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POPULATION COMMISSION

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

(21 February–2 March 1989)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1989

SUPPLEMENT No. 6



UNITED NATIONS

POPULATION COMMISSION

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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SUMMARY

At its twenty-fifth session, the Population Commission, first, reviewed the action taken by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1984. In that connection:

(a) The Commission reviewed current population trends and policies for all countries and regions. On the basis of its review, the Commission recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. In the first, it proposed that population issues be incorporated in the policies and measures to be adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, with appropriate preparatory activities to be undertaken by the Secretary-General. In the second, it proposed that in the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities be given due weight and be duly integrated into the goals, objectives and policy measures of the new strategy.

(b) The Commission undertook the third quinquennial review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Upon completion of its deliberations, the Commission recommended to the Council that it adopt a draft resolution on strengthening actions to fulfil the World Population Plan of Action. The draft resolution urges that special attention be given to a set of 13 recommendations on emerging and unresolved population issues.

(c) The Commission took up the question of whether the Economic and Social Council should convene an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994. The Commission recommended to the Council that it decide in principle to convene an international meeting on population in 1994.

Second, the Commission reviewed programme implementation, the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991 and the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. It recommended that the Council adopt a draft resolution concerning the regular programme of work to be carried out during the forthcoming biennium by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and by the Population Branch of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. The draft resolution does not differ greatly from those proposed at previous sessions of the Commission, but adds one special request: that the Secretary-General prepare, for submission to the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, a report on requirements for population specialists in national institutions and international organizations. The Commission also proposed a draft resolution by which the Secretary-General would be requested to ensure the continued availability of funds for technical co-operation in population, in particular for United Nations demographic training centres in Africa.

Third, the Commission considered the follow-up to recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984. It reviewed the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population, the monitoring of multilateral population assistance and the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the World Population Plan of Action. The focus was the co-ordination of population activities. The Commission did not recommend any action on the issue.

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Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Population Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Population situation in the least developed countries*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and 43/186 of 20 December 1988 on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in September 1990,

Reaffirming the close relationship between population and social and economic development,

Expressing serious concern at the fact that the least developed countries, which economically are the weakest members of the international community, face serious demographic challenges, in particular high mortality, fertility and population growth,

Recognizing also the need for special attention to be given to the population situation of the least developed countries,

Expressing appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, with special emphasis on the population situation in the least developed countries, 1/

1. Decides to accord special attention, in the activities of the United Nations system, to the population situation of the least developed countries;

2. Also decides to incorporate population issues in the policies and measures to be adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, with a view to accelerating the development process of the least developed countries during the 1990s;

* For the discussion, see paras. 31-33 below.

1/ E/1989/10.

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to address appropriately population issues and their relationship to the socio-economic development of the least developed countries in the preparations for the Conference;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the population situation in the least developed countries, with specific recommendations for action at the national, regional and international levels, to be submitted to the Conference, taking into account the report on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, with special emphasis on the population situation in the least developed countries, 1/ and in particular the high levels of mortality, fertility and population growth of those countries;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to include a separate analysis on the population situation in the least developed countries in his reports on the monitoring of world population trends and policies;

6. Calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system to incorporate population issues in their programmes and activities relating to the least developed countries, with a view to strengthening the ability of those countries to address population issues in an effective manner.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Incorporating population factors in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988, in which it decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Recalling also the recommendations of the United Nations World Population Conference, 2/ in particular those contained in the World Population Plan of Action, which, inter alia, state that the explicit aim of the Plan is to help co-ordinate trends in population and trends in economic and social development and that population measures should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes,

* For the discussion, see paras. 34-38 below.

2/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chaps. I and II.

Recalling the section on population of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987,

Recalling its resolution 1979/32 of 9 May 1979 and the annex thereto, in particular section C, paragraph 2, in which it urged that the results of periodic monitoring, review and appraisal, regional consultations on population and development and associated activities by appropriate agencies of the United Nations should be fully taken into account in the formulation of any new international development strategy,

Recalling also the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 3/ in particular recommendation 1, which states that social and economic development is a central factor in the solution of population and interrelated problems and that population factors are very important in development plans and strategies and have a major impact on the attainment of development objectives and that international development strategies should, therefore, be formulated on the basis of an integrated approach which takes into account the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development,

Noting with satisfaction the role given to population factors in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 4/ which declares that population policies will be considered an integral part of overall development policies and that all countries will continue to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies,

1. Urges all States, in formulating the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, to give full consideration to the interrelationships between population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, as well as to protection of the environment;

2. Calls upon United Nations bodies, organs and organizations contributing to the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to include in that document appropriate recognition of the interrelationships between population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and the protection of the environment, taking into account the section on population of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that contributions of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system to the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade take due account of the World Population Plan of

3/ See Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

4/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

Action and the recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan adopted by the International Conference on Population; 3/

4. Recommends to the General Assembly that, in the consideration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities be given due weight and be duly integrated into the goals, objectives and policy measures of the strategy.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Convening of an international meeting on population in 1994*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference and 39/228 of 11 February 1985 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/4 of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/72 of 8 July 1987 on the follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population,

Recognizing the full validity of the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, 5/ adopted by the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974,

Having discussed the results of the third review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, 6/

Noting with appreciation the efforts and achievements of many States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, the recommendations adopted by the International Conference on Population in 1984 7/ and the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development, 8/

* For the discussion, see paras. 39-43 below.

5/ See Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

6/ E/CN.9/1989/2.

7/ See Report of the International Conference on Population 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and Corr.1 and 3), chap. I, sect. B.

8/ Ibid., sect. A.

Concerned about the magnitude and growing urgency of the population issues of the next decade,

Aware of the evolving diversity of population issues, including the regional variations in demographic trends and population problems, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, 9/

Stressing the need for continued attention to population issues at a high policy level in order to ensure the integration of population concerns into policies, priorities and programmes for social and economic development and, in that context, recognizing the usefulness of convening periodic international meetings at a high level to address population issues,

1. Decides in principle to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population that would bring together high-level governmental authorities and population experts and be open to all States as full members, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, in order to:

(a) Assess the progress made and identify the obstacles encountered in achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations adopted by the International Population Conference for its further implementation;

(b) Maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda;

(c) Provide guidance at the global, regional and national levels on the treatment of population issues of the highest priority for the next decade;

(d) Adopt a consolidated and updated set of recommendations;

2. Decides further that the international meeting on population should be conducted effectively and efficiently and that its size, duration and other cost factors should be determined with due regard for economy;

3. Decides, in the light of paragraph 1 above, to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other States, as the preparatory committee for the international meeting on population, and for that purpose decides that rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 1 (d) of the rules governing payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations shall be waived;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations make a substantive contribution to the international meeting on population;

5. Requests the Population Commission, utilizing, inter alia, the reports of the Secretary-General, in consultation with appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider at its twenty-sixth session, and to report to the Council on:

(a) Further elaboration and refinement of the objectives of the international meeting on population, as set out in paragraph 1 above;

(b) Issues to be discussed at that meeting;

(c) The nature of the preparatory work for the meeting, including, inter alia, the possibility of holding intergovernmental meetings at the regional level;

(d) Assignment of responsibilities to United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary organizational arrangements, including the appointment of the principal officers for the preparation of the international meeting on population, and to present to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, a detailed report on the level of preparation for the international meeting on population, including:

(a) The financial implications of alternative preparatory options, bearing in mind paragraph 2 above;

(b) Proposed measures to ensure the participation and co-ordination of the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to seek resources for the international meeting on population and to report to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, providing a progress report at its second regular session of 1990, on the results of those efforts.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Strengthening actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action*

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference and 39/228 of 11 February 1985 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/4 of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/72 of 8 July 1987 on the follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population,

* For the discussion, see paras. 44-53 below.

Having considered and approved the results of the third quinquennial review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals of the World Population Plan of Action 10/ which was called for in paragraph 108 of the Plan of Action 11/ and in recommendation 88 for its further implementation, adopted by the International Conference on Population, 12/

Expressing its appreciation of the actions taken by many States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action,

Concerned about certain population issues that have emerged during the past quinquennium and the need to reinstate previous provisions that urgently require a new call for action,

1. Urges all Member States and regional and international bodies to continue their advocacy of the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations related to the further implementation of the Plan adopted by the International Conference on Population and in particular to provide special support for the implementation of the recommendations annexed to the present resolution;

2. Urges governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies that provide technical and financial assistance in the area of population to increase their efforts to include the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action in their programmes of work and to give special attention to the recommendations annexed to the present resolution.

Annex

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE THIRD REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

A. Overall assessment

The World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations for its further implementation continue to provide a policy framework for carrying out population activities at the national, regional and global levels. National Governments have found the provisions a useful tool for defining, implementing

10/ E/CN.9/1989/2.

11/ See Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

12/ See Report of the International Conference on Population 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and Corr.1 and 3), chap. I, sect. B.

and evaluating their population policies. The international community has also made them the analytical basis for the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries.

During recent discussions on the efficiency of the United Nations and the restructuring of its socio-economic sectors, the field of population was singled out as one in which the work of the United Nations had been relatively effective. In spite of the inherently controversial nature of the subject, population is one of the main sectors of work of the United Nations and of other international organizations and is considered a programmable sector by many national Governments. Today, for virtually every country in the world there is a set of reliable population indicators. Population is one of the better co-ordinated sectors of international assistance. Furthermore, the World Population Plan of Action is an international instrument that serves as a standard reference and continues to rest firmly on a global consensus. Although there are many reasons for such success, it is important to emphasize the beneficial result of bringing together the political will of Governments and the scientific and programming skills of many units of the United Nations and of numerous academic centres, professional associations and other non-governmental organizations.

It can be concluded that the main findings of the third review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan have been judged satisfactory, although a number of issues remain unresolved and others have emerged recently. Further implementation of the Plan requires the serious consideration of certain critical issues. On the basis of the findings in the current assessment, the following recommendations have been adopted to address in particular the new issues that have emerged during the past quinquennium and, in a few cases, to reinstate previous provisions that urgently require a new call for action.

B. Recommendations

Recommendation 1

Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and the public in general are urged to reiterate their support for the principles, objectives and provisions of the World Population Plan of Action and to the recommendations for its further implementation.

Recommendation 2

Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to attach high priority to co-operation in an effort to alleviate problems, including external indebtedness, arising from a difficult economic situation faced by developing countries in order to overcome major obstacles to their economic and social development and to the fulfilment of the objectives of the World Population Plan of Action.

Recommendation 3

Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are invited to pay special attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond 13/ and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 14/ particularly on matters pertaining to population issues.

Recommendation 4

Governments and international organizations are encouraged to give the needed support to strengthen programmes undertaken to improve the role and status of women. Within those programmes particular attention should be paid to the needs of young women and the importance of the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning and child care.

Recommendation 5

Governments are urged to give full attention to all aspects of population in the formulation of their social and economic development plans and programmes, both within and outside the context of formal development planning, and the international community should assign a high priority to that goal. A clearer definition of the concept of integration and of the approaches to be used are needed. The definition must address the institutional and human resources needed for effective integration.

Recommendation 6

Governments and international organizations are urged to strengthen their efforts to achieve the targets established by the International Conference on Population in the area of mortality in general and in child and maternal mortality in particular.

Recommendation 7

A continuous assessment of the demographic, economic and social consequences of the AIDS pandemic should be made at the national, regional and global levels, and the results should be conveyed to Governments and international organizations. Special attention should be given to the spread of AIDS among the working-age population and among children, the protection of the human rights of AIDS patients, the devastating consequences to the families of AIDS patients and the possible adverse effects on resource allocations to other general health and development programmes. Governments are urged to encourage patterns of behaviour and promote the development and use of barrier contraceptive methods that would act to deter the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

13/ General Assembly resolution 42/186, annex.

14/ A/42/427, annex.

Recommendation 8

In view of the rapid development and growing availability of new bio-technologies affecting human reproduction, Governments should evaluate their multiple consequences, both with respect to universally recognized ethical values and human rights and with respect to their possible demographic impact.

Recommendation 9

Considering that the new area of assistance called "refugee aid and development" is aimed at assisting not only refugees but also host communities, Governments and local and international organizations are urged to collaborate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in providing full support for the design and implementation of programmes in that area.

Recommendation 10

Governments are invited to design a balanced programme of data collection, analysis and dissemination which should include the gathering of population data through civil registration systems, population censuses and national sample survey programmes. To that end, international organizations are invited to provide their support and assistance. Special emphasis should be given to data on the education and socio-economic integration of women and other special population groups, such as indigenous communities, disabled persons, youth and the elderly.

