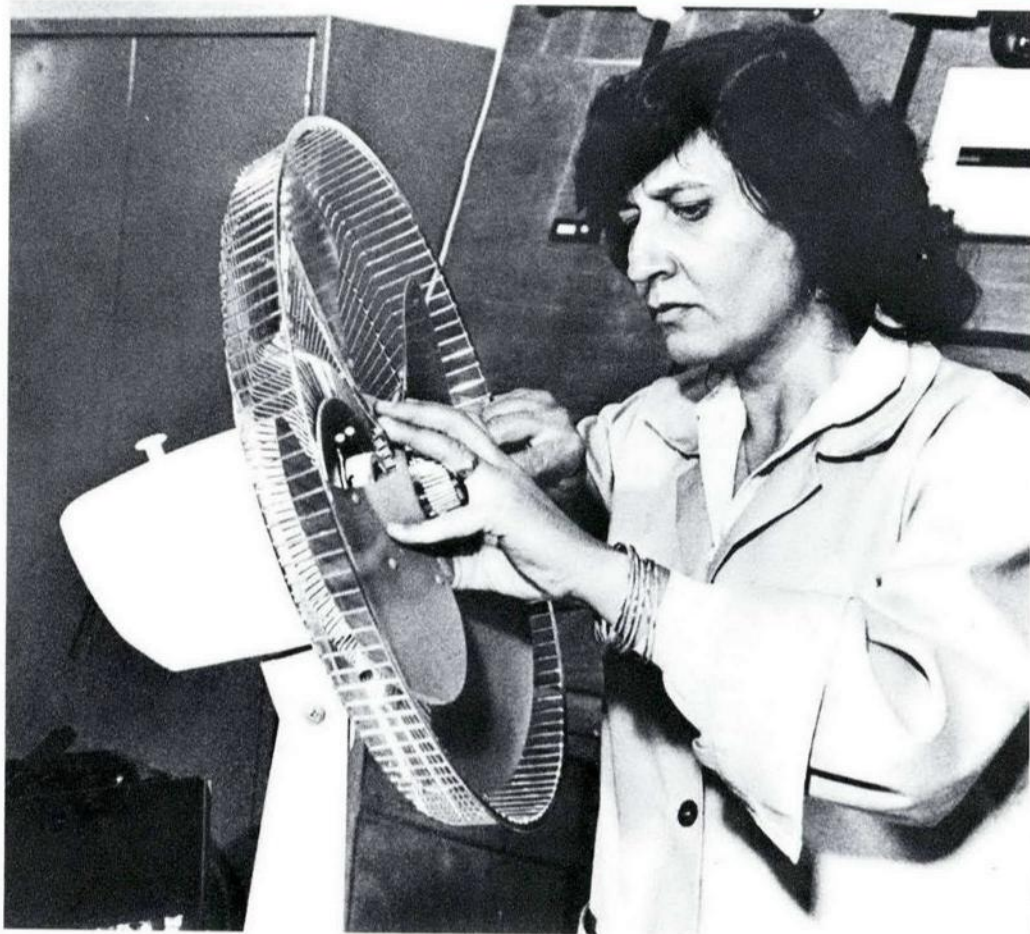
The major contribution of the Fund has been the establishment of a revolving loan fund which enable trainees to purchase the equipment and raw materials necessary to set themselves up in

business. The long-term future of the credit mechanism has been assured through an agreement between the Fund and the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, which will make loans to women up to four times the amount of the Fund's deposit, subject to the availability of monies. Participants pay 10 per cent interest, which is below the commercial rate.

The project's intermediate technology demonstration centre, initiated by UNICEF, exhibits 38 different devices which can save women labour, reduce fuel consumption and promote health.

Women from neighbouring countries (Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda) have attended training courses or come to study the project.

Cost to VFDW: US\$55,000



UN, Malkawi

Trainee repairs electric fan, Jordan.

Jamaica: *Solar Salt Extraction*

Import substitution, use of indigenous energy resources and jobs for rural women are the main features of Jamaica's solar energy salt extraction project. Although the country has abundant salt reserves, yearly imports of from 24,000 to 30,000 tons have caused shortages and price fluctuations. Besides solving these problems, domestic production would save approximately US\$62,000 annually in foreign exchange.

With sunshine almost year-round, Jamaica is ideally suited for solar salt extraction. The equipment involved is inexpensive and easy to maintain; the process, simple, efficient and non-polluting. As it requires intensive labour at peak periods, the activity is perfectly

attuned to rural women with family obligations.

The project was established in 1983, proposed by the Jamaica Office of the International Commission of Women and implemented by the Scientific Research Council and the national Bureau of Women's Affairs. A grant from the Jamaican Government matches the Fund's contribution. Support also came from UNIDO, USAID and the US Peace Corps at a later stage.

A model operation covering 10 acres, the project is a testing ground for a broader-based project which will establish a major salt extraction industry on 1,500 acres. It has trained a pre-co-operative group of 67 women in technical and

administrative skills that will be required for the larger scheme.

The women produce salt twice a year. The first harvest, of 100 tons, was successfully processed in August 1984. It is being sold in bulk for industrial application in tanning hides and salting fish, and retailed in local markets for household use. Workers retain 50 per cent of earnings; the balance goes for plant usage and maintenance.

As the project has demonstrated a high profitability, there are plans to expand operations island-wide, on a commercial basis. This is expected to provide jobs for many more women and make Jamaica a net exporter of salt in the near future.

Cost to VFDW: US\$21,500

Sahel: *Energy-saving Stoves*

As gatherers and users of household fuel, women have a special interest in rural energy. Over 80 per cent of the energy consumed in many developing countries is firewood used for cooking. But with accelerating deforestation, fuelwood is increasingly hard to find. In Africa, for example, a 1983 estimate placed 196 million people in 34 countries in areas of firewood deficit.

Since 1979 the Fund has given special consideration to increasing rural energy supplies through its support for afforestation and reduction of fuelwood consumption. In the eight Sahelian countries of West Africa — Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali,

Mauritania, Niger, Senegal — it has financed the design and promotion of improved woodburning stoves. The new stoves, domestically produced from locally available materials, consume only *half* as much wood as the region's traditional "three-stone" types.

A total of 30,000 new stoves are known to have been built. Over 500 people have been trained in their construction and use through national seminars in each of the eight countries and four regional seminars and workshops. The latter have also identified the Sahel's energy requirements.

The new stoves are also helping to conserve human energy resources.

Having to fetch wood supplies less frequently — sometimes at a distance four hours' walk from the village — women have additional strength and time for more productive activities.

The Fund has co-operated closely on this project with several international organizations, especially the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), as well as with other agencies and non-governmental bodies.

Cost to VFDW: US\$300,000



UN, Milton Grant

Salt harvest, Jamaica.

