



POPULATION COMMISSION
REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION
(1-12 November 1971)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1972

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACC | Administrative Committee on Co-ordination |
| ECA | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECAFE | Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| ECLA | Economic Commission for Latin America |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IPPF | International Planned Parenthood Federation |
| IUSSP | International Union for the Scientific Study of Population |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNESOB | United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Duration of the session

1. The Population Commission held its sixteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1 to 12 November 1971. The Commission held nineteen plenary meetings.

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives and/or alternates of twenty-four States members of the Commission, by observers from six other Members of the United Nations and by representatives of organizations belonging to the United Nations system, of other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. These are listed in annex I of the present report.

3. The Commission, considering the attendance of the participants in the sixteenth session, adopted a proposal made by the representative of Ghana and sponsored also by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, regarding the participation of the People's Republic of China. The Commission's decision, adopted by consensus, read as follows:

"INVITATION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO ATTEND THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

"The Population Commission meeting in Geneva for its sixteenth session, considering General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971 and considering that the People's Republic of China has a large share of the world's population, requests the Secretary-General to transmit the desire of the Commission that the People's Republic of China be invited to attend the sixteenth session of the Population Commission in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council."

4. The Commission further received notice of action taken by the Secretary-General for transmitting the decision mentioned above to the Acting Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. 1/

1/ The Secretariat was informed by the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations on 18 November 1971 that the Government of China was grateful for the invitation of the Population Commission to participate in its sixteenth session but that, inasmuch as the invitation had been received while the Commission was in session and too late for that Government to arrange for its participation in the session, it regretted its inability to accept the invitation.

Election of Officers

5. At its 237th meeting, on 1 November 1971, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mr. A. Chandra Sekhar (India); Vice-Chairmen: Mr. V. Wynnyczuk (Czechoslovakia), Mr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana), Mr. G.W. Roberts (Jamaica); Rapporteur: Mr. M. Boserup (Denmark).

Agenda

6. At its 237th meeting the Commission adopted its agenda, which is reproduced in annex II.

II. PROGRESS OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

7. A report (E/CN.9/238) on the progress achieved during 1970 and 1971 in carrying out the programme of work recommended by the Commission at its fifteenth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1486 (XLVIII), was before the Commission and reports on four technical meetings and seminars convened at the request of the Commission were also before it (E/CN.9/239, E/CN.9/240 and Corr.1, E/CN.9/241 and Corr.1 and E/CN.9/242). Since the programme of the United Nations in the population field was recognized as part of an interdisciplinary interregional set of activities for which other agencies in the United Nations system have complementary responsibilities, the Commission was also informed concerning progress achieved by the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), 2/ by the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the specialized agencies, 3/ as well as by the regional demographic research and training centres. 4/

8. To make possible an overview of the progress of work, the Commission was provided in those reports with information on major decisions of the legislative bodies concerned during the biennium since the fifteenth session, on co-ordination activities, on the organization and resources made available for carrying out the programme of work, and with a description of projects carried out in 1970-1971. In accordance with its mandate, the Commission concentrated its discussion on the decisions, co-ordination, and resources available at United Nations Headquarters and on projects carried out in the areas of technical co-operation, research and technical work, technical information services and improvement of demographic statistics. The Commission's report on these aspects is set forth in the present chapter, while the reports concerning the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Population Year, 1974, and the proposed world population training institute will be found in chapters IV, V and VI, respectively.

Major decisions of legislative bodies of the United Nations

9. The Commission was informed that during 1970 and 1971 major decisions with implications for population matters had been taken in the legislative bodies of the United Nations, including the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, the Economic and Social Council at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, six functional commissions and committees in their regular sessions and the regional economic commissions. The most important were those dealing directly with the work programme of the Population Commission, especially the decision to hold the World Population Conference in 1974 recommended by the Commission at its fifteenth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social

2/ See documents E/CN.9/248-E/CN.9/252.

3/ See E/CN.9/255-E/CN.9/258, E/CN.9/260 and E/CN.9/261; in addition, a verbal statement on the progress of work in the field of population was made by the representative of IBRD.

4/ See documents E/CN.9/253, E/CN.9/254 and E/CN.9/259.

Council at its forty-eighth session. But of wider import for the future were: (a) the Declaration on Social Progress and Development proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV), two of the articles of which dealt directly with population questions; and (b) the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2626 (XXV), which took account of the population factor both in its statement on goals and objectives and in its outline of policy measures that, by the terms of the Strategy, Governments had resolved to adopt; and (c) the designation of 1974 as World Population Year by the Assembly in its resolution 2683 (XXV). The latter resolution stressed that assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request "for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends". Thus, in recognizing that some aspects of the population problem require further attention, the resolution opened new vistas for expanding and intensifying work in the so far neglected field of population policy.

Regional economic commissions

10. The Commission took note of the actions taken at the regional level. Of particular importance was resolution 230 (X) adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa at its tenth session (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), by which, for the first time in the region, ECA had requested its Executive Secretary "to carry out a study of population levels and trends in relation to economic and social development". The programme of work of the United Nations African Population Programme Centre was being oriented toward meeting that request. At the same session ECA also had approved the establishment of the Conference of African Demographers, to be convened for the first time in December 1971, and biennially thereafter, to review the work programme of the Centre.