Recommendation 11

Governments and the international community should strengthen the institutional base required to carry out the theoretical, methodological and applied research needed to support population programmes and policies and to fill gaps in our knowledge. While bio-medical research should continue to receive support, more intensive policy-oriented research is needed on the socio-cultural factors affecting human behaviour in relation not only to reproduction but also to morbidity, mortality, migration and urbanization.

Recommendation 12

Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to give high priority to the managerial aspects of population programmes and to assure the availability of trained specialists in that area. Increased efforts will be needed to establish and make use of monitoring, evaluation and research activities in formulating and implementing population programmes. Family-planning programmes should receive increased support in order to guarantee higher standards and meet the demand for services.

Recommendation 13

The Governments concerned and the international community should give the highest priority to assisting the population programmes of the least developed countries that have large populations and high rates of population growth, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Work programme in the field of population*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, concerning the recommendations of the United Nations World Population Conference, and 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action, 1985/3 on population structure, 1985/4 on the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and 1985/6 on the status and role of women and population, all of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions and 1987/71 of 8 July 1987 on the work programme in the field of population,

Stressing the supportive role of the work programmes of the United Nations system in the field of population in the attainment of the goals and objectives of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, currently under preparation, and the pursuit of goals of economic co-operation,

Recalling the preamble, the section on peace, security and population, and the other sections of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population, 15/ at which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained fully valid and that creating conditions for international peace and security was of great importance for the achievement of the goals of population policies and economic and social development and at which emphasis was placed on a number of issues in the field of population that should continue to be included in the work programme, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the important role of the Population Commission as the advisory body of the Economic and Social Council on population matters,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fifth session 16/ and the views expressed therein on the progress of work in the field of population and the proposed work programme,

* For the discussion, see paras. 158-161 below.

15/ Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

16/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 6 (E/1989/24).

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1988-1989 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to take into account, as appropriate, the views expressed at the twenty-fifth session of the Population Commission and the guidelines for the work programmes of the United Nations Secretariat contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to give high priority to the monitoring of world population trends and policies, including in-depth consideration of special topics;

(b) To continue work on the following:

(i) Studies on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, with particular attention to studies to promote the integration of population factors into development planning;

(ii) Studies on the interrelationships between the status and role of women and population;

(iii) Comparative analysis of population policies;

(iv) Periodic revision of estimates and projections of population and its structure and of urbanization;

(v) Analysis of mortality, in particular infant and child mortality;

(vi) Studies on reproductive behaviour and on family planning and its demographic impact;

(vii) Studies of internal and international migration and of comparative patterns of urbanization and population distribution;

(viii) Dissemination of population information and further development of the Population Information Network (POPIN) at the regional and global levels;

(c) To start substantive preparatory work for the international meeting on population in 1994, as appropriate;

(d) To continue to work closely with Member States, other organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of programmes;

(e) To further improve communication and co-ordination between the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, the regional

commissions and Governments, particularly in order to prepare the most accurate and widely accepted population estimates and projections possible, a process in which the Population Division shall play a leading role;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue and strengthen interdisciplinary technical co-operation activities in the field of population, including the utilization of technical co-operation among developing countries, as appropriate, in the following areas:

- (i) Training in demography and matters related to population and development, including courses to upgrade knowledge and skills, particularly in the use of microcomputer software;
- (ii) Evaluation and analysis of basic population data, particularly from the 1990 round of population censuses, use of computer technology and dissemination and utilization of the results, ensuring technical co-ordination at the national level in the process;
- (iii) Formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes in the context of national development plans, with special attention to cultural and socio-economic conditions at the subnational level;

(b) To continue to evaluate and analyse experience with technical co-operation activities in the field of population and publish studies thereon;

(c) To prepare and submit to the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session a report on requirements for population specialists in national institutions and international organizations;

5. Re-emphasizes the importance of maintaining the scope, effectiveness and efficiency of the global population programme and of continuing to strengthen co-ordination and collaboration among the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions, the United Nations Population Fund and other organizations of the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes, as well as the need for organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen co-ordination and collaboration with Member States, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental and national organizations, as appropriate.

United Nations support for African countries in
the field of population*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme,

Recalling also the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, 17/ adopted by the Second African Population Conference and endorsed by the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the activities carried out in the field of population by the organizations of the United Nations system, as reported by the Secretary-General, 18/ especially the priority given by the United Nations Population Fund to African countries in view of the serious economic and social problems they face,

Reaffirming the need for technical assistance and financial resources to increase the number of trained personnel in African countries so that they can ensure the effective implementation of policies to harmonize population growth with economic and environmental capacities,

1. Welcomes the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991 in technical co-operation in population;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued availability of funds for technical co-operation in population, in particular the provision of fellowships for training at the United Nations-supported Cairo Demographic Centre, the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at Accra, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographique (IFORD) at Yaoundé and other United Nations centres and programmes serving African countries;

3. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system to give priority to population needs and problems in Africa in accordance with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

* For the discussion, see paras. 162-164 below.

17/ E/CONF.76/6, annex V.

18/ See E/1989/11 and E/CN.9/1989/4 and Add.1.

B. Draft decision

2. The Population Commission also recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Provisional agenda documentation for the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974:
 - (a) General debate: exchange of national experience in population matters;
 - (b) Monitoring of population trends and policies, with in-depth consideration of a special topic.

Documentation

Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies (Council decision 87 (LVIII))

4. The 1994 international meeting on population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for a 1994 international meeting on population

5. Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1992-1993 and implementation of the programme budget for 1990-1991.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of work in the field of population for 1989-1990

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work in the field of population for 1992-1993

Report of the Secretary-General on requirements for population specialists in national institutions and international organizations

6. Follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984.

Documentation

Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, including the in-depth consideration of a selected topic (Council decision 87 (LVIII))

Report of the Secretary-General on population and environment*

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the activities of the Fund

Relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions dealing with the United Nations Population Fund

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

7. Provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.
8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

* Subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Chapter II

ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, 1974

3. The Population Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 430th to 432nd, 437th, 441st and 442nd meetings, on 21, 22 and 27 February and 1 and 2 March 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, with special emphasis on the population situation in the least developed countries (E/1989/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the third review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1989/2);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the options for convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994 (E/CN.9/1989/3).

A. Monitoring of world population trends and policies

4. A number of delegations indicated their general satisfaction with the report on the monitoring of world population trends and policies. The report provided relevant and timely information to the international community in its consideration of population questions. As with past concise reports, it was again acknowledged that the analysis of such broad and complicated issues was constrained owing to the necessary brevity of the document.

5. The Commission noted that the report had included many of the points recommended for inclusion by the Population Commission at its twenty-fourth session. In particular, several delegations expressed their satisfaction that the least developed countries had been selected as the special topic of focus in the report. The Commission stressed the importance of giving due consideration to population in all efforts made to accelerate the social and economic development of those countries. It was recommended that information on the population situation of the least developed countries be provided for use in the preparation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to take place in 1990.

6. Several delegations made specific comments on topics that might be given more attention and on ways to improve the format and presentation in subsequent reports on the monitoring of population trends and policies. One delegation noted that, although difficult, it would have been desirable to have considered also the demographic consequences of the famine, drought and other catastrophic events in the least developed countries. Several delegations also were pleased to find that the report included a discussion of projected contraceptive use, the demographic aspects of the AIDS problem and age structure issues.

7. The Population Commission reconfirmed the importance of population as a factor in social and economic development and stressed the need for setting priorities

among population issues during the present period of limited resources. The selection of priorities was essential for the United Nations as it would permit its various bodies and agencies to assist Governments more effectively, as well as guide the work of the United Nations in the population field in the coming decade. During the course of the discussion, several delegations offered a number of possible suggestions that could serve as priority topics.

8. Many delegations reported on the demographic trends, population policies and programmes, integration of population into development planning and international population assistance in their respective countries. The Commission recognized the importance of such sharing among countries of national experience in the area of population.

9. During the course of the discussion, the attention of the Commission was drawn to some urgent topics. Sustained high levels of fertility and mortality and population growth in some developing countries, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, were mentioned. The levels and characteristics of the potential demand for family-planning services should be assessed. Close attention should be given to the interrelationship between the status of women and population. Rapid urbanization and internal migration and their consequences were also discussed. Interest was expressed in the impact and implications of the refugee problem. Several delegations urged that the availability and quality of data, particularly for the least developed countries, be improved for better understanding of important population issues. Several delegations, recognizing the importance of the aging of populations and its implications, recommended the selection of age structure as the special topic of the next monitoring report. One delegation suggested that in discussing demographic aging, the age group 65 years and over might routinely be used to make general reference to older members of the population.

10. Several delegations expressed the view that special attention should be given to the study of the relationship between population and socio-economic factors, in particular the effects of population on social and economic development. The problem posed by international debt in impeding the implementation of population policies was mentioned by a number of delegations. In addition, several delegations noted their concern about the ecological impacts of population change and stressed that more attention should be paid to its effects on the environment and on natural resources.

B. Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

11. In a general discussion of the third review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, it was noted that, although many problems remained unresolved, some progress had been made in the directions set forth in the Plan. Among the areas of progress mentioned were mortality reduction, increased availability of family planning services, greater awareness of population issues and an increase in the number of countries that had adopted or were planning to adopt population policies.

12. The delegates expressed satisfaction with the third review and appraisal. In particular, the selection of a limited number of topics for intensive review was generally approved by the delegates. However, it was suggested that improved

conceptual frameworks were needed to assess the linkages between demographic and developmental trends. There was general agreement that prominence should be accorded to a review of the way planners take into account linkages between population, resources, the environment and development. Several delegations suggested that a more comprehensive treatment of the consequences of socio-economic factors, such as international debt and regional conflicts, for the implementation of the Plan of Action would be useful and appropriate.

13. In addition, concern was expressed that the global food supply situation might have been presented too optimistically, given the serious food deficit existing in a growing number of countries. It was suggested that more attention could have been given to the effects of excessive population pressure on resources and its implications for rural-to-urban migration.

14. Attention was drawn to the slow progress made in advancing the status and role of women and the importance that should be accorded to their full integration into development.

15. The view was expressed that the emphasis given to the diversity in population growth rates among different regions of the world might divert attention from the fact that population growth for the world as a whole remained rapid. Another view was that the most serious problems for the next decade would arise as a consequence of very rapid population growth in countries where fertility has not yet begun to decline substantially. Attention was drawn to the process of declining proportions of children and youths, contributing to, but distinct from, the overall problem of population aging. The growing pressure from migration into Western Europe was also noted.

16. A number of delegates indicated a desire for additional emphasis on mortality factors. It was suggested that trends in infant mortality might well have been treated as a separate issue. It was also suggested that an analysis of the degree to which countries might be failing to meet the mortality targets of the Plan of Action and the reasons for that failure would be useful. Several delegations suggested that general recommendations dealing with mortality trends would have been useful in view of the significant relationship between fertility and infant mortality. It was suggested that studies of the consequences of AIDS should give particular attention to the effects of that disease on maternal, infant and child mortality.

17. It was suggested that the central role of the family in social reproduction be given full consideration. Many delegates emphasized the need to give appropriate attention to cultural and religious values. They stressed the importance of the rights of couples and individuals to choose freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information and means to do so.

18. Several delegations suggested additions to the list of new and evolving issues for future research, including the problems of population and food and the interrelationship between the status and role of women and population.

19. The delegates considered carefully the draft recommendations included in the review and appraisal. In the discussion, certain recommendations were highlighted and suggestions were made to sharpen the focus in specific areas. Recommendations 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 received explicit endorsement from a number of delegates. A suggestion was made to strengthen recommendation 3 on the role and

status of women and recommendation 4 on the integration of population into development plans. With respect to recommendation 5 on AIDS, it was noted that the barrier methods of contraception would be particularly appropriate in preventing the spread of AIDS. Recommendation 6 on bio-technologies could be sharpened up with a reference to "ethical values" in the next to last line, while the demographic impact still had to be assessed.

20. With respect to recommendation 8 on data collection, several additional points were made on the importance of:

(a) Continuing data collection on fertility, family planning, mortality and migration;

(b) Strengthening demographic data collection with appropriate economic modules and economic data collection with appropriate demographic modules;

(c) Data on indigenous groups;

(d) More innovative reports for the dissemination of research findings;

(e) Data on education and the social and economic integration of women in society.

Finally in recommendation 10, projected growth in demand for family planning services in the 1990s was highlighted as a major challenge for Governments and international donors in the next decade.

21. Suggestions were made for additional recommendations, including one on the problems arising out of international debt and economic recession and one on the important role of the family as the source of social reproduction and as a potential agent for demographic change.