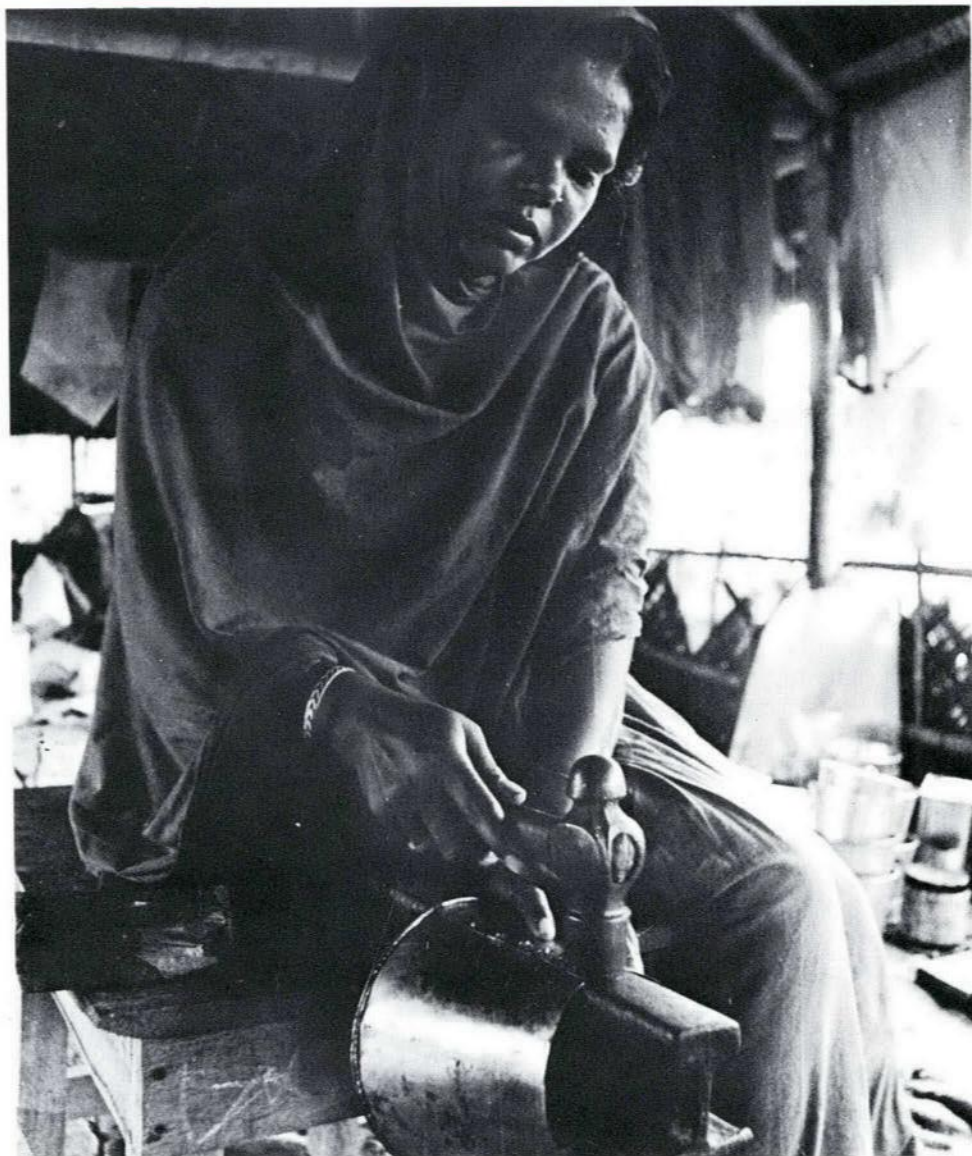
Catalytic Action

The Fund is able to expand its activities beyond its own resources through *co-financing* with governments, multi- and bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organization. A number of its successful initiatives have also been continued through *follow-up financing* from other donors.

Donor countries whose bilateral programmes have been associated with Fund-supported activities include Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the United States. National governments and voluntary associations have provided both financial inputs and in-kind support.

UNDP has continued financing several projects in which it has participated with the Fund. One such project, in Bangladesh, is helping destitute women provide for their families, thereby reducing the suffering of the most vulnerable and deprived section of the population. Executed by a private voluntary agency, the project runs six training centres in various parts of the country. Together the Fund and UNDP have equipped 1,100 women with income-generating skills including fish-net making and tin-smithing. The women and 800 children have also received supplements and health care.

In Bolivia, the Fund intervened at the request of the World Food Programme (WFP) to design the provision of training and credit and enable 20,000 women to move from welfare to producer status through Mother's Clubs. Distribution of WFP commodities to Club members at below-market prices enables them to both improve family nutrition and use funds generated for productive activities such as agriculture, bakeries, solar-heated public baths, greenhouses, laundries, small-scale pasta factories and broom-making. Through a much larger programme of technical assistance UNDP and ILO now



UNDP/W

provide Club members with badly-needed training in literacy, organization of community groups, general administration, simple accounting and marketing.

Over US\$3 million in bilateral aid has come from Denmark, Norway and private sources, either directly or through Government, to further the purposes of Kenya's "Green Belt Movement". This movement, launched in 1977, has the dual objectives of halting desertification and providing fuelwood for rural energy through tree planting. With its first major

Tinsmith in Bangladesh, trained through Fund assistance.

grant from the Fund, Kenya's National Council of Women set up village tree planting projects in denuded areas around the country. About one million trees have been planted in 600 public Green Belts. In addition, thousands of mini-Green Belts have been established on private plots.

1983-84 Initiatives

At the end of 1982 the Fund had on-going commitments of US\$16.9 million. An additional US\$7.1 million were committed during 1983/84.

Over the 1983/84 period, the Fund received requests for the support of 360 projects. Of these 156 were selected for direct financing, 32 were subjected to programming missions, and the remainder were referred to more appropriate specialized funds or rejected, mainly due to insufficient resources.

The scale of investment ranged from US\$20,000 for four country studies for development plans in the Caribbean to US\$200,000 for Adult Training Programmes for Women in Fiji.

The two-year period was one in which the Fund took a number of initiatives.

Forward-looking Assessment

During 1984, a *Forward-looking Assessment* of several sectoral areas and one third of the Fund's 1978-1983 portfolio was completed by 25 external evaluators, five consultants and the Fund's staff. This in-depth evaluation aimed to assess the extent to which the Fund had implemented its mandate; examine the impact of assistance to women on development as a whole; and determine the Fund's future orientations, priorities and directions.

The assessment verified that projects supported by the Fund were consonant with regional and national development strategies. It also confirmed that Fund activities were reaching rural and poor urban women, especially those in the least-developed countries.

It was found that the experimental and innovative projects supported by the Fund have helped women move beyond their subsistence/reproductive roles to more conscious and controlled participation in

mainstream activities. Lessons learned will be of value not only to the Fund in its future activities but to technical co-operation programmes in general.

Credit Evaluation

Lacking collateral, poor women in developing countries find it almost impossible to obtain the credit they require for augmenting productivity or starting up income-earning activities. Many Fund-supported projects, therefore, include a revolving loan fund (RLF). RLFs provide women's groups with access to capital for specific income-producing activities; help individual women learn about credit and how to obtain it; and familiarize women with financial management. The Fund introduced this concept when it began operational activities, and by the end of 1983 had assisted 30 projects with RLF components ranging from US\$5,000 to US\$125,000. The Fund's RLF allocations are typically used as either community or institutional loan funds. When banks handle administration, the Fund's contributions are sometimes used as collateral for much larger loans, increasing credit availability.

An evaluation of the Fund's RLF activities was included in the *Forward-looking Assessment*. It found that, on the whole, the experience with RLFs had been positive, and that the Fund was well-positioned to expand this aspect of its work in co-operation with existing local financial intermediaries.

Knowledge Bank

Development practitioners have long felt the need for a system which would permit a sharing of project experiences on the one hand, and the measuring of projects' quantitative and qualitative impacts on the other. A computerized memory would facilitate the systematic storage and retrieval of both country information and results of past

experience, which have a direct bearing on the orientation and design of similar activities.

Responding to this need, in 1983 the Fund sponsored the development of a prototype Knowledge Bank of its activities. This facility is unique in that it stores information not only on "what has been done" but on "what has been learned", which makes it both an institutional memory and a guide for designing and assessing future development projects.

The Knowledge Bank is tied in with the UNDP's Project Institutional Memory (PIM) which records data on UNDP-funded projects. This link facilitates the Fund's access to information on other development projects and at the same time opens up possibilities for sharing the Fund's experiences and expertise with others through the facilities of the United Nations mainframe computer.

The day may not be too far off when a fully operational Bank, aided by advances in computer technology, will enable the Fund and its Bank users to engage in a wide variety of exchanges such as interfacing Knowledge Bank resources with regional data systems. The prospect also exists for eventually linking up with women in small communities through local terminals able to communicate graphically as well as textually.

Africa Investment Plan

The profound economic and social crisis that Africa is experiencing is of deep concern to the Fund, as it is to the whole international community. At least 150 million people face starvation and many more suffer serious malnutrition in the 24 most seriously affected countries.

Unprecedented drought, accelerating desertification and other natural disasters

have been identified as causes of the crisis, along with weak physical and social infrastructures, lack of trained human resources and dependence upon the export of a few primary commodities.

The challenge is dual — survival and development. Urgent and concerted measures for immediate emergency relief need to be coupled with medium- and long-term commitments to development co-operation.

The complexities of the solution to Africa's hunger crisis have been widely discussed. They include the imperative of adopting policies which will direct resources to rural rather than urban development and, in rural areas, a favouring of small-scale subsistence food production over commercial agriculture. But one crucial fact has not yet received sufficient attention:

Those who feed Africa are its women.

Up to 90 per cent of food cycle responsibilities in many if not most of the crisis countries are those of Africa's still not fully-acknowledged food producers, storers and traders.

The Fund's *Africa Investment Plan* was designed early in 1984 to give focus to those activities the Fund will finance and encourage others to support in the region. It features:

- *Food policy* (research strategies; improved agricultural and food technologies);
- *Energy* (improved fuel-saving stoves; reforestation; other energy conservation);
- *Credit support systems* (providing women access to credit and training in credit management);



Improved stoves on display, Burkina Faso.

- *Linkages* (priority support for activities linked with major development projects);
- *Strengthening management capabilities* (training of both project managers and those in relevant government ministries and non-governmental organizations).

Concern for the crisis in Africa has been world-wide and the countries of the region will need external support for many years as they seek to build up national food production capacities. To increase its ability to aid medium- and long-term rehabilitation and development efforts, and at the same time give people everywhere an opportunity to directly support African women's food cycle activities, the Fund has published a short list of development units and their estimated cost. (See coupon.) The list makes assistance immediately accessible

across a broad range of donors, from school children and community groups to businesses, industries and governments.

Food Cycle Technologies

Companion and supplementary to the *Africa Investment Plan* is the Fund's *Food Cycle Technologies* project, also established in 1984, which promotes a widespread dissemination of tested food-cycle technologies. While global in scope, this five-year project is initially being implemented in Africa. Included are technologies for food production, processing, storage, transportation and marketing such as improved ploughs and digging implements, grain mills, solar dryers, oil-presses, nut shellers, storage bins and low-cost transportation equipment.

The project is first identifying prototype technologies; locating on-going or planned projects in which these might be incorporated; consulting technology centres; and seeking donors to provide needed technical and financial inputs, estimated at US\$4.2 million for the five-year period. Technology "packages" will then be offered. These will include technical experts to adapt prototypes to local conditions and provide necessary training; community education and information materials; study visits for potential users to consult with groups which have used the technology successfully; and advice and assistance on technology commercialization.

Undertaken in co-operation with FAO, UNICEF, ILO and the UNDP, the programme is based upon the Fund's successful experiences in the dissemination of improved fish-smokers in several West African countries, fuel-saving cooking stoves in the Sahel, the extraction of salt by solar energy and the introduction of grain-processing technologies.

I wish to assist African women in improving the efficiency of their food cycle activities by providing:

	<u>\$US (or equivalent)</u>
_____ 20 packets of tree seedlings for planting	20.00
_____ Community fish smoker	35.00
_____ Training for a village woman to participate in a co-operative, learn to repair a water pump, or use agricultural credit	50.00
_____ Domestic water tank	135.00
_____ Hand-operated water pump	450.00
_____ Community flour mill	1,750.00
_____ Community revolving loan fund for purchase of seeds, fertilizers and agricultural equipment	20,000.00

My check in the amount of _____ is enclosed.*

Name _____

Address _____

*Checks may be made payable to the United Nations Development Fund for Women and sent to the Fund at 2 UN Plaza, Room 1370, United Nations, New York, New York 10017

For tax-deductible contributions in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the United Kingdom or the United States make checks payable to and send to the respective national committee listed on page 4 together with a note of specific purpose.

(Duplicate for mailing may be found at the back of this report.)

Future Directions

Strengthening the UNDP Connexion

The original mandate of the Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women extends through the end of 1985. In December 1984, the UN General Assembly, stressing that questions of development and of women's access to development resources both aim at improving the quality of life for all, decided that the Fund's activities should be continued beyond that date through establishment of a separate entity in autonomous association with UNDP. The newly-created United Nations Development Fund for Women retains its priority concern for rural and poor urban women, as well as special consideration for the least-developed, landlocked and island developing countries. Management and administration are delegated to the Fund's Director, who is accountable to the Administrator of the UNDP. UNDP's inter-governmental Governing Council reviews the operations, management and budget of the Fund before reports are submitted to the UN General Assembly. The five-region Consultative Committee continues to advise on policy matters.

The Fund will continue to benefit from UNDP's support system as described on page 10. The stronger links will also provide it with increased access to multi- and bilateral technical co-operation co-ordinating machineries, essential

to its catalytic role in ensuring the consideration of women in all development co-operation activities.

Action Priorities

Catalyzing development resources

The Fund's overriding long-term objective, and an important priority for the future, is to promote understanding of — and actions to ensure — the appropriate involvement of women, together with men, in mainstream development activities. A major portion of its work will involve the sharing of its special experience and expertise with governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies. By playing this catalytic role the Fund will work to help close the substantial gap that persists between the articulation and the realization of policies favouring women's increased access to development resources.

Development programming with women

The Fund recognizes that, in many societies, the daily activities of women and men are conducted in ways demanding distinct support systems. It understands that the nature of the division of labour in subsistence societies, exacerbated by male migration, compels women to intervene in certain sectors (e.g., provision of food, fuel and water), and that because they bear these responsibilities, they are the most appropriate initiators of community activities. For these reasons, and in order to compensate for the past lag in opportunities afforded women, the Fund will also continue to provide assistance to innovative and/or experimental activities directly benefiting women, in line with

national priorities. For the Fund, the question of a choice between structuring mainstream activities so that women are properly taken into account as participants and beneficiaries and providing development co-operation resources directly to women does not arise. Given the centrality of women to their economies and societies, and the imperative of boosting the productivity of both men's and women's work in order to improve the well-being of whole populations, it views these two courses of action as mutually reinforcing and equally valid approaches to development.

Strengthening local capacities

Co-operation at three institutional levels will likewise remain high on the Fund's agenda. These are: (a) the policy level, where the national ministry, board or agency for planning and development is the key unit; (b) the advocacy and linkage between policies and operations level (i.e., the national machinery for women such as the ministry for women's affairs or the women's bureau) and; (c) the operational level, where technical co-operation inputs and services are delivered to and used by the intended beneficiaries. The latter includes co-operation with national non-governmental organizations which are based in or reach out to grass-roots communities, and which complement and multiply governments' development capacities.

A Crucial Force for Development



Woman operates radial arm saw at Fund-supported lumber project, Thailand.

As the record shows, the Fund has now solidly proved the validity of its approach to development. Its programming missions have created new respect and support for the multiple contributions and potentials of the female half of the population; and its direct assistance for productive activities has brought substantial benefits to women, as well as to their families, communities and countries.

Constrained by its level of resources, the Fund has had to reject about *one half* of the requests it receives and place severe limits on its programming initiatives.

At its final session in 1984, the Fund's Consultative Committee made clear that increased resources — both human and material — were vitally needed to enable the Fund to make full use of its accumulated knowledge and expertise. How far the Fund can go — and how many more women it can help contribute more productively to their countries' economies — will depend upon the level of voluntary contributions it receives from the governments and people of the world.

The Fund's capacity to stimulate development will be enhanced only if women come to be seen as the economic producers and creators of national well-being that they truly are — a crucial force capable of releasing millions of human beings from the grip of poverty. The international community has already recognized and acted upon a number of development imperatives, directing special resources and expertise to assist children...enhance food production...promote industrial development...achieve balanced population growth...etc. Will it provide adequate resources to ensure that women participate fully in the progress made in these and other areas? If it does not, development itself will be the loser.

Information Materials Available

Publications on the Fund

Voluntary Fund Notes (8, 9, 10)

Biannual newsletter with photos - covering the most recent information on Fund projects and other Fund activities relating to the role of women in the development process.

English/French/Spanish

Voluntary Fund Information Booklets (Nos. 1-3)

Booklet I: *What It Is, What It Does and How It Works*

Booklet II: *Project Monitoring, Progress Reports and Project Review and Evaluations*

Booklet III: *Sample Projects: National, Regional and Sub-regional*
English/French/Spanish

Regional Brochures

The Brochures give a brief overall view of the Fund's history, achievements and types of project support given in specific regions:

Latin America/Caribbean *English/Spanish*

Africa *English/Swahili/French*

Western Asia *English/Arabic*

Asia/Pacific *English*

Technical Manuals

A Practical Guide to Improve Fish Smoking in West Africa

A booklet based on improved fish smoking technology carried out in coastal Ghana (June 1983 - January 1984)
English/French

A Guide to Community Revolving Loan Funds

The Guide, for use by local communities, raises questions on what a credit fund is, how it can and cannot be used and how to identify local persons and other

resources to assist groups in making use of revolving loan funds.

English/French/Spanish/Chinese/Arabic

Other

African Food Crisis: a lasting solution

The brochure covers the role of the small-scale farmer-woman in the African food cycle.