C. Consideration of the possibility of convening an
intergovernmental conference on population
in 1994

22. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the report on the possibility of convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994. It was observed that the report provided useful information for the consideration by the Commission of substantial and organizational issues.

23. It was noted that four international population conferences had already been held under the auspices of the United Nations. The first two (Rome, 1954, and Belgrade, 1965) were scientific meetings of experts serving in their personal capacities. The second two, the World Population Conference, held at Bucharest in 1974, and the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, were intergovernmental meetings at which population issues were discussed from a policy perspective.

24. The results of the first two monitoring reports on population trends and policies, responses to the Sixth Population Inquiry among Governments (ESA/P/WP/102) and, particularly, the conclusions of the third review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

(E/CN.9/1989/2) indicate that numerous population issues continued to require the consideration of the international community.

25. Several delegations expressed the view that a number of important issues that had already been identified in the World Population Plan of Action or in the recommendations of the 1984 Conference were constantly evolving in an undesirable direction, and hence called for the strengthening of national efforts and international co-operation and for an eventual revision of the Plan's priorities.

26. Some of the new issues that might be reviewed were:

- (a) The regionalization of persistent high rates of population growth;
- (b) Human rights and the new bio-technologies;
- (c) The changing role of Governments in regard to development;
- (d) The possible demographic impact of AIDS;
- (e) Changing family and household structures;
- (f) The aging of populations;
- (g) Below replacement level fertility.

Some of the unresolved or evolving issues that might be reviewed are:

- (a) The momentum of global population growth;
- (b) Population, resources, environment and sustainable development;
- (c) Population and the status of women;
- (d) Maternal and child health/family planning programme links;
- (e) The persistence of differential mortality;
- (f) Continuing unmet family planning needs;
- (g) Urbanization;
- (h) International and internal migration;
- (i) Population policy implementation.

27. Other delegations, having noted that the Plan remained fully valid, stressed the need to maintain the momentum that had been achieved by earlier conferences. There was general agreement that the fourth review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, scheduled for 1994, would provide an appropriate opportunity for increasing the level of awareness of population issues, strengthening the commitment of the international community to solve them and adopting further programmatic measures. It was observed that an intergovernmental meeting with the participation of all interested States would be needed to achieve those goals.

28. With respect to the topical scope of such a meeting, several delegations proposed to focus on a limited number of well-defined issues in order to design programmatic actions that could be implemented, adequately assessed and co-ordinated. The need to avoid the adoption of a wide set of general recommendations that would largely duplicate those that had already been agreed upon by the international community was noted by several delegations.

29. In considering the convening of an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994, various options were weighed. They included a global conference and various arrangements for using the existing intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations. Having noted the increasing regionalization of demographic trends and urgent population issues, it was suggested that a series of regional intergovernmental meetings, focusing on their respective conditions, be held.

30. It was generally agreed that Governments would necessarily be the leading actors in whatever forum was chosen for 1994. It was suggested that a wide range of decision makers (including, for example, local authorities, academics, journalists) and the general public should be involved. A broad range of possibilities for the organization of preparatory activities was discussed. It was suggested that one of the preparatory activities might be to include population as a specific issue in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, at the Second Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in any forthcoming international conference on the environment.

D. Action taken by the Commission

1. Population situation in the least developed countries

31. At the 437th meeting, on 27 February 1989, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.3) entitled "Population situation in the least developed countries" and orally revised it by adding the words "and in particular high mortality, fertility and population growth" at the end of operative paragraph 4.

32. At the 441st meeting, on 1 March, the Secretary of the Commission read out the following revisions to the draft resolution, which had been agreed to during informal consultations:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "Recognizing" was replaced by the words "Expressing serious concern at the fact";

(b) In operative paragraph 5, the words "on a regular basis" after the words "Further requests the Secretary-General to include" were deleted, and the words "a separate section" were replaced by the words "a separate analysis".

33. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as orally revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

2. Incorporating population factors in the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

34. At the 437th meeting, on 27 February, the representative of Bangladesh introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.5) entitled "Incorporating population factors in the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1988/76 of 29 July 1988, in which it recommended that the General Assembly initiate a comprehensive process for the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade for the period 1991-2000,

"Recalling the recommendations of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1/ in particular those contained in the World Population Plan of Action, which, inter alia, state that the explicit aim of the Plan is to help co-ordinate trends in population and trends in economic and social development and that population measures should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes,

"Recalling its resolution 1979/32 of 9 May 1979 and the annex thereto, particularly paragraph C.2, in which it urged that the results of the periodic monitoring review and appraisal, regional consultations on population and development and associated activities by appropriate agencies of the United Nations should be fully taken into account in the formulation of any new international development strategy,

"Recalling also the recommendations of the 1984 International Conference on Population, 2/ in particular recommendation 1, which states that social and economic development is a central factor in the solution of population and interrelated problems and that population factors are very important in development plans and strategies and have a major impact on the attainment of development objectives, and that therefore, international development strategies should be formulated on the basis of an integrated approach which takes into account the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development,

"Noting with satisfaction the role given to population factors in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 3/ which declares that population policies will be considered an

"1/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

"2/ Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

"3/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

integral part of overall development policies and that all countries will continue to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies,

"1. Urges States Members of the United Nations in formulating new development strategies to give full consideration to the interrelationships between population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and the conservation of national resources and preservation of the environment;

"2. Calls upon United Nations bodies, organs and organizations preparing the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to include in that document full recognition of the interrelationships between population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and the conservation of natural resources and preservation of the environment;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in pursuing the task of collecting data and information relevant to the formulation of a new international development strategy, to take due account of the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan; 4/

"4. Recommends to the General Assembly that, in the preparation of a new international development strategy, the role of population and the importance of population policies and activities should be given due weight and be duly integrated into the goals, objectives and policy measures of the new strategy."

"4/ See Report of the International Population Conference, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8), chap. I, sect. B.

35. At its 442nd meeting, on 2 March, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.11), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.5.

36. The representative of Bangladesh amended the draft resolution by proposing that the first preambular paragraph follow the existing third preambular paragraph.

37. The Commission then approved draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.11, as orally amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

38. In the light of the approval of draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.11, draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.5 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

3. Convening of an international meeting on population in 1994

39. At the 437th meeting, on 27 February, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.6) entitled "Convening of an intergovernmental meeting on population in 1994" which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference and 39/228 of 11 February 1985 on the International Conference on Population,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/4 of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, and 1987/72 of 8 July 1987 on the follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population,

"Recognizing the full validity of the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, 1/ adopted at the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974,

"Having discussed the results of the third review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1989/2),

"Noting with appreciation the efforts and achievements made by many States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action,

"Concerned about the continuing magnitude and growing urgency of the population issues of the next decade,

"1. Decides to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population, bringing together high-level governmental authorities and population experts, open to all States as full members, to the specialized agencies, and to other relevant organizations, in order to:

"(a) Assess the progress made and to identify the obstacles encountered in achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and of the recommendations adopted for its further implementation;

"(b) Maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda;

"(c) Provide guidance at the global, regional and national levels for the treating of the population issues of the highest priority for the next decade;

1/ See Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. 1.

"(d) Adopt a consolidated and updated set of recommendations;

"2. Decides further that the international meeting on population should be conducted with the utmost economy in size, duration and other cost factors and that its financing should be made with extrabudgetary resources to the maximum extent possible;

"3. Decides to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other States, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the international meeting on population, and for that purpose decides that rule 11 of the rules and procedures of the Economic and Social Council and rule 1 (d) of the rules governing payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances in respect to members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations shall be waived;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the substantive contribution to the international meeting on population of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations;

"5. Requests the Population Commission, in consultation with appropriate United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider at its twenty-sixth session, and to report to the Council on:

"(a) The issues to be discussed at the international meeting on population;

"(b) The nature of the preparatory work;

"(c) The assignment of responsibilities to the respective United Nations bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary organizational arrangements, including the appointment of the principal officers for the preparation of the international meeting on population, and to present to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, a detailed report on the level of preparations for the international meeting on population, including:

"(a) The financial implications of alternative preparatory options;

"(b) The proposed measures to ensure the participation and co-ordination of the different relevant units and organizations of the United Nations system;

"7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to consult with Governments on their intent to provide extrabudgetary resources for the international meeting on population, and to report to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, on the result of those consultations."

40. At its 442nd meeting, on 2 March, the Commission had before it a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.12) entitled "Convening of an international meeting on population in 1994", which was submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.6.

41. At the same meeting, the Commission approved draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.12 for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

42. In the light of the approval of draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.12, draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.6 was withdrawn by its sponsor.

43. After the draft resolution was approved, the representative of Bangladesh made a statement.

4. Strengthening actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action

44. At the 437th meeting, on 27 February, the representative of Poland introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.7) entitled "Strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action".

45. At its 442nd meeting, on 2 March, the Commission had before it a proposed amendment (E/CN.9/1989/L.13) to the draft resolution, submitted by the representative of Mexico, which called for the insertion, after recommendation 1, of a new recommendation, reading:

"Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to attach the highest priority to co-operation in efforts to ameliorate the problems, including debt problems, arising from negative economic situations faced by developing countries in order to overcome major obstacles to their economic and social development and to the fulfilment of the objectives of the World Population Plan of Action."

46. At the same meeting, the Commission was informed that, as a result of informal consultations, the amendment contained in document E/CN.9/1989/L.13 was revised as follows:

(a) The words "attach the highest priority" were replaced by the words "attach high priority";

(b) The word "ameliorate" was replaced by the word "alleviate";

(c) The words "debt problems" were replaced by the words "external indebtedness";

(d) The words "negative economic situations" was replaced by the words "a difficult economic situation".

47. Also at the same meeting, the Commission agreed to incorporate the amendment contained in document E/CN.9/1989/L.13, as orally revised, as recommendation 2 of the draft resolution.

48. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to an amendment proposed by the representative of Egypt to recommendation 3 (formerly recommendation 2) of the draft resolution which called for the insertion of the words "of the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and the report" after the words "conclusions and recommendations".

49. Also at the same meeting, the Commission approved draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.7, as amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

50. Before the draft resolution was approved, the representatives of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany emphasized that their delegations, acting in a spirit of compromise, would not oppose the adoption of the draft resolution. However, they reiterated their strong reservations on the amendment proposed by the representative of Mexico, since the problem of debt was beyond the competence of the Commission.

51. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that, although his delegation would join in the consensus on the draft resolution, including the amendment proposed by Mexico, that in no way implied a change in his delegation's position on international debt as enunciated in other bodies of the United Nations and other organs which more appropriately dealt with that issue.

52. The representative of Mexico noted with satisfaction that the amendment proposed by his delegation had been accepted, thus making it possible to approve the draft resolution without a vote.

53. A statement was also made by the representative of Burundi.

Chapter III

PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

A. Programme performance and implementation

1. Progress of work in the field of population in 1987 and 1988

54. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 433rd to 438th, 441st and 442nd meetings, on 23, 24 and 27 February and 1 and 2 March 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/43/329);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1987-1988: progress of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/1989/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1987-1988: technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (E/CN.9/1989/4/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programmes of work in the field of population for the biennium 1990-1991 (E/CN.9/1989/5).

55. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/238, the Commission had before it excerpts from the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2) and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session (A/43/16 (Parts I and II)).

56. The summary reports and recommendations of the following meetings were made available to the Commission: United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the International Transmission of Population Policy Experience, convened jointly with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), New York, 27-30 July 1988 (ESA/P/WP.101); United Nations Consultative Meeting on Population Policy Research, New York, 27-30 June 1988 (ESA/P/WP.103); United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries, New York, 23-26 August 1988 (ESA/P/WP.104); United Nations International Conference on Aging Populations in the Context of Urbanization, Sendai (Japan), 12-16 September 1988 (ESA/P/WP.105); United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Methodologies for Measuring Contraceptive Use Dynamics, New York, 5-7 December 1988 (ESA/P/WP.106). A summary report on the results of the work on ongoing efforts to model the demographic impact of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was also made available to the Commission.

57. In its general debate on the programme of work in the field of population, the Commission was provided with information on the general matter of staffing and programme output, as it had requested at its twenty-fourth session. The Commission expressed its deep concern about the impact of staff retrenchment, of the growing

impact of the vacancy management system, the high vacancy rate and the system of recruitment at the entry level.

(a) World demographic analysis

58. In the area of mortality, the Commission expressed satisfaction regarding the completion of four studies during 1987-1988, two on sex differentials in mortality - in developed and developing countries, respectively - and two on the effects of malaria control programmes on mortality. The studies were published in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 25.