Development Co-operation with Women: The Experience and Future Directions of the Fund

An in-depth evaluation of one third of the Fund's 1978-1983 portfolio aimed to assess the extent to which the Fund implemented its mandate; examine the impact of assistance to women on development as a whole; and determine the Fund's future orientations, priorities and directions.

Complete Report:

English/French/Spanish

Summary findings:

Arabic/Chinese/English/French/Russian/Spanish

Fighting the African Food Crisis: Women Food Farmers and Food Workers

An analysis of women's position in African food systems, highlighting small farmers with recommendations for support through aid programmes and national policies.

English/French

Audio-Visuals

Film:

"They Hold Up Half the Sky". Focuses on three projects supported by the Fund which encourage the participation of the poorest women of the world in the development process: a fish-smoking and marketing co-operatives project in Benin; a small business enterprise project in Colombia; and a research project involving the role of public specialized agencies as instruments of women's development in India.

(16mm, colour and video-tape, 27 minutes)

English (other languages soon)

TV:

A 3-minute vignette on the African food crisis and the fate of 80% of Africa's small-scale farmers.

Sound/slide sets:

Slide sets showing Fund project activities in various regions, with taped descriptions.

English

Photos:

B/W prints of selected Fund-supported projects around the world.

Order materials (except film) from:
UN Development Fund for Women,
DC 2-1370, United Nations,
New York, NY 10017

Order film from:
Distribution Unit, DPI/RVS,
United Nations, New York, NY 10017

I wish to assist African women in improving the efficiency of their food cycle activities by providing:

	<u>\$US (or equivalent)</u>
___ 20 packets of tree seedlings for planting	20.00
___ Community fish smoker	35.00
___ Training for a village woman to participate in a co-operative, learn to repair a water pump, or use agricultural credit	50.00
___ Domestic water tank	135.00
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developmentreview



January 1986, No.10

Paying Tribute to the African Woman Farmer

The world must learn that women are the porters who, across debilitating distances, bear 90 percent of Africa's water while, at the same time, carrying as mothers the precious weight of its posterity; they are the farmers who, in depleted soils and with the most basic implements, grow some 80 percent of Africa's food. It is they who stretch the fruits of their labors to nourish Africa's households; it is they who forage far afield for domestic fuel wood. They are the village traders, whose skills offer vital hope for the regeneration of local commerce and entrepreneurship - if male-orientated credit and marketing support can at last be extended to them. To the women of Africa in all their miraculous roles, we owe unbounded admiration, yes - but we owe much more. We owe responsive and targeted development support. We owe informed assistance which reckons with the practical needs and overwhelming burdens of women who, from livestock management to market gardening; from child care to general nursing, and from home maintenance to small-scale industry, have historically been and continue to be the principal custodians of Africa's agricultural and economic capacity.

Bradford Morse, Administrator of the
United Nations Development Programme.
Nairobi, 1985



Rice plants being prepared for transplanting near Tananarive, Madagascar. Photo: UN/Lucien Rajasnina

In Africa Women Perform the Lion's Share of Food Systems Tasks:

Clearing land:	5%	Processing	90%
Turning soil:	30%	Marketing	60%
Planting:	50%	Carrying water & fuel:	90%
Weeding & hoeing:	70%	Domestic animal care	50%
Harvesting:	60%	Hunting	10%
Carrying crops home:	80%	Cooking & family care	95%
Storing:	80%		

Source: U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, *Women in Africa*, 1975.

Programmes to increase food security in Africa: They must reach them, not but because much of Africa'

The world was feeding nearly 1,000 million more people in 1984 than in 1974, and current global food production could satisfy the minimum nutritional requirements of all the world's people. Yet close to 1,000 million people are estimated to be living in absolute poverty, chronically undernourished. Sub-Saharan Africa is at the centre of the food problem - both in terms of inadequate levels of food production and the proportion of hungry and malnourished people relative to total population.

Many factors contribute to Africa's food crisis. They include recurrent drought, desertification, unfavourable international terms of trade, fluctuating exchange rates, balance-of-payments difficulties, high interest rates, debt burden, increasing protectionism, and inadequate food and macro-economic policies in many African countries.

One of the most effective ways to raise agricultural production and improve food security is to provide assistance to small farmers. It is in this context that women emerge as critical contributors since they constitute the majority of small scale food farmers. The small farm sector currently produces almost all internally produced food crops consumed in Africa, so assistance to it will have the most immediate impact on food supplies.

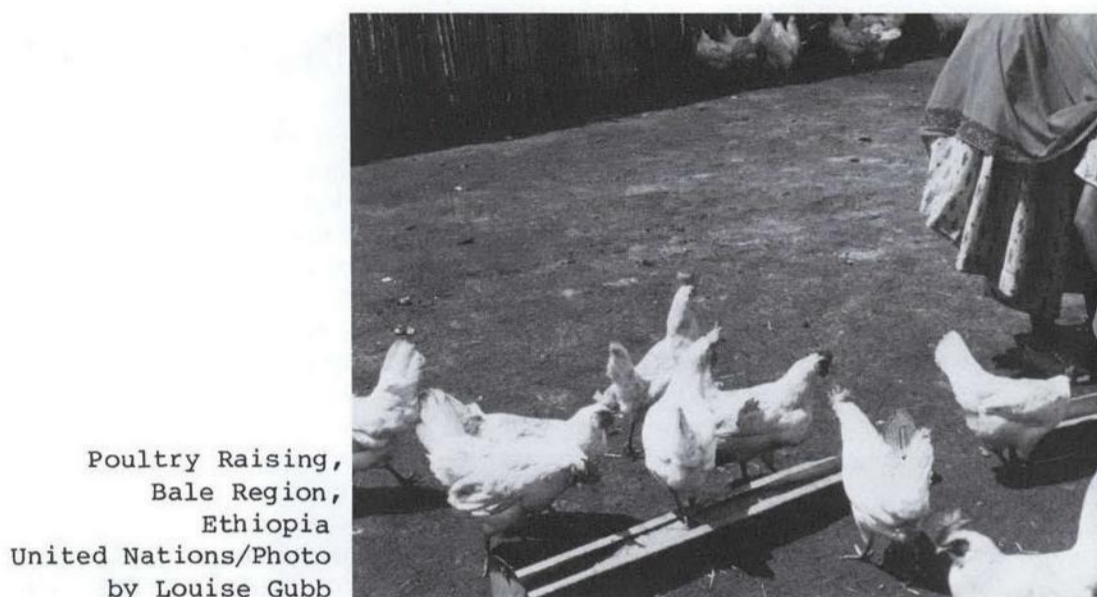
"20 percent of the African population has a deficient caloric intake."

FAO, Integrating Women in Agricultural Projects: Case Studies of Ten FAO-Assisted Field Projects, 1983, p.38.



Weeding a field, Dodoma, Tanzania
United Nations/Photo By B. Wolff

Grating Cassava, Sierra Leone
UNIFEM/Photo by Carolyn Redenius



Poultry Raising,
Bale Region,
Ethiopia
United Nations/Photo
by Louise Gubb

AFRICAN WOMEN PROVIDE

Rural Food 1)			
Agricultural Output 2)			
Agricultural Labour Force 3)			47 %

Sources:

- 1) FAO, Follow-up to WCARRD: The Role of Women in Agricultural Production, Committee on Agriculture, Seventh Session, 21-30 March, 1983, p.3.
- 2) US Department of Commerce/USAID, Women of the World: Sub-Saharan Africa, Aug., 1984, p.77.
- 3) FAO, Women in Food Production and Food Security in Africa, 1984.



... must reach women if they are to succeed.
 ... because they are women,
 ... food is provided by women.



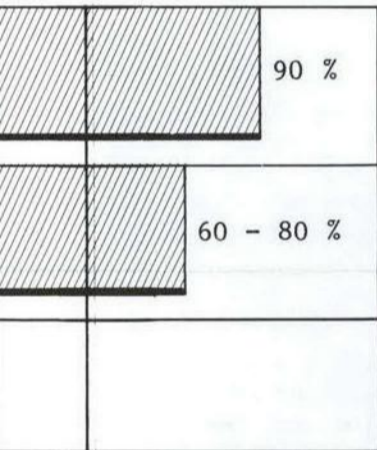
Despite women farmers' critical contributions to the African food system, they are in fact handicapped by their present limited access to and control over resources, be they information, technology, credit, training, or agricultural inputs.

Farming women often use few or no modern tools. Crop production utilizing modern farming methods, agricultural inputs and machinery tend to be used for cash crops. Similarly, women carry out about 80 percent of food processing and preparation tasks with few or no modern aids.