59. The Commission took note of the wide dissemination reported for the software packages for mortality estimation, MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE, especially in developing countries. It was noted that training workshops on the effective use of the packages had been organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development with the co-operation of the Population Division.

60. The Commission was pleased to learn that a study on levels and trends of infant and child mortality had been published and that a manual on the estimation of child mortality designed for non-specialists had been prepared, both with financial support from the United Children's Fund (UNICEF). A computer program designed to apply the estimation methods described in the manual would also be available. The estimates prepared by the Population Division have been extensively used by UNICEF.

61. The Commission was informed that a computer simulation model designed to assess the effects of family size limitation and birth spacing on early age mortality had been produced as part of the study on the impact of family planning programmes on child mortality. The model, however, had not yet been tested or validated.

62. A study on trends in socio-economic differentials in child mortality in selected developing countries, carried out in co-operation with the regional commissions and with financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), was reported to be progressing. Case studies have been prepared for the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

63. Several delegates expressed regret that a proposed study on maternal mortality had not been carried out because of lack of funding. Such a study should ideally focus on the development of a methodology to estimate maternal mortality, its levels, trends and regional differentials.

64. In the area of internal migration and urbanization, the Commission regretted that the project in developing countries had been terminated because of staff shortages. Work on the estimation of demographic components of urban growth was reported to be progressing. In addition, it was noted that a project on patterns of urban structure by city size had just been initiated.

65. The Commission was informed that work to assess the impact of international migration at the regional level was continuing, and a report on the demographic characteristics of international migrants was in preparation. The report was based largely on information contained in the data bank on international migration, whose computerization was progressing. Selected subsets of the data bank had been made available to concerned agencies and researchers.

(b) Demographic estimates and projections

66. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the completion of the 1988 revision of the eleventh round of global estimates and projections of population and with the timely publication of the World Population Chart, 1988, and it was informed that the 1990 round of revision had already begun. The Commission stressed the importance of that work which served as a universal reference. The Commission was informed about the level of agreement of projections made earlier with current estimates.

67. The Commission noted that in the 1988 revision of the projections, the assumptions of future fertility trends for countries where fertility was currently below replacement level were now much closer to the assumptions prepared by national authorities.

68. The Commission was informed that the fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections had been held in Geneva in May 1988. The Commission was pleased to note that differences in demographic estimates prepared by different organizations of the United Nations system had been reduced as a result of close consultation among those organizations. The Commission noted with pleasure the publication in 1988 of world demographic estimates and projections in a collaborative effort of the Population Division, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

69. The Commission noted that the 1988 revision of estimates and projections of urban and rural populations and urban agglomerations had been completed in 1988 and that the results, which would be published in 1989, had been available since July 1988 to users in the form of computer tapes and printouts. The Commission was also informed that work had started on incorporating methodological improvements in the 1990 revision of the projections of large agglomerations.

70. The Commission noted the advancement of the work on a manual on subnational population projections and stressed the importance which many countries attached to that topic.

71. The Commission was informed that a report on recent national demographic target setting had been completed, with publication scheduled for mid-1989.

72. The Commission noted with regret that because of lack of resources work that had already begun on a global study of the number, size and structure of households and families had to be stopped.

(c) Population policies

73. The Commission took note with satisfaction that work in the area of population policy had continued to evolve along two broad lines: policy studies and data-base development. Among the population policy studies, the series of reports on population growth and policies in mega-cities continued during 1987 and 1988, with reports being issued for Bangkok, Dhaka, Karachi and Madras.

74. Concerning another component of policy studies - namely, a global summary for all countries of population perceptions and policies - the Commission was informed that the first volume, covering Afghanistan to France, had been published in 1987;

the second volume, Gabon to Norway, had been published in January 1989; the final volume was scheduled for completion by the end of 1989.

75. The Commission was informed that the series of policy studies focusing on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies continued to progress, with the publication to date of four national case studies - Brazil, Kuwait, Malaysia and Nigeria. One delegate inquired as to what criteria had been used to select countries for inclusion in the country case studies. The Commission was informed that countries were chosen to highlight specific demographic issues. Several delegates also suggested that population policy research give more attention to the assessment and evaluation of population policies and to the implementation of official policies at the grass-roots level.

76. The Commission was pleased to note that, in regard to the data-base dimension of population policy, the Population Division had released a global population policy data base on diskette entitled "Global review and inventory of population policies - 1987". The Commission was informed that the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments had been sent out in July 1987 and that replies were continuing to be received. Several representatives expressed disappointment that only 99 of the countries had responded to the Inquiry. The Commission was told that the response rate was 58 per cent as of February 1989 and that responding countries had 88 per cent of the world's population.

77. The Commission was also informed that an Expert Group Meeting on the International Transmission of Population Policy Experience had been organized jointly by the Population Division and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and was held on 27-30 June 1988 in New York. The Commission was informed that the recommendations of such an expert group meeting would not be officially transmitted to an intergovernmental body but were for information only. Also in June 1988 the United Nations Consultative Meeting on Population Policy Research was held; the meeting was attended by representatives of the regional commissions. The Commission was pleased to note that an expert group meeting on population and human rights was scheduled to be convened in April 1989 in Geneva.

(d) Population and development

78. The Commission noted with satisfaction that case studies and a comparative overview assessing the demographic consequences of development projects in Cameroon, Costa Rica, India, Morocco and Pakistan had been completed. The Commission also welcomed the publication of the proceedings of a workshop on assessing the demographic consequences of development projects.

79. The Commission was informed of the progress made in a study on the population aspects of aging and expressed satisfaction that case studies in Argentina, Morocco and the State of Kerala in India had been completed.

80. Recognizing the interrelated nature of trends towards urbanization and the aging of national populations, the Commission expressed its approval that the Population Division, with the support of the Municipal Government of Sendai, Japan, had organized an International Conference on Aging Populations in the Context of Urbanization. It noted that the conference had been a follow-up of the International Symposium on Population Structure and Development, supported by the

Government of Japan and held in Tokyo in 1986. The Commission was pleased to note that the proceedings of that Symposium had been published.

81. Recognizing the continued interest in scientifically assessing the role of population growth in development, the Commission expressed its satisfaction that the Population Division, in collaboration with the Institut national d'études démographiques and the support of the Government of France, had organized an Expert Group Meeting on the Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries. The Commission was informed on the main findings. It was suggested that the proceedings of that meeting be given wide dissemination.

82. The Commission noted that very high priority had been given to advancing the preparation of the manual on integrating population variables into development planning, that the manual had been substantially revised to make it easier to use and that its dissemination to international training programmes had been initiated.

83. The Commission also noted that reports on experiences of integrating population variables into development planning in India, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey were being finalized for publication.

84. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the Population Division had followed up on its recommendations to construct a microcomputer-oriented data base on population, resources, environment and development and that the data bank, which now included extensive information on demographic and development factors, would be extended to include resource and environmental data. The Commission emphasized the importance of research on interrelations between population and environment and urged that information be made available to other planners and researchers in that field as soon as it was ready for dissemination.

85. The Commission re-emphasized the importance of considering the impact of socio-economic factors on demographic change and noted with regret that work had not commenced on the extension of the United Nations methodology for assessing the demographic consequences of major development projects. It also stressed the importance of continued work on the social and economic consequences of population aging. It expressed regret that work on changes in family and household structures in relation to aging had not commenced.

(e) Monitoring of world population trends and policies and review and appraisal

86. Progress made in the monitoring of world population trends and policies and the review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action are dealt with in chapter II above.

(f) Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

87. The Commission emphasized once again the importance it attached to the topic of the status of women and population in the overall work programme in the light of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. It was pleased to hear that funds from UNFPA have been secured and that work has begun on a study of women's circumstances in the context of marriage and child-rearing responsibilities.

88. The Commission expressed general satisfaction with the progress of work on two of the main areas of work within the subprogramme on factors affecting patterns of reproduction: (a) family planning and its demographic impact and (b) patterns and trends in various aspects of reproductive behaviour and their principal determinants. The Commission noted in particular the progress of work on studies relating to family planning and its demographic impact, adolescent reproductive behaviour, nuptiality and interrelationships between child survival and reproductive behaviour. It was observed that those studies provided valuable insights into important aspects of reproductive behaviour. In addition, they were useful for the design and monitoring of appropriate national population policies as well as for the setting of priorities for international population assistance.

89. The Commission was informed of the outcome of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Methodologies to Measure Contraceptive Use Dynamics and expressed support for the recommendations of the meeting. The wide circulation and media coverage given to the 1987 World Contraceptive Use wall chart and the publication on adolescent reproductive behaviour reporting evidence from developed countries were noted with satisfaction. Plans for the second volume of the adolescent fertility study, which would provide the first thorough review of all available data on reproductive behaviour of adolescents and its health consequences in the developing countries, were also noted.

90. The Commission noted that two studies on child survival and fertility - (a) family building by fate or design and (b) an article in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 25 - had been issued and that a background paper on the subject had been presented to the International Conference on Better Health for Women and Children through Family Planning.

(g) Dissemination of population information

91. The Commission was informed that since its twenty-fourth session, 26 technical studies, 10 working papers, 3 issues of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations and 4 issues of the Population Newsletter had been published. Taking into account changes in format of some series, the overall level of output was not substantially different from the preceding biennium.

92. The Commission was informed that during the time since its twenty-fourth session, the activities of the Population Information Network (POPIN) had been carried out at a continuing level, working closely with the various regional population information networks. The Commission was informed that in an attempt to make the work of the global POPIN Co-ordinating Unit more effective, a new division of labour between the Population Division and UNFPA, the two organizations that jointly implemented the POPIN project, had been worked out during 1988. Adoption of the new agreement was pending final review by UNFPA.

(h) Technical co-operation

93. The Commission expressed its support for the technical co-operation activities in population undertaken by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development during 1987-1988. It noted that the aim of the technical co-operation programme was to increase national self-reliance through training in population and development and through assistance in the evaluation and analysis of basic population data and in population policy and development planning. The Commission noted that while the number of projects and the budget had increased significantly

during the biennium, the number of long-term experts working on country projects had decreased markedly, owing, in part, to the increasing use of trained nationals and of short-term consultants.

94. The Commission welcomed the increased emphasis given by Governments to training in population and development in interregional training programmes, such as those organized with the co-operation of the Governments of Egypt, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as in national training programmes. The Commission also noted arrangements made by the Department with Governments, universities and institutions for specialized training for nationals of developing countries. The Commission was informed of further work on curriculum development and suggested that both international and national lecturers work within the context of integrated multidisciplinary training programmes. The Commission noted with satisfaction that in the letters of invitation to training programmes, Governments were urged to nominate women candidates, and it urged that such efforts be continued. It also agreed that governmental implementing agencies should be involved in selecting trainees for interregional courses, which should be expanded to respond to the large demand.

95. The Commission further noted the increasing number of national training projects based at universities, particularly in Africa, Asia and Western Asia. The Commission was informed of the preliminary results of the Department's analysis of fellowships covering the period 1952-1982 and was looking forward to the publication of the full report later in 1989. It noted that 9 out of 10 fellows who had responded to the questionnaire had found their training useful and had continued to work in the field of population. The Commission recommended that a study be made of national personnel requirements in population and the training required to meet those needs.

96. The Commission noted the analysis of the technical co-operation data collected in the Sixth Population Inquiry among Governments, which showed that family planning programmes were receiving the same high priority attention as basic data collection and analysis, population dynamics and population policy.

97. The Commission noted the high priority given by Governments to the evaluation and analysis of basic population data, especially from the 1990 round of population censuses, and to the dissemination and use of demographic estimates and projections. It was informed of three different approaches: use of a team at the country level with national experts drawn from governmental agencies, universities and institutions working together with a United Nations expert; post-census seminars and workshops for policy-makers and professional and middle-level workers; and use of microcomputer technology. The Commission noted that a very large number of demographic software packages had been distributed through the Department's software development project to over 125 countries.

98. The Commission also noted that in a large number of countries institutional arrangements for population policy planning had been further strengthened in order to more effectively integrate population into development planning. The Commission was informed that there had been very strong demand for the Department's simulation model for population and development and that the Department was providing training in its application.

99. The Commission noted with satisfaction the high quality of technical assistance that the Department provided to developing countries and its excellent co-operation with Governments and national institutions. It recommended that arrangements be made for evaluating some projects among those nearing completion.