The availability of water and energy are prerequisites to food processing and preparation. Women are responsible for gathering fuel wood and collecting water - tasks which are exceedingly tiring and time-consuming and which usually do not benefit from labour saving technologies.

Few measures have been taken to ease women's domestic and child-rearing responsibilities, which are ever present along with their food cycle chores.

Past neglect of women's productive contributions paradoxically offers the opportunity for immediate and considerable improvements in productivity through the application of existing technologies and knowledge. As African women point out, the food they grow is not what the land will yield but only as much as their hands can weed and their backs carry.



Focus on the Small-Holder

"Attention to small holders is a more cost-effective way to raise output than other alternatives currently allow - at least for most crops and areas (World Bank Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1981)

"Because of the structural and demographic characteristics of African economies there is no realistic alternative to an emphasis on small farm development strategies (Johnston, Bruce Agricultural Development in Tropical Africa: Committee on African Development Strategies, January 17, 1985, Food Research Institute, Stanford University).

"Most African farmers are producing well below the maximum imposed by existing knowledge of new seed varieties, fertilizer and insecticide use, and farming practices". (World Bank, Toward Sustained Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1984)

"There is abundant evidence that small farmers, given access to reliable water supplies, to purchased farm inputs, credit and extension services, can achieve productivity levels equal to or exceeding those of large farmers" (USAID, Program Review of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Aid Evaluation Special Study No. 21, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, 1985).

Many food strategies and programmes fail to deal directly with women's role in the food sector, perhaps because it was not entirely clear - beyond the recognition of the importance of women's role in food - how to form appropriate policies and translate them into action. More attention needs to be given to formulating specific measures in this area. (World Food Council workshop on "Accelerated Food Strategies Implementation in Africa" in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1985).



UNIFEM/Photo Carolyn Redenius



Godino, Ethiopia
 United Nations/Photo by
 Ray Witlin

Acting on Existing Knowledge as a First Step to Reverse the African Food Crisis

Modernize Women's Farming Methods

According to FAO, "the introduction of existing labour-saving technologies, improved seeds and fertilizers and simple agronomic practices, such as timely planting and weeding, could lead to yield increases of 50 percent or more". (J. Dey, Women in Food Production and Food Security in Africa, FAO, Rome, 1984, p.39). A critical step towards modernizing women's farming methods would be to reorient national extension services so that they effectively reach women. Today less than ten percent of Africa's extension workers are women. FAO reported from its Thirteenth Regional Conference for Africa in 1984, that only 3.4 percent of persons trained in Agriculture in 46 African countries during 1983 were women. In situations where cultural and religious customs limit the interaction between men and women, the fact that such a small percentage of extension agents are women means that women neither learn better cultivation methods nor have access to agricultural inputs. Immediate measures must be taken to train women as extension workers so that channels are created through which women farmers can be reached effectively. Attention must be paid to the substance of the training received by women extension workers to ensure full competence in technical agronomic subjects as well as in home economics. Extension training should also be reoriented so that the existing male extension agents become better able to reach women farmers.

A second critical measure is to make available to women appropriate tools for land preparation, weeding, harvesting, husking, grinding, etc. It is necessary in this connection to train women in the proper use and maintenance of new tools, both to ensure their continuous use and to avoid the tendency of men assuming responsibility for those tasks for which mechanical labour-saving devices become available (which could lead to a loss of women's income).

Provide Access to and Control Over Productive Resources

Lack of credit for women often makes it impossible for them to benefit from available technologies and inputs. Yet experience has shown that women are exceptionally credit-worthy when innovative approaches to credit systems are used. A prominent example of how bank credit can be extended successfully even to asset-less women is the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. It has an excellent repayment performance of close to 100 percent.

Although women often have a variety of customary rights to land, such rights tend to be reduced under pressure of land shortage in both traditional and project situations. Formal land registration usually expands men's rights at the expense of women's, whether in the context of registering customary rights, creating individual plots from collective property, distributing land brought under irrigation or giving parcels to landless labourers under land reform. Under present conditions excluding women from land ownership usually means favouring the production of cash crops over food crops, with dire consequences for the country's food security.

One reason that women have even greater shortages of labour than male small farmers is their heavy burden of domestic work. Laborious processes of food preparation, household maintenance and wood and water collection consume many hours each day. Technologies and services easing the domestic load are urgently required. Again, adequate training in the use and maintenance of new technologies must be provided to ensure their proper and continuous functioning and avoid women's occupational displacement.

UNIFEM was established in 1976 as the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. In 1985 it became the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) an autonomous fund in association with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in accordance with a 1984 General Assembly decision.

UNIFEM's priority is to assist rural and poor urban women, especially those in least developed, landlocked and island developing countries. Since becoming operational in 1978, it has committed \$US30 million to more than 400 projects in 91 countries.

Among UNIFEM's many activities which provide African women with food technologies, skills and credit are:

WEST AFRICA

- Increased Gari Production in Sierra Leone
- Installation of Grain Mills and Improved Stoves in Mali.
- Improved Techniques for Fish Curing and Marketing in Ivory Coast
- Training in the Use of Chorkor Fish Smokers in Guinea and Benin
- Production, Transport and Marketing Cooperatives in Ghana

EAST AFRICA

- Poultry Farming in Uganda
- Goat Raising, Dairy Production and Horticulture in Ethiopia

Following up on these activities is the Fund's major initiative, the Women and Food Cycle Technologies project. Begun last year this global project is widely disseminating tested food-cycle technologies and providing related supports. The latter include credit, marketing and training.

Food technology packages are being prepared and disseminated, initially on those technologies of greatest demand in Africa (e.g., oil presses, grinding mills, grain storage facilities, vegetable and fruit processing devices and small agricultural tools).

The project, which is intended to contribute to national self-sufficiency in food production, is catalytic and service-oriented.

PLEASE NOTE...

The General Assembly will meet for a special session at ministerial level to consider in depth the critical situation in Africa from 27-31 May 1986. This special session will focus, in a comprehensive and integrated manner, on the rehabilitation and medium term and longterm development problems and challenges facing African countries with a view to promoting and adopting action-oriented and concerted measures.

UNIFEM has submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the Special Session a report with action-oriented proposals addressing the critical role of women in food security.



"WE MUST CONGRATULATE THE FUND, ITS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AND STAFF WHO HAVE PUT REAL MEANING INTO A GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT RURAL AND POOR URBAN WOMEN IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF THEIR FAMILIES AND FOR A BETTER LIFE FOR THEIR CHILDREN AND THEIR NATIONS."

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General
United Nations



August 7, 1987

Dear Mr. M'Bow,

Thank you for your July 4 letter proposing a visit by a UNESCO team led by your Deputy, Mr. de Bonnecorse, in early September.

I agree with you that in view of the changes in staff assignments that have taken place in the Bank, an early visit by your colleagues will be of mutual benefit.

A principal objective of the recent Bank reorganization is to vigorously pursue improved dialogue with our member Governments. In this context, during the proposed time for Mr. de Bonnecorse's visit, a number of senior and middle level staff will be visiting the countries and regions for which they have recently become responsible.

Mr. Qureshi (Senior Vice-President, Operations), Mr. Hopper (Senior Vice-President, Policy Planning and Research) and I plan to be away from Washington at various times during the first half of September. Additionally, the Bank at large will be preparing for this year's Annual Meeting starting September 29.

Accordingly, I believe it would be more useful to defer the proposed visit until some time in mid October. My colleagues and I would be delighted to welcome Mr. Bonnecorse at that time.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable
President

Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow
Director-General
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7, place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

Cleared with and cc: Mr. Hoen A. Qureschi, SVPOP
Mr. Randolph L.P. Harris, CODOP

cc: Mr. A. Shakow, SPRDK

Rharris/IVeraart/mh

UNDP *AK*

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TO:	Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)	DATE:	4/18/91
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SUBJECT: |

Document From: Curt Carnemark
To: jv/bbc
Dated: 4/18/91 Reference No.: EXC910418028

Topic: BRIEFING: meeting with Mr. John Olver, Special Representative
of the Administrator for UNDP, on Monday, April 22, 1991.