(i) Demographic statistics

100. The Commission was informed of the work of the Statistical Office on the development of concepts and methods of demographic and social statistics, their collection, compilation and dissemination, and support to technical co-operation activities. It was informed that in the past two years, substantial progress had been made in the work on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme. Supplementary recommendations for population and housing censuses and handbooks on the use of microcomputers for census processing and data base development were being prepared. Census training workshops, both regional and interregional, had been organized.

101. The Commission was also informed that the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities had been approved by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session. As a result of that revision, together with the new revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations and new recommendations on the measurement of the economically active population, there would be many changes in the manner that data on the economic characteristics of population were measured.

102. In the area of technical co-operation, the Statistical Office had provided substantive support for the planning and operation of the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme, civil registration and vital statistics to the sample survey and statistical training programmes executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. New attention was being given to the collection of statistics on women and on disabled persons.

103. The Commission welcomed the work of the Statistical Office on methodological development, data compilation and dissemination and technical co-operation activities in the area of social statistics, particularly on special population groups such as women and disabled persons. The Commission found that the work on household and family statistics was useful and expressed its satisfaction that national census definitions of household and families and related statistics were to be published in the 1987 Demographic Yearbook. It endorsed the strengthening of work on civil registration and vital statistics and international migration statistics. The Commission commended the close collaboration between the Statistical Office and the Population Division in their efforts to improve the utilization and analysis of data.

(j) Current status of the AIDS epidemic and its short-term demographic impact

104. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of the Global Programme on AIDS of the World Health Organization and the Population Division on the current status of the AIDS epidemic and its short-term demographic impact.

105. The representative from WHO indicated that cases of AIDS reported to that organization far understated the true number of cases world wide. Currently, it was estimated that because of underreporting and delayed reporting, only one third of all AIDS cases had been reported to WHO, and that underreporting had been

greater from less developed countries. Both reported and estimated data made it clear that AIDS was truly pandemic; the AIDS pandemic was still in its early stages and there would continue to be cases in all regions of the world.

106. It was projected that by 1991 approximately one half of all AIDS cases would be from Africa. Although the epidemic was not expected to produce negative growth rates, even in heavily affected urban areas of those countries, models indicated that AIDS would have significant effects on the population growth rates of some African countries. Data currently available indicated that levels of seroprevalence were much higher in urban areas (20-25 per cent of adults in some surveys) than in rural areas, where seroprevalence levels closer to 1 per cent had usually been found. However, it could not be assumed that such differentials would be maintained into the future.

107. The Commission expressed its deep concern about the seriousness of the pandemic. It strongly endorsed the need for further demographic and methodological research on AIDS. It also suggested that work be undertaken to assess the demographic impact of other pandemic diseases, such as malaria, infectious diarrhoea and hepatitis.

2. Follow-up to the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations population programme

108. The Commission was informed of the results of the review undertaken to determine the extent to which the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1986 on the in-depth evaluation of the population programme had been implemented. It was pointed out to the Commission that the entities concerned had all responded to the recommendations. It was noted that although the population programme had been conducted well, having received clear guidance and direction from the Population Commission over the years, there was still a need for the Secretariat to look more closely at results, so as to further improve the usefulness and effectiveness of the programme, particularly in respect of the dissemination and promotion of population studies. There was also a need to continue evaluation activities so that the lessons learned could be applied to improve the effectiveness of programme design and implementation. The Commission took note of the report, which would be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session.

B. Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991

1. World demographic analysis

109. The Commission was informed that the study of trends in socio-economic differentials in child mortality in selected developing countries was expected to be completed during the biennium 1990-1991 and that a study of the impact of changes in fertility on child survival would continue. Studies on the pace of mortality change since the 1960s, focusing on developed and developing countries separately, would also be undertaken during that period, provided sufficient staff resources were available. In addition, work on the estimation of urban/rural mortality differentials would be started.

110. In the area of internal migration and urbanization, work on the estimation of demographic components of urban growth and on the study of comparative urbanization patterns in selected developed and developing countries would be completed. Also, a meeting on the feminization of internal migration would be held in 1991, as part of a larger project on women's status and demographic processes funded by UNFPA.

111. With respect to international migration, the Commission was pleased to learn that a meeting on international migration policies and the status of female migrants, funded by UNFPA, would be held in 1990. Proceedings of the meeting would be published during the biennium. Work on the expansion and computerization of the data bank on international migration would be continued.

2. Demographic estimates and projections

112. Recognizing the great demand for recurrent updating of the global estimates and projections of population, the Population Commission strongly recommended that preparation of estimates and projections of population by country, urban and rural populations, and urban agglomerations be continued. It was expected that reports and computerized data files of the results of the next revision would be published in 1990.

113. The Commission discussed the frequency of revising demographic estimates and projections. The Commission reconfirmed its earlier recommendation that demographic estimates and projections be revised every two years but that a full report on methodology, and detailed data evaluation and analysis, be published on a longer cycle, such as every four years. It was thus envisaged that the report on the twelfth round of revision would be issued in 1990 with a relatively brief text, and the report on the thirteenth round of revision would be published in 1992 with detailed descriptions.

114. The Commission expressed concern about remaining differences in estimates and projections prepared by different organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Bank, and strongly recommended that co-ordination through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Inter-agency Working Group and other means be continued for further reduction of the differences.

115. The Commission emphasized the importance of evaluating the accuracy and consistency of previous projections and recommended that such evaluation activities be further strengthened.

116. Noting with satisfaction that tabulation of estimates and projections for some special groups of countries, such as least developed countries, was introduced in the eleventh revision, some members of the Commission suggested that additional special groupings of countries, such as those with high total fertility rates, be considered in the next round. One delegation inquired about the possibility of preparing a special set of population projections incorporating demographic consequences of the AIDS epidemic.

117. Some delegations expressed interest in long-term projections and recommended that long-term projections by region be updated, or alternatively, current projections by country be extended beyond 2025.

118. Stressing the importance of demographic projections at subnational levels, the Commission recommended that the manual for subnational population projections be published as soon as possible and utilized widely, particularly for training purposes.

119. The Commission noted with regret that owing to lack of resources, the projected study of the number, size and structure of households and families and preparation of household estimates and projections was no longer included in the work programme for the biennium 1990-1991. The Commission expressed hope that the programme element could be resumed when necessary resources became available.

3. Population policies

120. The Population Commission took note of the continuing work on the development and expansion of the population policy data bank, and was pleased to note that a further edition of the global population policy data base would be issued in printed form as well as on computer diskette in 1989 and 1991.

121. The Commission was informed that the preliminary findings of the Sixth Population Inquiry among Governments (ESA/P/WP/102) would continue to be incorporated in the 1989 monitoring report, and that further analyses of the Sixth Inquiry would continue throughout 1989 and 1990.

122. The Commission endorsed the continuation of the mega-cities series, including the publication of a number of comparative reports. It was informed that an expert group meeting on population growth and policies in mega-cities would be sponsored jointly in 1990 by the Population Division and the United Nations University.

123. The Commission also noted with satisfaction the initiation of a new project concerning the 100 largest urban agglomerations in developed and developing countries. The project, with UNFPA funding, is expected to enhance the effectiveness of policies and policy-making on population growth in large urban agglomerations.

124. The Commission endorsed the continuation of work on summaries of national population policies and perceptions of demographic issues. Considering the need to study the intended and achieved implementation of population policies, the Commission was pleased to learn that further case studies on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies would be issued in the future.

125. The Commission was informed that a new project, with support from UNFPA, had recently begun in the area of population policies related to the status of women. Major aims of the project are the preparation of a data base to be available on machine-readable diskette and a publication summarizing the salient characteristics of population policies relating to women.

4. Population and development

126. The Commission encouraged further work on interrelations between population and development, development of techniques for utilizing demographic factors in the planning process and methods for dealing with interrelations between population, resources, the environment and development.

127. The Commission stressed the importance of providing planning organizations with information on the effects of demographic change on age distribution and suggested that the currently out-of-print publication on stable populations be revised to include additional demographic parameters and to present the information in an easier-to-use format.

128. The Commission recommended that, subject to the availability of sufficient resources, a data base be prepared on experiences in integrating population issues into development planning. Such an inventory should include data on institutional arrangements, training, research and the use of demographic data, planning models, methodologies and software.

129. The Commission noted the need for review and evaluation of methodologies developed for use in integrated population and development planning and expressed approval of plans to organize a symposium on that topic in collaboration with Moscow State University and Latvian State University, with the financial support of the Government of the USSR.

130. The Commission observed that (subject to the availability of sufficient resources) micro-computer-based software for making population-related projections for integrated population and development planning should be prepared and disseminated widely.

131. Noting that the MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE software packages for demographic measurement were widely used for integrated planning in developing countries, the Commission endorsed enhancement of that software to allow for checking for consistency of independently derived demographic rates and age structures.

5. Monitoring of world population trends and policies and review and appraisal

132. The monitoring of world population trends and policies and review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action are discussed in paragraphs 4-10 above.

6. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

133. The Commission was pleased that, while the proposed plan of work continued to focus on the core areas of comparative and global studies of trends in fertility and related variables, proposed country studies would enable the Division to examine certain topics in greater depth and to give fuller attention to economic and social factors. The Commission noted that the most recent estimates suggested that, in some developing regions, fertility had not declined as rapidly as had earlier been projected; this indicated that there remained a need for better understanding of fertility trends and its determinants.

134. The Commission reiterated its strong support for work regarding women's status and demographic behaviour. The Commission endorsed the plan to pursue both comparative studies and country studies in that area, but was disappointed to learn that the implementation of such country studies would be delayed owing to staff vacancies. Several issues were highlighted in that connection. In some countries, a growing number of women were rearing children in households without the presence

of an adult male and with inadequate social and economic resources, resulting in adverse consequences for both women and children. This included many never-married adolescent mothers, as well as women who had been formerly in a union. In addition, in some cultures, women's social status remained heavily dependent on the number of children they bore; the implications of those traditional values for women's other roles and for their own and their children's health needed both analytic and policy attention. The impact of war on fertility, women and society was also a topic to be studied.

135. The Commission strongly endorsed the plan to continue issuing periodic reports on levels and trends in contraceptive practice, including global and regional estimates and projections of the numbers of contraceptive users needed to achieve the projected declines in fertility. The proposed continuation of work regarding interrelations between child mortality and fertility was also strongly endorsed. In addition, social and economic policies in the context of low fertility were seen to be important areas to study, particularly considering the growing number of newly industrialized countries that had recently joined or would soon join the low fertility group of countries.

136. In view of the increasing difficulty of managing the growing volume of information about fertility and related variables, the Commission strongly endorsed the plan to set up and maintain computerized data banks dealing with family planning and fertility, and to acquire new data from fertility and family planning surveys.

137. The Commission urged that the results of existing as well as future studies be disseminated as widely as possible in order to make an impact on policy formation and execution. Studies relating to the interrelation between child survival and fertility were noted to be of particular interest.

7. Dissemination of population information

138. The Commission endorsed the continuing programme of publication of research results of the Population Division. It strongly suggested that steps be considered to reduce the amount of time elapsing for editing, printing and binding, in order to speed up the dissemination of publications; to make key publications and, particularly, the report on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, currently issued only in English, also available in French and Spanish; and to issue as many publications as possible in a style and format that would be attractive and accessible to a wider range of non-specialist readers.

139. The revitalization of global POPIN was requested. The Commission noted that within the framework of POPIN and under the leadership of the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED), a third edition of the POPIN Multilingual Thesaurus would be prepared. In addition, a meeting of the global POPIN Advisory Committee would be convened in late 1989 in Tunis, in collaboration with the Population Research Unit of the League of Arab States, to review the role of global POPIN in the light of increasing regional POPIN activities.

140. Pursuant to decision 1988/101 of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission reviewed in detail the recurrent documents and publications issued under its responsibility. The Commission fully endorsed the continuing usefulness of all

the recurrent publications and documents and recommended that they be continued with their current frequency.

8. Technical co-operation

141. The Commission considered the proposed programme of work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the field of population for the biennium 1990-1991 (E/CN.9/1989/5), which was an elaboration of the activities to be carried out during the biennium 1990-1991 as stipulated in more general terms in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1991. Those activities included support of technical co-operation projects in three main fields: (a) training; (b) national research on population dynamics and national population policy programmes and offices; and (c) analysis and evaluation of technical co-operation activities in population.

C. Activities of the regional commissions

142. In general, it was observed that communication and co-ordination between the Population Division, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies encountered increasing difficulty because of the lack of resources and appropriate institutional mechanisms. At the same time, it was reported that there was a ready willingness on the part of the Population Division, the commissions and the agencies to work together, using whatever means might be taken advantage of to increase collaboration and co-operation.