=====

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: | DUE DATE: |

- _____ HANDLE
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- _____ PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
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- _____ OTHER: _____

Remarks: cc: AK/SS

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THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 18, 1991

TO: Ms. Jennifer Volk, EXC

FROM: Curt Carnemark, Division Chief, INUWS

EXT: 33105

SUBJECT: Note for John Olver's April 22 Meeting with Mr. Conable

The purpose of the meeting is for Mr. Olver to hand over the report of the assessment of the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program. Mr. Olver, a Special Representative of the Administrator of UNDP, headed the assessment team. Mr. Conable is familiar with the Program; he first met it on the South Coast of Kenya in 1986 during his first mission as World Bank President and encountered it again in China and in other countries he later visited.

Meeting Participants from the Bank

V. Rajagopalan, Vice President, PRS; Louis Y. Pouliquen, Director, INU; Curt Carnemark, Division Chief, INUWS

Program Goal and Background

The goal is to assist countries develop the capacity to deliver water supply and sanitation services to the poor, using primarily low-cost and community-based approaches. Community management is a cornerstone of Program strategy, and the Program has been recognized as one Bank effort successfully employing participatory approaches.

The Program provides large amounts of operational support to the SODs, involving poverty-oriented projects valued at over \$4.0 billion serving more than 90 million people.

Program expenditures are about \$12 million/year, virtually all from UNDP and ten bilaterals. Much goes to small-scale demonstration projects leading into larger investments. Program staff number 120, located in four regional offices, 15 countries, and Washington.

Program Assessment

The assessment was commissioned by UNDP and the Bank and conducted by a team of 12 external consultants led by John Olver. They looked at Program operations in 13 countries, met the multilateral and bilateral collaborators, and interviewed SODs and TDs.

Major Conclusions

The Program is basically sound, its structure is broadly appropriate for its mission, and it is well placed to work with governments to expand services to the poor.

The Bank should continue its management and execution of the Program, with the responsibility lodged centrally in PRE's Water and Sanitation Division, as at present.

Issues

The assessment report raises several issues of institutional importance that Mr. Olver likely will bring to Mr. Conable's attention:

- (a) While the Bank is one of two "managing partners," virtually all core Program support comes from UNDP. The report recommends that the President of the Bank and the Administrator of UNDP appoint a task force to negotiate an appropriate division of the core support between the two organizations.
- (b) The assessment team found solid support for the Program among the bilateral sponsors coupled with a strong desire for more voice in the Program's strategy and direction. The report recommends the establishment of a review board to provide policy guidance and review past operations and plans, with the membership limited to financing bilaterals, UNDP and the Bank. The first meeting of this group is scheduled for June 6-7 in The Hague.
- (c) Diverse conditions of service and salary levels of Program staff is highlighted as the single most troublesome management problem. The problem stems from the interaction between the Program's multiple, external financing sources and Bank policies governing terms and conditions of employment. The report recommends that the Vice President for Personnel and Administration undertake a review to try to reduce the anomalies to the absolute minimum.

Future Directions

The assessment team broadly endorsed the Program's own thinking:

- (a) greater emphasis on extending coverage through even greater support of large-scale investments of the Bank and other donors;
- (b) more work on urban sanitation and waste management;
- (c) building capacity and helping governments shift from providers of service to promoters of service;
- (d) applied research into unresolved issues constraining extension of service; and
- (e) more effort to disseminating lessons from experience.

cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan (PRSVP); Pouliquen (INUDR); Shakow (EXTDR); Lateef, Boucher (EXTIE)
Mmes. McLaughlin (EXC); Handwerger (EXTIE)

United Nations



Press Release

Mr. Conable:

FYI

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

DEV/1860

22 February 1991

UNDP ADMINISTRATOR ESTABLISHES GULF TASK FORCE TO FORMULATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN POST-WAR PERIOD

NEW YORK, 22 February (UNDP) -- The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), William H. Draper III, announced at the organizational session of the Governing Council on 19 February the establishment of a UNDP Gulf Task Force to help formulate a UNDP action plan for development in the post-war period.

The Administrator said the main challenge for the United Nations is to link the issues of peace, security and development in the post-war period and, by so doing, to heal the wounds of war.

Preliminary ideas for UNDP action were elaborated by Mohamed A. Nour, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Bureau for Arab States and Europe, in a statement today to the Governing Council.

As the largest multilateral grant agency for technical co-operation, UNDP responds to government requests for advice and assistance through its network of field offices in 112 developing countries. UNDP-funded country and intercountry programmes are executed by specialized United Nations agencies or by national institutions with technical support from the specialized agencies.

Draper said that, in the task of reconstruction and development, UNDP's comparative advantages come into play -- its neutrality, its universality and its extensive network of field offices which are in a unique position to co-ordinate the response of the United Nations system.

In formulating a special action plan to respond to the needs created by the crisis, both in the region and in other developing countries, UNDP plans to work closely with the countries concerned to establish priorities, and with other United Nations agencies to identify and implement the most appropriate technical co-operation.

International development organizations, including UNDP, have been compiling information on human and material needs since the Gulf crisis began. Mr. Nour identified areas of possible UNDP assistance: setting up a comprehensive reporting system to assess the impact of the Gulf crisis at the

(more)

Z019P

Press Release DEV/1860
22 February 1991

country level, and support for national task forces dealing with the socio-economic reintegration of returnees. He also proposed establishing country and regional skills development programmes, which should include women, particularly in view of the increase in female-headed households, and special rehabilitation and training programmes for those disabled during the war.

The UNDP, he said, could also work with local communities and non-governmental organizations to replicate successful income-generating projects and help small-scale enterprises. It could assist in preparing operational plans to rehabilitate transport and communications networks, human settlements and other damaged infrastructure. It could offer policy advice to national planning efforts; energy management programmes to conserve energy and develop alternative sources; and export promotion. The UNDP could help to mobilize expertise in ecological rehabilitation. It could assist in the management of aid flows and in resource mobilization.

Copies of Mr. Nour's remarks are available through UNDP's Information Office, tel.: (212) 906-5312. For further information, contact the Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe at: 906-5450 or 906-5461.

UNDP

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

October 24, 1990

Mr. William Draper, III
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Dear Bill:

Congratulations on UNDP's fortieth anniversary. You and your colleagues can be very proud of UNDP's many accomplishments over this tumultuous period. Please pass on my greetings and best wishes to your associates, along with the thanks of all the Bank for UNDP's enormous contributions over these past forty years. We share with you the challenge of assuring that our common efforts in the next forty years are even more successful in speeding growth and reducing poverty. We are delighted to be your close partners in development.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Barber

Mr. Conable

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

May 30, 1990

Dear Bill,

Thank you for your letter of May 16, 1990 and the copy of UNDP's Human Development Report, 1990.

My thanks to you and UNDP for introducing this new annual series with such a stimulating initial volume. Mahbub ul Haq and his team are to be congratulated for their fine work.

I am also delighted, of course, that there are many parallels between your conclusions and those of our forthcoming World Development Report on poverty. It is clear that there is much that we both need to do in the years to come to assure that human resource development is given increased attention and poverty is reduced. Your report is an important contribution to these common objectives.

You can be sure that the report will receive wide distribution among Bank staff.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. William H. Draper III
The Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nation Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

CBoucher/MCarter/AShakow:ww

cc: Messrs. Thalwitz/Rajagopalan/Fischer/Bock/Squire

CB

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

RECEIVED
90 MAY 24 PM 5:31
OFFICE OF

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/05/16 DUE DATE : 90/06/01
LOG NUMBER : 900524003 FROM : DRAPER: WILLIAM, UND
SUBJECT : L - UNDP - ENCLS COPY OF "HUMAN DVLP RPT 1990" FOR USE BY WB STAF
& CLOSER COLLABORATION IN FUTURE REPORTS
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

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 : PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR MR. CONABLE'S SIGNATURE.

cc: Mr. Rajagopalan for info. (Letter only)

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

900524003

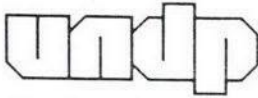
~~ATH~~

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 90/05/16 DUE DATE : 90/06/01
LOG NUMBER : 900522005 FROM : William Draper
SUBJECT : UNDP: Encls. copy of the "Human Dvlp. Report 1990" for use by
WB staff and closer collaboration in future reports.
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
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- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :



The Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

16 May 1990

Dear Barber,

I am happy to enclose a copy of the Human Development Report 1990, published by the Oxford University Press for the United Nations Development Programme.

Mahbub ul Haq, my Special Adviser and former Minister of Finance and Planning of Pakistan, has guided a team of UNDP staff and eminent outside consultants in the preparation of the Report. The team has greatly benefited from the active collaboration of many United Nations organisations and agencies. We in UNDP greatly appreciate this spirit of collaboration.

The Report presents a new approach to development. Its main focus is on people and on how economic growth translates, or fails to translate, into human development. It also proposes a new measure of progress - the Human Development Index - which combines both economic and social indicators. The significance of the Report for policy makers and practitioners lies, I believe, primarily in its distillation of practical experience from many developing countries. Based on an analysis of concrete country experience, the Report also presents policy options to meet the human development challenges of the 1990s.

I hope you and your staff will find the Report a stimulating and useful contribution to the international development debate. We look forward to even closer collaboration in the preparation of future Human Development Reports.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Bill'.

William H. Draper III

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank/International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433



UNDP

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/01/17

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890117021

FROM : Mr. Shakow (DH)

SUBJECT : BRIEFING: Meeting with Mr. William Draper, Administrator, UNDP
on Wed. Jan. 18, 1989 at 4:00 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 _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :cc: Mrs. Haug, JV (follow file)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 17, 1989

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable

FROM: Alexander Shakow, SPRDR
(through W. David Hopper, PPR/SVP)

EXTENSION: 34697

SUBJECT: Your meeting with Mr. William Draper, Administrator, UNDP
Wednesday, January 18, 1988 at 4:00 p.m.

1. Mr. Draper is visiting Washington and has asked to see you for an informal discussion on Bank/UNDP relations. Messrs. Hopper, Shakow and Raphaeli will attend.
2. There are no outstanding problems as relations with UNDP are excellent. Our cooperation is guided by a High-level Task Force co-chaired by Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Joseph, Assistant Administrator, UNDP. Currently, the Bank is executing a portfolio of 150 UNDP-financed projects which cover a wide range of activities, including environment, women in development, energy and structural adjustment. We are also cooperating closely in aid coordination. We have helped strengthen the UNDP Roundtable process and UNDP is playing a lead role in technical assistance discussions in Bank consultative group meetings.
3. Mr. Draper might inquire about the proposed international conference on "education for all" being co-sponsored by UNICEF, UNESCO, and, it appears likely, the Bank. You are familiar with the ongoing preparations which were discussed during your recent conversation with Jim Grant. We suggest that you react positively if Mr. Draper suggests that UNDP become an associate sponsor of the conference, on the expectation that UNESCO and UNICEF will also agree.
4. On our part, you might note that our ongoing and planned consultations with UNDP envisage further cooperation in: (i) Debt management, including UNDP financial support for technical assistance in this area; and (ii) the proposed Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program which will support policy and institutional development, project preparation and technical studies in this region.



Record Removal Notice



File Title Liaison files: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)- Correspondence 01		Barcode No. 1104089		
Document Date October 14, 1988	Document Type Correspondence with attachments			
Correspondents / Participants To: Barber Conable From: William H. Draper III (UNDP)				
Subject / Title Recommendation for employment of Mitiku Jembere; including completed personnel application forms and evaluation of sills				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by 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			

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: August 1, 1988
① NAME		ROOM NO.
Mrs. Linda McLaughlin		E-1227
② BC		
③ CAP. File		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON
CLEARANCE		PER OUR CONVERSATION
COMMENT		PER YOUR REQUEST
FOR ACTION		PREPARE REPLY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION		RECOMMENDATION
INITIAL		SIGNATURE
NOTE AND FILE		URGENT
REMARKS:		
<p>Attached for Mr. Conable to see is a thank-you letter from Mr. Tolba in response to Mr. Conable's May 9, 1988 letter to him.</p> <p>cc: Messrs. Rajagopalan, Shakow, Warford Mmes. Hamilton, Tillier</p>		
FROM: Wendy Woods, SPRIE	ROOM NO.: J-3049	EXTENSION: 34683

UNEP



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



Telephone 98 84 00 98 58 50
Telex 28 877 UNEP - CH
Cables: UNITERRA, GENEVA

UNEP Geneva Office
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVA 10

Reference :

19 July 1988

Dear Mr. Conable,

Please accept my most sincere thanks for sending me in May the chapter on the World Bank's expanding role in sustainable development for UNEP's forthcoming book on "Population, Resources, Environment and Development". Your contribution is highly appreciated and I am personally encouraged by the closing words that the call for sustainable development is "a call for closer cooperation, for concerted decisions, for sustained generosity and for mutual compassion and understanding of the dilemma the developing countries face as they struggle to balance the pressure of immediate needs and the priority aim of longer-term sustainability". This, in a nutshell, is indeed what it is all about.

Wishing you all the best, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Mostafa K. Tolba
Executive Director

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
WASHINGTON DC 20433
U S A

Mr. Conable

April 21, 1988

Dear Bill:


Thank you for your letter of April 15, 1988, concerning the change of name of the Office for Projects Execution (OPE) to Office for Project Services (OPS). As you know, our cooperation with OPE has expanded steadily in recent years. Our staff agree that this new designation should help improve understanding among our member countries of the operations of OPS.

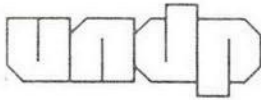
Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. William H. Draper III
The Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

CBoucher/pp





The Administrator
United Nations Development Programme

5 April 1988

Dear Barber,

I am pleased to enclose for your information a copy of my paper on the change of name of the Office for Projects Execution (OPE) to Office for Project Services (OPS) which was tabled at the recent Special Session of the Governing Council in February.

The paper gives the thinking that has prompted our decision to rename OPE. Indeed, we have long felt that misunderstandings on the point of project implementation by UNDP have, at least in part, been due to the widespread misperception that OPE is an executing agency on a par with the Specialized Agencies, and that its work and methods are identical.

It is my hope that in renaming OPE as OPS, we will be able to foster a better understanding of what this operational division within UNDP actually represents, and make its work more widely understood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'WHD III', written in a cursive style.

William H. Draper III

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





**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1988/INF.1
3 February 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Special session
16-18 February 1988, New York
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

OTHER MATTERS

Change of name of the Office for Projects Execution to
Office for Project Services

Note by the Administrator

1. In 1974, when a unit was created within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the purpose of executing projects directly, it was designated as the Project Execution Division (PED). Two years later, it was renamed the Office for Projects Execution (OPE), since its particular functions could not be conveniently accommodated, as a division, within any of the then existing larger organizational entities.
2. The need to rename OPE at the present time stems from a lengthy, if intermittent, examination of the essential characteristics of direct execution and of the particular role of OPE as the operational unit in UNDP concerned with the administration of field projects.
3. It is also the result of the recent growth of OPE, both in the volume of project disbursements and in the number of staff. While activities funded from UNDP core funds and executed directly, expressed as a percentage of total disbursements, have been relatively stable (at about 8 per cent), funding from special funds and trust funds through OPE has continued to grow. The project category of management services, in particular, has shown a sharp increase and currently accounts for 25 per cent of OPE disbursements.
4. The role performed by OPE in the execution of projects differs in important ways from that of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Its present designation is not an adequate reflection of the distinction that exists between the management and service-oriented nature of direct execution on the one hand, and the technical emphasis of project execution by the specialized agencies on the other, possessing as they do institutional technical interests and

competence. The present name tends, rather, to blur the picture by equating OPE, as an executing agency, with the technical specialized agencies.

5. The management and subcontracting approaches of OPE are intrinsically different. Having no sectoral orientation, OPE enters the project cycle once implementation is about to commence, by mobilizing and managing the various inputs called for in support of the development activity concerned. The management-type services that OPE provides cover a wide range and can entail both full or partial services in the implementation of projects. In the former case, OPE will act as a management contractor, on behalf of the funding entity, using the best expertise and advice available to it, normally from sources outside the United Nations system. In perhaps the majority of cases, however, OPE is called on to provide services limited to the delivery of specific project components, in association with the recipient Government or another executing agent, with the funding agency providing overall policy direction.

6. In performing such services, OPE is not restricted to the direct execution of projects funded by UNDP, but also co-operates with the special funds or financing entities outside UNDP, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) or the recipient Governments themselves. OPE will consult with them closely on all matters of policy and substance in managing the external project inputs they are funding.