1. Economic Commission for Africa

143. In his statement, the representative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) reviewed the demographic situation of Africa and stressed the problems faced by African Governments that resulted from the prevailing economic crisis, in the context of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Despite pressing social and economic problems, Governments were promoting population policies aimed at influencing excessively high rates of growth, fertility and mortality. The policy initiatives clearly indicated increasing governmental awareness of population issues and thus also reflected the need for increased assistance to implement them.

144. The ECA representative further gave a brief account of the Commission's activities in population covering mortality, fertility, population and development and population policies, as well as support to training and research institutes, advisory services and population information. In spite of limited resources, co-operation with the Population Division had taken place in many research areas, particularly in the preparation of estimates and projections, the analysis of population and development policies and the dissemination of population information. He called for more exchange and noted also the fruitful relationship existing between ECA, the Population Division, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the United Nations Population Fund.

2. Economic Commission for Europe

145. The representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) noted in his statement that the population activities of ECE were mostly carried out through UNFPA-funded projects based on the recommendations of the regional meetings on population (Sofia, 1983; Budapest, 1987). There were also some activities dealing with the economic role of women undertaken mainly in conjunction with regional meetings on that issue and with decisions of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

146. The population programmes and projects activities of ECE were a co-operative effort and were being carried out in close collaboration with other organizations within the United Nations system, particularly the Population Division and other international organizations and national institutions.

147. The recent project programme consisted of five projects, namely: (a) economic and social implications of aging in the ECE region; (b) population, development and migration in southern Europe; (c) promotion of fertility and family surveys in the ECE region; (d) economic and social consequences of changing population structures; (e) integration of population policies and socio-economic policies.

148. Those projects addressed themselves, within the framework of the UNFPA guidelines for regional projects, to three specific areas: the development of regional computerized information networks; the sponsoring and support of research on major population issues in the region, with an emphasis on methodological development and comparative analysis; and the promotion of collaboration in the field of population at the subregional level (especially in southern and eastern Europe). In the implementation of project programmes, special attention had been given to the needs of countries eligible for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

149. The representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) reported that national efforts in the area of population were hampered by the general economic crisis in the region. Facing such adverse conditions, the programme of work of ECLAC took the form of technical assistance, research, training and dissemination of information. Four basic strategies were used: focusing on key decision-makers, orienting the programme to the basic needs of particularly vulnerable groups, formulating and carrying out the programme in close co-ordination with other concerned organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and, finally, facilitating the provision of essential population information in a timely and effective manner.

150. The representative of ECLAC described its programme of work, which was organized into three interrelated components. The first concerned technical assistance and applied research for the integration of population variables in development planning. Specific activities in that area included projects assisting countries to integrate population at the level of general public policy as well as to specific planning sectors and priority sub-populations. The second component was population information and technology for development. Its aim was to strengthen national self-reliance in the management and exchange of population

information. The third component of the programme was training. Based on its considerable previous experience and relevant international recommendations, the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) had initiated a new training programme focusing on population and development. In addition to orienting the training programme to policy-makers and senior mid-level government officials, the new programme sought to foster and strengthen national capabilities to carry out their teaching activities in population.

4. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

151. In his statement, the representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) reported that the emphasis of the ESCAP population programmes under the current programme of work 1988-1989 had been on providing assistance to Governments in developing their human resources through technical assistance for the formulation, development and implementation of population-development policies and programmes and the provision of fellowships and training workshops, which included training in the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis, survey data processing and family planning evaluation. ESCAP also had recently organized the meeting of the Committee on Population and Social Development, which held its first session in November 1988. In the area of research, the major topics included studies on emerging issues of the aging population; urbanization patterns and policies in Asia and the Pacific; management information systems in family planning; accessibility of contraceptive methods; interaction between clients and family planning workers; and consequences of population changes. In addition, ESCAP provided population information support to member countries for the integration of population and development, policy formulation and programme implementation. It also provided assistance in the development of national population information centres and networks in ESCAP member countries and co-ordinated the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network.

152. The proposed programme of work of ESCAP for the biennium 1990-1991 included the following meetings: Committee on Population and Social Development, second session in 1990; pre-Conference seminars for the Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference in 1990-1991; an ad hoc expert group meeting to review the policy options and programme implications of the complex interrelationships between population, environment and resources vis-à-vis community participation and an integrated approach to family planning. The new research activities planned included studies on urbanization and socio-economic development in the ESCAP region; the changing role of women and their participation in development; and planning small town and rural human resources development to reduce migration to large cities.

5. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

153. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) pointed out that a reorganization had taken place within the Commission two years ago by which all the social programmes were placed under the same direction, thus facilitating a multi-sectoral as well as a more traditional sectoral approach to social and population issues. The social programmes dealt with social development, population, women, labour and human settlements. After highlighting the unique socio-economic situation in the ESCWA region and its relationship to the unusual demographic trends found there, the representative

concentrated on four areas of activity, namely, international migration, urbanization, disability and the integration of women in development. The particular importance of those subjects arose, respectively, from the great mobility of labour within the region, the high rates of urbanization and the increasing urban problems, the excessive levels of disability that had recently further increased due to long and destructive regional wars, the extremely low rates of female participation and the social barriers that must be surmounted before these rates could be significantly increased.

154. The representative of ESCWA then mentioned some of his Commission's most important population publications due to appear in 1990. They included the Population Bulletin of ESCWA, a tri-lingual demographic dictionary (Arabic, English, French) prepared in collaboration with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), a two-volume bibliography of population literature, a series of country profiles relating to social development, population and human settlements and the biennially produced Population and Related Socio-Economic Data Sheets. He concluded by mentioning the negative effects that the overall retrenchment in the United Nations was likely to have on the population programme of ESCWA.

D. Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

155. The Commission was informed that, according to General Assembly resolution 42/215, the current medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 had been extended to 1991. The next medium-term plan would cover the period 1992-1997 and would continue to be the principal policy directive for the work of the United Nations. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the new structure proposed for the population programme, as set out in document E/CN.9/1989/CRP.4. It was explained that the new programme structure would include only the activities carried out by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Population Branch of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, and that the regional activities in population would be reflected as appropriate in the respective programmes on regional co-operation for economic and social development.

156. The Commission noted that the draft programme on population of the next medium-term plan consisted of five subprogrammes, namely: (1) analysis of world demographic trends; (2) population projections for all countries and regions of the world; (3) population policy and socio-economic development; (4) monitoring, review and appraisal, co-ordination and dissemination of population information; and (5) technical co-operation for demographic data analysis and population policies in developing countries. The Commission also noted that subprogrammes 1 to 3 constituted a necessary basis for the elaboration of subprogramme 4 and were highly interdependent, and that all five subprogrammes were fully complementary.

157. In view of the importance attached by Member States to the monitoring, review and appraisal, co-ordination and dissemination of population information, the Commission agreed that subprogramme 4 should be given high priority.

E. Action taken by the Commission

1. Work programme in the field of population

158. At the 441st meeting, on 1 March 1989, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Japan, Mexico, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.8) entitled "Work programme in the field of population".

159. At its 442nd meeting, on 2 March, the Commission was informed that during informal consultations it had been agreed that a new paragraph would be inserted before operative paragraph 3 (c), reading:

"To start substantive preparatory work for the international meeting on population in 1994, as appropriate;"

160. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed to amend operative paragraph 4 (a) by inserting the words "including the utilization of technical co-operation among developing countries, as appropriate" after the words "in the field of population".

161. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of France, the Commission approved draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.8, as orally revised and amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

2. United Nations support for African countries in the field of population

162. At the 441st meeting, on 1 March, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1989/L.10) entitled "United Nations support for African countries in the field of population" and orally revised operative paragraph 2 by replacing the words "such as" by the words "in particular" and by replacing the words "interregional demographic training centre in Cairo" at the end of the paragraph, with the words "Cairo Demographic Centre, the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographique at Yaoundé". Subsequently, Ghana ^{19/} joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

163. At the 442nd meeting, on 2 March, the Commission was informed that during informal consultations it had been agreed to further revise operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by adding the words "and other United Nations centres and programmes serving African countries" after the word "Yaoundé" at the end of the paragraph.

164. At the same meeting, the Commission approved draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.10, as revised, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

^{19/} In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter IV

FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

165. The Population Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 438th to 440th meetings, on 27 and 28 February 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, with special emphasis on the population situation in the least developed countries (E/1989/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population (E/1989/11);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance (E/1989/12);

(d) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on activities of the Fund (E/CN.9/1989/6);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1989/7).

166. In introducing the item, the Director of the Population Division recalled that the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1986/7 had invited the Population Commission to provide policy guidance to the Council, making use, among other sources, of reports on the activities of the United Nations system, and of non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, in the field of population. This was the first session of the Commission at which the full set of reports were available, and therefore the Commission was in a position to exercise fully its responsibility as a co-ordinating body. In the ensuing discussion, it was agreed that the documents provided a useful basis for discussion and that the documents should be as analytic and issue-oriented as possible. An observer stressed the importance of recommendation 5 of the International Conference on Population, 1984 and emphasized the need for intensified efforts to promote female literacy.

A. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of population

167. The Population Commission was informed that in the two years since the previous report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population was prepared (E/1987/4), there had been no relevant legislative or institutional changes, but there had been a number of organizational changes. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which was responsible for a variety of activities concerning women's status, youth, aging and disabled persons within the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, had been transferred from the Department of International Social and Economic Affairs to the United Nations Office at Vienna. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Bank also had undergone

significant internal organizational changes. The report included a brief summary of mechanisms employed by the various United Nations bodies for planning, programming and budgeting.

168. Regarding co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1987/72, requested the Secretary-General to take steps to improve co-ordination and, to that effect, ACC had chosen the area of population for review by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) (CCSQ (PROG)).

169. As had been recommended by the Commission, information about population activities had been classified according to the categories drawn up by ACC, and also according to the categories of the World Population Plan of Action, in order to deal, to the extent possible, with the difficulties of defining precisely the boundaries of the field of population. Information on activities during 1986-1987 had been solicited from various United Nations bodies through a brief questionnaire. The Population Commission was informed that a list of publications on population of various organizations in the United Nations system had been compiled and would soon be issued. Although the Commission, at its twenty-fourth session, had requested that the list be made a part of the report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population, the list had proved too lengthy to fit within the page limits of the report. The report had demonstrated that there had been a great deal of complementarity of activities regarding research and analysis, technical assistance and financial aid, as well as collaboration and co-operation among the United Nations bodies. The results had reaffirmed earlier conclusions that the field of population had been one of the most effective areas of work in the United Nations system.

170. The Commission underscored the importance of collaboration between the various United Nations agencies in the field of population and suggested that information about their activities be disseminated to policy makers and the media. Improved co-ordination and collaboration between the key multilateral and bilateral donors in the past few years was noted. One delegate suggested that a cross-organizational programme analysis (a so-called COPA) be carried out in the field of population. In that connection, it was observed that the work done in preparation for Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7, as well as the recent in-depth evaluation of the United Nations Population Programme, had covered many of the issues that would be taken up by a COPA.

171. Considering the variety of conditions prevailing at the regional level, several delegations requested that at future sessions of the Commission written reports from the regional commissions be provided in advance, as well as more material from the specialized agencies on their specific population-related activities.

172. One observer expressed concern about the development and testing, particularly in third world settings, of RU486, an abortifacient, as part of the Human Reproduction Programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the light of recommendation 18 adopted at the International Conference on Population, 1984, at Mexico City.

173. Other observations made by the Commission were: the importance of women as a valuable resource, to be included in all aspects of research and in social and economic development; the salience of focusing on social and economic factors in population and development; the critical need to ascertain the views of the

recipients of assistance concerning the effectiveness of the assistance they had received; the need to further clarify the expenditure patterns of population-related activities within the United Nations system as well as to compare and evaluate expected and achieved results.

1. United Nations Children's Fund

174. The representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) informed the Commission that his organization was primarily a user of demographic research findings. UNICEF had served as an advocate for improvements in the health and welfare of the world's children, and relied heavily on other United Nations entities, particularly the Population Division and WHO, for demographic estimates and other data that were crucial to UNICEF programme planning and evaluation. UNICEF had proposed and provided financial support for research projects in the Population Division, to the benefit of both organizations. Recent UNICEF-supported projects in the Population Division included estimates and projections of child mortality and the preparation of a simplified manual based on selected techniques covered in a manual on indirect techniques for demographic estimation. He indicated that UNICEF was prepared to increase its support in order to encourage more frequent updates of demographic estimates, which had been vital for assessments of the impact of the interventions that UNICEF had been supporting.