7. In implementing projects, OPE normally assigns the delivery of technical project components to qualified subcontractors and has over the years acquired expertise in locating resources of recognized competence. By turning to international research institutions, private consulting firms, state corporations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and voluntary agencies, UNDP - through OPE - reaches out to intellectual and technological resources outside the United Nations system that can be put to good effect for implementing projects. At present, 50 per cent of all project disbursements by OPE are through subcontracts. For project backstopping, it also draws on outside capacities and independent advice to help resolve technical issues that arise. The essential function of OPE is thus that of a management or service intermediary, setting in motion the project actors and inputs on behalf of the funding agencies and of the recipient Governments.

8. The service character of OPE activities has become more pronounced with the advent of the management services modality, where OPE acts as agent on behalf of countries that are recipients of loans from international development banks or of grants from bilateral donors. This modality is the logical extension of the OPE service approach to project implementation. While still evolving, it demonstrates how flexible an instrument OPE has become in that it is able to respond with actions to a wide range of needs in a large variety of situations including the administration of contracts for engineering works and construction.

9. A vital partner for OPE in providing effective service to donor and recipient countries alike is the network of field offices in 113 countries. These constitute a unique, decentralized administrative infrastructure in the field. Apart from performing an indispensable programme and liaison function, the field offices can be activated at short notice for operational purposes, since they are supported

centrally by OPE access to specialized know-how, to suppliers of equipment and to training institutions.

10. For the above reasons, the Administrator wishes to inform the Council that he has decided to rename OPE as the Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS). It is felt that the new designation of what is in effect the operational arm of UNDP better reflects the essence of its activities in the service of both Governments and the several funding partners of UNDP.

Marianne:

Evidently, Mr. Conable agreed some time back, that he would see Mr. Hirono (Asst. Administrator--United Nations Development Program for Program Policy and Evaluation) when we next came to town. He is here today and tomorrow and Mr. Rajagopalan phoned to let us know.

This is strictly a courtesy call--15minutes--can it be done this afternoon (late)?

Jennifer

Yes.
2:45

Low. 33420.

ROUTING SLIP		DATE: 3/2/88
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr. Conable		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS:		
<p><u>Mr. Hirono</u></p> <p>For your 2:45P.M. meeting.</p>		
FROM: Nimrod Raphaeli	ROOM NO.: B-11-011	EXTENSION: 73359

March 2, 1988

Mr. Conable

Re: Mr. Hirono

Mr. Ryokichi Hirono, joined UNDP in 1987 as Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation at UNDP. The Bureau is the closest thing to the Bank's PPR.

Mr. Hirono studied in the U.S., earning a Master's Degree in Labor Economics from the University of Chicago in 1956. He taught economics in Seikei University in Japan, becoming a professor of economics in 1970. Since 1970, he has had a number of overseas assignments at OECD/DAC, Asian Development Bank and various universities in Southeast Asia, Australia and U.K. He absorbed as Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the Prime Minister.

He is visiting the Bank to meet with his counterparts in PPR, including Mr. Rajagopalan and a number of his staff. He will also be meeting with Mr. Karaosmanoglu and a couple of his directors to consider the role of Japan in the development of Asia.

Mr. Hirono serves on the Actions Committee of UNDP which is chaired by the Administrator and entrusted with the responsibility of approving projects to be executed by other agencies, including the World Bank. Mr. Hirono has not always been supportive of Bank-executed projects and we trust his visit to the Bank will afford him an opportunity to see the various dimensions and concerns of this Institution.

An executing agency for UNDP, the Bank executes projects worth approximately \$50 million per annum. The Bank receives a fee for its services.

A high level Bank/UNDP Task Force oversees the relation between the Bank and UNDP. Mr. Qureshi is currently co-chairman on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Rajagopalan will accompany Mr. Hirono.

NRaphaeli:mda

Rapha/PC#6/AA0

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

November 18, 1987

Mr. G. Arthur Brown
The Associate Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Brown:

Many thanks for your letter of September 25, 1987 to Mr. Conable, President of the World Bank, in which you enquired about our practices for hiring staff for UNDP projects.

It is the Bank's practice to submit a minimum of three candidates to the government concerned for selection and on average five or six names are put forward. The Bank makes a specific effort to identify women and has had some success although in some areas of expertise it is difficult, as you no doubt know, to find qualified women. The Bank will, of course, continue to make efforts to increase and enhance the role of women in project execution.

If I can help you further in the question of our recruiting procedures for UNDP projects, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,



James A. Jones

Chief, Employment & Benefits Division
Personnel Department

cc: Mr. Barber B. Conable

10/22/87



THE ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ONE UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NY, 10017

MC
Can Raphaeli
handle this?
Go

cc: Mr. Cosgrove (VPPER)
Mr. Raphaeli (COD)
Mr. Abdi (VPPRE)
Regional TA Officers

25 September 1987

Dear Mr. Conable,

At several recent meetings of our Governing Council, members from recipient and donor governments alike have requested the Administrator to ask the Specialised Agencies to submit to host governments the names and curricula vitae of more than one candidate for project posts that are funded by UNDP. The Council has also asked that a special effort be made by Agencies to present female candidates for UNDP funded project positions. The Administrator fully supports these decisions of the Council.

We should be pleased if you would inform us of the present practice of your Organization in these matters. If your custom is to submit the name of only one candidate, we should be more than grateful if you would change it in order to ensure that these requirements of our Council are met.

I am copying this letter to our Resident Representatives, and am asking them to make sure that Agencies comply with these decisions of the Council.

Yours sincerely,

G. Arthur Brown
G. Arthur Brown

IN
1987 NOV -2 PM 4:1
SECRET'S DIVISION, CC

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

Vicky W. thru J. Jones
please handle.
B
1.x1

~~Mr. Conable~~
① LMA ② SU
③ CP

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

ERNEST STERN
Senior Vice President
Finance

November 4, 1987

Dear Bill,

Barber is travelling on the Subcontinent and I want to respond to your note of October 21.

We will be pleased to meet with your external auditors next week. We have been in touch with them and have arranged for them to meet with our Controller and appropriate staff to review the accounting procedures for UNDP-funded activities. They will, of course, have our full cooperation in whatever issues they wish to explore.

Sincerely



Mr. William H. Draper III
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

UNDP

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

October 27, 1987

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your kind hospitality in New York last week. I enjoyed having the opportunity to review with you and your colleagues some of our ongoing common concerns.

I also want to thank you once again for the prompt action of the UNDP in approving the project for the monitoring of the social effects of adjustment programmes. As you know, Moeen has just written to Arthur Brown about the work of our Task Force, and we look forward to carrying that effort forward as effectively as possible.

It is most important that we continue to work closely together to strengthen our efficiency in support of developing countries. I look forward to further opportunities to review our progress in this and other areas of common concern.

Sincerely,

Brown

Mr. William H. Draper III
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

McCartee/ww

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

cc: MA
(file)

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/09/03 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 870904002 FROM : I. Serageldin
SUBJECT : Memo on: Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Project
Points for your conversation with Mr. Draper.
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 _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

Chitra -

BBC & MH have
copies so this is
for logging.

L -

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 3, 1987

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable, President
THROUGH: Mr. Edward V.K. Jaycox, Vice President, Africa Region
FROM: Ismaïl Serageldin, Director, AF1

EXTENSION: 3-4502

SUBJECT: Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) Project
Points for your conversation with Mr. Draper



1. Since August 22, 1986, we have been talking with the UNDP about how to implement this regional project.
2. Since that time, the Bank, as the executing agency (designate) of the project, has established a steering committee and a project unit, and has received formal requests for participation in the project from 16 countries of the Region.
3. Staff from the project unit have carried out project identification missions in 11 countries. Project activities are already under way in 3 countries (i.e. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mauritania) and are about to start in a fourth country (The Gambia). The objective of Regional management is to start project activities at the rate of 2 new countries per quarter.
4. It is inconceivable at this late stage, and after having reached full agreement on the project document with the management of the Regional Programme for Africa (Mr. Damiba), that UNDP would put in question the scope of the project and the way in which it should be administered. The time for a final decision is at hand.
5. We need to establish whether UNDP is ready to proceed without delay on the basis of the project document as agreed with the management of the Regional Programme for Africa. In the absence of such a decision, the Bank should proceed with the project with alternative sources of funding.
6. It should be clear that we welcome the participation of all UN agencies interested by the project in the framework of a donor advisory committee, as proposed in the project document. However, we believe that the management structure of the project should remain small and unbureaucratic. This applies in particular to the steering committee, which should remain under Bank chairmanship and limited to a senior staff from the UNDP, from the NHSCP (UN National Household Survey Capability Programme), from the African Development Bank (as co-sponsoring agency), and senior World Bank staff.

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