2. International Labour Organisation

175. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported to the Commission that the population and labour programme had served as an important complement to the overall operational activities of ILO towards meeting its major objectives as stated in its medium-term plan, 1990-1995; that is, the promotion of human rights, employment and equity and improvement of working conditions, social security and welfare. In its assessment, the Plan noted that the general economic environment was likely to remain unfavourable to employment formation and alleviation of poverty, and that the strains would be compounded by demographic pressures - high population and labour force growth rates in the developing world, along with an aging population, growing dependency ratio and rapid urbanization.

176. Activities to be carried out in co-operation with UNFPA and other organizations of the United Nations system during the biennium 1988-1989 and biennium 1990-1991 would largely be covered by the three mutually supportive subprogrammes. The first - population, human resources and development planning - would combine in an integrated manner various activities, such as institution-building; training and the preparation of training papers and microcomputer-based simulation exercises, development of practical planning methodologies which take account of population variables in employment and development planning; survey design and data collection; policy research and formulation of comprehensive national population policies. More than 25 country population and development planning projects, sponsored jointly by UNFPA and ILO had been completed, and an additional 30 projects were currently operational.

177. Under the second subprogramme, policy research, major research work had been launched on the following subjects: (a) problems of urbanization and growth of large cities in developing countries. This project would include a proposal for the convening of an international meeting in which the mayors of major cities would

participate; (b) women, population and development; (c) population aging, elderly workers, old age security and fertility.

178. Finally, activities under the third subprogramme - population education and family welfare in the work-setting - in both urban and rural areas were designed to introduce and institutionalize population concerns in work-related education, welfare and health services, and conversely, to provide for a labour component in national population programmes. At present, more than 60 family welfare education projects in 36 countries were being implemented. Institution-building had been a key objective.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

179. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reported that the organization's Population Programme had been expanding rapidly. Comparing the biennium 1984-1985 with that of 1986-1987, total allocations increased, with 20 per cent reaching a level of \$US 4.9 million including \$1.2 million from its regular budget. For the next biennium total allocations had been estimated at \$12.0 million.

180. The primary concern of FAO in the field of population had been related to food security, which had not only been a question of increasing agriculture production at global, regional and country levels but also of feeding a fast growing population and improving the accessibility of the population in general, in particular the most vulnerable groups, the urban and rural poor. Important projects of food policy-oriented research activities had been or were still being carried out, such as: (a) country studies of carrying capacity and population potential; (b) the consequences of urbanization on food demand and supply; and (c) consequences of population growth on agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan countries.

181. A second concern had been the improvement of sectoral planning, particularly in agriculture, through the incorporation of demographic variables. With UNFPA support, FAO had developed the Computer-Assisted Population Planning in Agriculture programme (CAPPA), which was now being applied in a growing number of countries, using the countries' own resources.

182. A third main area of interest had been the support to national population policies and programmes through the incorporation of population information, education and communication activities in rural development programmes.

183. That development had been made possible thanks to the increased involvement of a growing number of technical divisions and services in various sectors, such as: women in agricultural production and rural development; agricultural extension, training and education; nutrition; economic and social planning; development support communication; land and water; fisheries and forestry. Integration and institutionalization of population activities in the programme of work of technical division and services had made it possible to expand and improve FAO technical capacity, in particular technical backstopping to better designed regional and country population and agricultural and rural development projects.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

184. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) stated to the Commission that UNESCO activities in the population field fell into three main categories: studies and research on the interrelationship between population and social and cultural change; population communication projects to increase awareness of population issues; and population education. During the biennium 1988-1989, the main areas of study had been urbanization and migration, the status of women and the future of the family. Other activities included the production of demographic-educational statistics and consideration of population variables in the analysis of sustainable development. More than 40 population communication projects were now being conducted by the Population and Human Settlements Division of UNESCO, with the financial support of UNFPA. At the same time, the Division of Educational Science, through its Education for the Quality of Life programme, had been executing population education projects in 59 countries, two thirds of which were being financed by UNFPA. The same Division was currently in the process of organizing an international congress on population, education and development for 1991.

185. The draft of the third medium-term plan (1990-1995) had just reached its final preparatory stage. In it a special projection on research, education and communication on population had been included. The project was interdisciplinary and multisectoral and was oriented to achieve better co-ordination among the different population activities of UNESCO, as well as to widen their scope. As part of that project, a review and assessment of UNESCO experience in the field of population education and communication would be made and topics related to international migration, cultural factors and fertility change, and population aging would be added to those now being studied (such as urbanization, the status of women and the family).

5. World Health Organization

186. The representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) noted the compatibility between the goals of the Global Strategy and Health for All by the Year 2000 in relation to the World Population Plan of Action, particularly in the areas of mortality and morbidity, and fertility and family planning. While indicators measuring the extent of health services and health had shown improvements in recent years, evidence had suggested that rapid population growth had had a negative impact on some achievements. For that reason, the Executive Board of WHO which met in January 1989, had urged greater attention to the interactions between population, health and development in the future.

187. The main thrust of the WHO programme of work, in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, in maternal and child health, including family planning, had been at the country level, strengthening national capacities in the areas of services, training research, information and management. While most WHO programmes directly or indirectly addressed themselves to reducing mortality and morbidity, several programmes had direct implications for fertility, namely: family health, including maternal and child health and family planning; adolescent reproductive health; and research and training in human reproduction. In the past few years, special attention had been given to (a) safe motherhood, aiming at the reduction of maternal as well as newborn mortality and morbidity through social equity for girls and women, access to community-based maternal care for all,

essential obstetrics and referral care for those at high risk and family planning for all couples, (b) adolescent health and (c) women, health and development.

6. World Bank

188. The representative of the World Bank identified the primary objective of the Bank's work in the field of population as the provision of assistance, in the form of loans and credits to developing countries, that aimed at slowing population growth through reductions in fertility and mortality, in order to permit more rapid improvements in productivity, GNP growth and maternal and child health. Among the major strengths of the Bank had been its ability to deal with the highest levels of Government and, by contributing to the policy dialogue, to change the climate of opinion among key country leaders. In recent years, the Bank had stepped up its collaboration with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in its work at the country level.

189. The Bank's population activities fell into four major categories: (a) sectoral analysis; (b) policy dialogue; (c) loans for population projects; and (d) research. Sector reports, encompassing more general country economic status reports as well as reports on a particular sector of the economy, such as agriculture, education or service delivery, had provided a means for initiating or strengthening policy dialogue within a country. During recent years, the Bank had played a particularly active role in the development of population policy dialogue at the regional level in Africa through a series of senior policy seminars.

190. Bank lending in the population area was a relatively small component of total Bank lending, but it was hoped that, with growing commitment on the part of Governments and implementation of a recent reorganization of the Bank, lending would increase over the next several years. The Bank's representative noted several constraints that had inhibited project development in the population field: a hostile academic environment in which the negative effects of population growth on economic development had been questioned in recent years; weak managerial infrastructure at the country level; weak local resource base; limited knowledge of human behavioural changes in different socio-cultural settings; and limited availability of suitable birth control technologies.

191. Recently sponsored Bank research fell into five areas: effectiveness of alternative family planning delivery systems; role of the private sector in contraceptive distribution; incentives for small family size; population projections for use in sector and economic work in the Bank; and research, with a focus on Africa.

B. Activities of the United Nations Population Fund

192. The representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) submitted a report on UNFPA activities, reviewing its mandate, approaches and strategies, re-examining the recent realignment and decentralization of authority and responsibility, giving the financial scope of its activities and highlighting the most important developments in its work programme during the 1987-1988 period of review. In 1987 the Fund had devised a comprehensive strategy for its assistance to sub-Saharan Africa in order to improve knowledge and understanding of population issues in the region and to enhance the capacities of Governments to implement

policies and programmes. To ensure effective implementation of the strategy, the Fund had sought to improve the formulation of country programmes, to develop a comprehensive programme for utilizing human resources and to strengthen greatly the field offices in the region.

193. UNFPA had also developed in 1987 an internal implementation strategy to strengthen its capacity to deal with issues concerning women, population and development. UNFPA activities in that area were based on two complementary approaches: the incorporation of women's concerns and needs in the design and implementation of all UNFPA-supported programmes and projects and the targeting of specific activities directly benefiting women as a means of bringing them into mainstream population and development activities. The essential elements of that strategy had been training for all levels of UNFPA staff and their national counterparts; co-operation and participation of all organizational units within the Fund; and increased co-operation and joint activities with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. In response to a question raised by a delegation on the mechanisms of co-ordination of the Fund's Special Unit for Women, Population and Development with the women's units of other agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), it was indicated that continuous dialogue and co-operation on such matters as policy formulation and formulation of training programmes had been regularly undertaken, especially within the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP).

194. The Commission was informed that the Governing Council of UNDP had approved the UNFPA Intercountry Programme for 1988-1991 in the amount of \$183 million. The Intercountry Programme, consisting of an interregional programme and four regional programmes, had been designed to complement and supplement country-level activities. Reflecting its commitment to strengthening country-level programming, the Fund had submitted 47 country programmes to the Governing Council in 1987 and 1988, 28 of which were for countries in sub-Saharan Africa. UNFPA would be increasing its emphasis on monitoring and evaluation as an integral part of the Fund's programming process; it would be shifting its substantive analysis from individual projects to country and intercountry programmes, and technical areas and issues in global comparative perspective, with the objective of redefining policy directions and strategies. As a result the Fund had revised its guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, had organized internal as well as independent in-depth evaluations, had followed up on the use of evaluation results and had developed a system for analysing and disseminating lessons learned from evaluations.

195. The Fund had also reviewed programming experience, using the previous criteria for determining assistance for UNFPA priority countries. The approved modifications included revising the GNP per capita to \$750 or less and meeting two of the previously approved demographic criteria, including the new criterion of female literacy rate of 40 per cent or under. As a result, 56 countries qualified for priority assistance: 31 in sub-Saharan Africa, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 6 in the Arab States and 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean. A comprehensive review and assessment of accumulated population experience over the past 20 years had been undertaken by UNFPA. Preliminary findings of the review underscored the need to pay more careful attention to the development of strategies and analytical research, as well as to better integration of population policies into the development planning process.

196. Multilateral population assistance had played a significant role in bringing commitment from developing countries and the donor community. For example, UNFPA financial resources had expanded dramatically from \$140 million in 1986 to \$176.5 million in 1988. Continuing its efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and outreach of its programmes, UNFPA had undertaken a realignment of its structure to enhance the technical and substantive capacity of the Fund. UNFPA had also decided to delegate country project approval authority to its country directors in the field. In terms of its work programme, UNFPA had continued to attach the highest priority to family planning programmes, with activities related to training, management and the improvement of contraceptive technology. Support had also been provided to population information, education and communication; basic data collection; utilization of population data and research for policy formulation and development planning; and on special programmes and concerns on women, material and infant mortality, youth, aging, AIDS, technical co-operation among developing countries and the environment.

197. The experience of UNFPA over the past 20 years had indicated that only through commitment and action could population programmes succeed. The Fund had been instrumental in helping to broaden the whole concept of population, from growth and family planning concerns, to issues covering the role of women, education, urbanization and migration, food production, labour productivity and other facets of development. From a philosophy that guaranteed neutrality, flexibility and innovativeness, the Fund had grown to be the largest multilateral source of population assistance in the world. However, much remained to be done in the population field.

C. Monitoring of multilateral population assistance

198. The Commission was pleased to receive the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance (E/1989/12). That first report on the subject was prepared in response to recommendation 88 of the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in August 1984, as well as to the subsequent proposal of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1987 for UNFPA to undertake that responsibility, in co-operation with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system (see E/1987/5).

199. The report highlighted the most important substantive, operational and financial issues in relation to multilateral population assistance. Emphasis was placed on the contributions of the system; on the modifications in approaches and procedures effected to confront the increasing demand and the rapid evolution of programmes; and on the major issues that remained to be resolved.

200. In view of the limitations on the information available for effective monitoring of population assistance, a number of measures were proposed to help develop and maintain a more adequate data base. In particular, there was need to obtain information on the perception of Governments about the appropriateness of multilateral assistance and their experiences in making use of such assistance in the framework of their own population policies and priorities.

201. The Commission expressed the view that the report was a very good first attempt, with a frank and useful assessment of achievements and limitations. It was suggested that it would be useful to include in future reports a qualitative

assessment of the views of recipients and the countries themselves on what the achievements were. It was agreed that such an approach to evaluation studies would be very valuable.

202. Several delegates suggested that further analysis of expenditures by regions and work plan categories would be useful. It was requested that actual expenditure figures be presented in a consolidated, simple and effective manner. It was indicated that the expanded report on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance would contain the analysis requested, and it was agreed that consolidated expenditure figures would be useful. It was further reported that a 1988 UNFPA publication entitled Global Population Assistance Report, 1982-1985, could be expanded to cover the period 1986-1988 with a view to presenting more complete information in a concise manner.

D. Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

203. The report of the Secretary-General on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.9/1989/7) presented an overview of the activities being undertaken by nine intergovernmental and 81 non-governmental organizations in the field of population in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. The overview was preceded by a brief presentation of the principal characteristics of the organizations and their relationships with the United Nations system. As in the past, the report was prepared on the basis of a brief questionnaire sent to organizations, selected on the basis of the relation of their activities to the subjects covered in the Plan of Action. In cases of non-response or incomplete response, other sources available in the Secretariat were consulted.

204. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the report on the activities of non-governmental organizations. It was suggested that future reports could be enhanced by the addition of a section giving an overview of results. The Commission also suggested that copies of the report be sent to all relevant non-governmental organizations, both because of its usefulness for the co-ordination of activities and because it would encourage additional non-governmental organizations to respond to the Secretariat questionnaires on population-related activities. Although cognizant of the difficulties involved, one delegation suggested that a computer-based library of activities of non-governmental organizations would enhance effective co-ordination among those organizations. A number of delegations provided suggestions on how the non-governmental organizations could expand their activities and be more effective in population activities. Those included making meetings organized by non-governmental organizations better known within developing countries and co-ordinating or undertaking research on effectiveness of population programmes. One delegation proposed that non-governmental organizations should concentrate their activities in countries with large populations and high growth rates, as well as in the least developed countries.

205. The representative of the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) informed the Commission that six research projects carried out in co-operation with national research institutions were at various stages of completion and that two new research topics were being planned for the near future. The ongoing projects dealt with the impact of migration on the

development of the third world; the impact of international migrations in the receiving countries; social mortality differentials in industrialized countries, undertaken by WHO, the Hungarian Statistical Office and the European Population Association; the demographic and socio-economic aspects of population aging in developed and developing countries; the integration of population in development planning; and geographic distribution of population and urbanization. The two new projects would deal with the utilization of family planning statistics for the analysis of population dynamics and the effects of social organization on the decline of mortality in developing countries. CICRED had also continued to publish in English and French the Review of Population Reviews, presenting summaries of articles from about 80 reviews. CICRED also continued to collaborate with the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in the Population Information Network (POPIN) project and to manage the POPIN Multilingual Thesaurus.

206. The representative from the Centre for Population Communications - International thanked the Commission for its focus on the participation of non-governmental organizations in global population programmes and its recognition of the important roles non-governmental organizations were playing in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. He noted that population as an issue of global concern had a sizeable and growing constituency throughout the non-governmental organization community. He also noted that population issues could not be considered separately from other development and social factors, and particularly indicated the relationship between population and women's issues and population and the environment.

207. The representative of the International Federation for Home Economics described the work of her organization, composed of 275 member organizations from all regions of the world and representing tens of thousands of home economists world-wide. Those member organizations shared a common goal: to improve the quality of life through the provision of adequate resources to families and households. Many home economics professionals had been responsible for family life education at the grass-roots level in developing countries. The organization had been committed to the inclusion of women in all aspects of population policy planning and programme and project implementation and in many countries home economists had been assisting women through literacy education.

208. The representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) reported that the Federation had been the leading private international organization devoted to ensuring that individuals and couples had the knowledge and means to determine the number and spacing of their children. It had promoted family well being. IPPF had supported the World Population Plan of Action and other goals of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Its work included contraceptive service and information; projects to enhance the condition of women; information and education activities to curtail the spread of AIDS; projects to involve men more fully in the planning of their families; and programmes of family life education. The Federation had been convening workshops and seminars to increase awareness of the harmful impact of births too early in the life of women, and births too frequent, too late and too many upon the mortality and morbidity of women and young children. IPPF hoped that the Population Commission would emphasize the importance of rational childbearing as a health measure, and that the education and informal training of women would be given the attention it deserved. It had collaborated with governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental and

other agencies in the fulfilment of United Nations goals in the field of population, as expressed in the World Population Plan of Action.

209. The representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) reported on its activities since the twenty-fourth session of the Population Commission. Two major groups of activities were described - firstly, seminars and publications organized by scientific committees of the Union and, secondly, the African Population Programme. With respect to the first group of activities, the representative stated that IUSSP scientific committees had organized 10 seminars or workshops during 1988 and four more were scheduled in 1989. In addition, IUSSP was organizing its General Conference for September 1989 at New Delhi. With respect to the Union's African Population Programme, the representative emphasized that the IUSSP Council had resolved that Africa be given the highest priority in the Union's scientific activities. As examples of the Union's activities under the African Population Programme, he particularly noted the organizing of the African Population Conference, which was held at Dakar in November 1988. He noted that the proceedings themselves constituted a complete assessment of the state of African demography. Other activities under the African Population Programme rubric included training workshops in African demography and the establishment of 25 documentation centres in Africa.

210. The representative of the Population Council reported that the organization had ongoing operations in three areas: (a) biomedical research in the field of human reproduction to develop and improve contraceptive methods; (b) social and health science research into the causes of population change, its societal implications and appropriate policy responses; and (c) the provision of technical assistance to family planning and other population-related programmes in the developing world. The representative reported that the Council was currently developing research networks, involving collaboration with scientists and institutions in the third world, in order to study population processes and policy issues. During 1989, it was reported that the Council would initiate networks on the consequences of high fertility and rapid population growth, and on experimental family planning projects. The representative also noted the Council's fellowship programme, which had provided fellowships for training in population-related social and biomedical sciences, and its extensive publication programme. He said that over the years the Population Council had benefited from collaboration with organizations of the United Nations system and looked forward to its continuation in the future.

Chapter V

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

211. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 441st meeting, on 1 March 1989. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session together with a list of requested documentation (E/CN.9/1989/L.9).

212. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session, as amended during the discussion (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision).

Chapter VI

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

213. At its 443rd meeting, on 2 March 1989, the Commission adopted the draft report on its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.9/1989/L.4 and Add.1-7), as amended during the discussion.

Chapter VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

214. The Population Commission held its twenty-fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 21 February to 2 March 1989. The Commission held 15 meetings (429th to 443rd) and a number of informal meetings.

215. The session was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs.

216. Introductory statements were made by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Technical Co-operation for Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Director of the Population Division.

B. Attendance

217. The session was attended by 26 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for one non-member State also attended. Representatives of specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations also attended. A list of participants is given in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

218. At its 429th meeting, on 21 February 1989, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Jerzy Holzer (Poland)

Vice-Chairmen: Jonathas Niyungeko (Burundi)
Shigemi Kono (Japan)
Luz María Valdés (Mexico)

Rapporteur: Charlotte Hoehn (Federal Republic of Germany)

D. Agenda

219. At its 429th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.9/1989/1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974:

- (a) Monitoring of population trends and policies;
- (b) Review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;
- (c) Consideration of the possibility of convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994.

4. Programme questions:

- (a) Programme performance and implementation;
- (b) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991;
- (c) Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;
- (d) Recurrent documents and publications.

5. Follow-up of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984.

6. Provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session.

220. Also at its 429th meeting, the Commission approved the organization of the work for the session (see E/CN.9/1989/L.1).

E. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

221. The written statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council is listed in annex II to the present report.

222. Also in accordance with rule 76, representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council made statements in connection with agenda item 5 (Follow-up of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984).

Category I: International Planned Parenthood Federation

Category II: International Federation for Home Economics, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, The Population Council

Roster: Center for Population Communications - International, Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members*

Bangladesh: A. H. G. Mohiuddin, Anwarul Karim Chowdhury, Khalilur Rahman,
Liaquat Ali Choudhury

Belgium: Robert André, R. Cliquet

Bolivia: René Pereira, Hugo Navajas-Mogro, Erwin Ortiz Gandarilla,
Gonzalo Capriolo

Brazil: Ana Amélia Camarano de Mello Moreira, Marco Farani

Burundi: Jonathas Niyungeko

China: Wu Jieping,** Chang Chongxuan, Wu Changping, Zhao Zhipei, Zhang Yang

Colombia: José Olinto Rueda, Suillermo Villaveces, Eduardo Soto

Cuba: Pedro Morales Carballo, Georgina Fajardo, Guillermo Boudy, Norma Goicochea

Egypt: Maher Mahran,** Mohamed Assem Ibrahim, Somaya M. S. Hassan

France: Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Gérard Moreau, Nicole Courson

Germany, Federal Republic of: Hermann Schubnell, Charlotte Hoehn, Volkmar Becker,
Benno Bunse

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Ja'afar Ebadi,** Bozorgmehr Ziaran

Iraq: Bahnam Elias Puttrus

Japan: Shigemi Kono

Mexico: Gerónimo Martínez-García,** Luz María Valdés, Alfonso Sandoval Arriaga,
Victor Lichtinger, Jorge Duhalt

Nigeria: A. A. Kadejo,** L. C. Agubuzu, A. L. Olukanni

Poland: Jerzy Holzer, Marek Zawacki, Ryszard Rysinski

Rwanda: Gaudence Habimana-Nyirasafari, Théobald Kabasha

Sweden: Ulla-Britt Lithell, Rolf Andréén, Ingrid Hjelt af Trolle

* Malawi was not represented at the session.

** Did not attend.

Togo: Nouridine Bouraima,** Adzomada Kossi

Turkey: Fikret Uçcan, Tuncer Kocaman, Ergul Tunchilek

Uganda: James M. Mugume

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Nikolai I. Borissenko, Boris Goudima

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Arkadi A. Isupov, Oleg G. Pavlov,
Vladimir D. Zelenov, Vladimir V. Rumiantsev,
Andrei L. Panshin, Mikhail E. Shchenev

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Frank E. Whitehead, J. Craig
Peter Willis

United States of America: Vincent P. Barabba, Nancy Ostrander, Richard Cornelius,
Gordon MacArthur, Eduardo Arriaga

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Ghana, Italy, Jordan,
the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Non-member State represented by an observer

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic
Co-operation, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (Population
Division and Statistical Office of the United Nations), Department of Technical
Co-operation for Development (Population Division), Economic Commission for Africa,
Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America and the
Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and
Social Commission for Western Asia

United Nations bodies

United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
World Health Organization, World Bank

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Planned Parenthood Federation

Category II: International Federation for Home Economics, International Social Service, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, The Population Council, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

Roster: Center for Population Communications - International, Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/43/329	4	Preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997
E/1987/25	5	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-fourth session (paras. 101-123) and Governing Council decisions 87/29-87/33
E/1988/19	5	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1988, the special session and the thirty-fifth session (paras. 122-134) and Governing Council decisions 88/34-88/36
E/1989/10	3, 5	Concise report on the monitoring of world population trends and policies, with special emphasis on the population situation in the least developed countries: report of the Secretary-General
E/1989/11	5	Activities of the United Nations system in the field of population: report of the Secretary-General
E/1989/12	5	Monitoring of multilateral population assistance: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.9/1989/2	3	Third review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/3	3	Options for convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/4	4	Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1987-1988: progress of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.9/1989/4/Add.1	4	Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1987-1988: technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/5	4	Proposed programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1990-1991: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/6	5	Activities of the United Nations Population Fund: report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund
E/CN.9/1989/7	5	Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/CRP.1	4	Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991: analysis of world population (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs): note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/CRP.2/Rev.1	4	Modelling the spread of the AIDS epidemic and its demographic impact: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/CRP.3	4	Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991: technical co-operation in population (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development): note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/CRP.4	4	Draft programme in population of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.9/1989/L.1	2	Organization of the work of the session: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.9/1989/L.2	2	State of preparation of documentation for the session: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.9/1989/L.3	3	Bangladesh: draft resolution
E/CN.9/1989/L.4 and Add.1-7	7	Draft report of the Commission on its twenty-fifth session
E/CN.9/1989/L.5	3	Bangladesh: draft resolution

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.9/1989/L.6	3	Federal Republic of Germany: draft resolution
E/CN.9/1989/L.7	3	Poland: draft resolution
E/CN.9/1989/L.8	4	Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Japan, Mexico, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.9/1989/L.9	6	Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Population Commission: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.9/1989/L.10	4	Egypt and Ghana: draft resolution
E/CN.9/1989/L.11	3	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission
E/CN.9/1989/L.12	3	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Commission
E/CN.9/1989/L.13	3	Mexico: proposed amendment to draft resolution E/CN.9/1989/L.7
E/CN.9/1989/NGO/1	3	Statement submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I

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