11. The work also expanded greatly in the other regional commissions, where no additional legislative action was taken.

Other bodies of the United Nations system

12. The Commission had before it for information reports on the progress of work of the other bodies of the United Nations system with interest in population matters. Members took note, *inter alia*, of the action taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in 1970 in broadening UNICEF's original mandate in those matters, approved in 1967 (see E/CN.9/255), and of a resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its sixteenth session, in 1970, by which it gave further definition to the earlier resolution on UNESCO's role in population and family planning (see E/CN.9/257). The Commission was informed that no further changes in the mandates of the ILO, FAO, WHO and IBRD had been made, but that each agency had concentrated on finding ways to exploit more fully their current mandates. The ILO Asian Advisory Committee, at its fourteenth session, had paid particular attention to the role of unions, employers and public authorities responsible for labour policies in population programmes. At its fifty-eighth session, the International Labour Conference had considered, in its review of the World Employment Programme, various employment problems in many developing countries with a rapid population growth and paid attention, where necessary, to

the adoption of population policies. Considerable efforts were being made to exploit FAO's mandate more fully, by including a population component in FAO's programme aimed at the promotion of national development policies with population policies, and by developing the population component in FAO's educational and motivational field activities. The mandate of WHO enabled that organization to provide assistance in the development of: (a) family planning services, (b) education and training programmes for health personnel at all levels, and (c) research and reference services on the physiological, clinical, epidemiological, psychological, and administrative aspects of human reproduction. The World Bank, recognizing the importance of population problems, instituted a system of loans for family planning, and planned to undertake, in co-operation with other organizations, a number of activities such as manpower migration, economic aspects of fertility and expenditure involved in establishing family planning services.

13. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, who addressed it and reported on the basic principles adopted by the Executive Board of UNICEF in 1971 for enlarging the range of assistance provided to countries. UNICEF had sensed the need to supplement its programmes of assistance to children and mothers by making family planning services available as an integral part of its support to basic health services. To that effect it sought the advice and co-operation of other agencies within the United Nations system which were in a position to provide appropriate technical advice and assistance. Thus UNICEF recognized the advantages of concerted and broadly conceived social approach to family planning in which several international agencies provided assistance in their respective fields of competence which could well be combined with bilateral assistance, under a comprehensive scheme, to a variety of government services within a given country.

14. The United Nations Children's Fund was increasingly concerned with selection of the most productive methods and retraining of its own staff. In that connexion, it invited the attention of the Commission to the somewhat wasteful character of efforts based solely on massive campaigns and crash programmes. Education and motivation appeared to be of critical significance in the long run and various forms of girls and women's education and extension of home economic services should be an essential means of promoting responsible parenthood.

15. The expansion of family planning services as an integral part of basic health services required much larger international assistance to a number of countries in order to develop those services as rapidly as possible, and greater attention needed to be focused on the operational and administrative capacity of countries to formulate programmes reflecting the comprehensive and long-term approach to family planning.

16. In that connexion some members of the Commission mentioned that training in puericulture was also important.

Co-ordination of activities

17. In accordance with its request at the fourteenth session, the Commission was informed of the steps taken in 1970 and 1971 to ensure adequate co-ordination, especially as regards inputs at the country level, between the multiplicity of agencies with programmes in the population field. Members took note of the work

accomplished at the periodic meetings of the Sub-Committee on Population of ACC as well as those of the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the adequacy of these efforts. Special appreciation was indicated for the integrated set of demographic projections, comprising age and sex, urban and rural, households, labour force, economically active in agriculture and population dependent on agriculture, which had been developed through the relevant agencies and the Working Groups on Demographic Projections of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population. 5/

18. However, in the discussion of item 4 of the agenda, some dissatisfaction was expressed concerning the failure of co-ordination arrangements to contribute to the development of a global population strategy. It was felt that an integrated inter-agency programme for population policy would strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to provide guidance to countries in that important area of population and development. (see also paras. 65-68 below).

Organization and resources

19. The Commission noted that the organizational arrangements for carrying out its programme of work in the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, had not changed since the fifteenth session but that the Division had lacked the necessary resources in terms of staff. This was in part due to the fact that General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV), designating 1974 as World Population Year, had only been adopted on 11 December 1970 so that it had not been possible to make regular budgetary provision for the work required to be undertaken in 1971. Moreover, the additional resources indicated by the Commission at its fifteenth session as needed in 1971 to carry out the preparatory work for the World Population Conference to be held in 1974 were not approved by the General Assembly. The result was that work relating to the World Population Conference and the World Population Year had to be developed by redeployment of the regular staff of the Population Division, with the consequent postponement or delay in several research projects, most importantly the second inquiry among Governments concerning population growth and development and the second biennial report on the world population situation, requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1486 (XLVIII) and 1347 (XLV), respectively.

20. The Commission was informed that the staff resources in the Population Division concerned with technical co-operation and the population units of the regional economic commissions had been obtained primarily from extra-budgetary financing from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. It was proposed that the Fund assist the Population Division to carry out the work relating to the World Population Conference and the World Population Year.

21. Attention was drawn to the increased resources becoming available in other parts of the Secretariat, thanks to the Fund, and to the difficulties experienced by the Population Division in giving adequate support to these rapidly expanding developments.

5/ To be published in preliminary form as a working paper (ESA/P/WP.41) of the Population Division.

Technical co-operation

22. The Commission considered the progress achieved in carrying out technical co-operation it had recommended at its fifteenth session. The Commission was informed that technical co-operation activities were conducted in close collaboration with the regional economic commissions and other bodies of the United Nations system, and heard statements supplementing information contained in their respective reports. 6/

23. The Commission was assured that the work in the area of technical co-operation in the population field had developed within the framework set up by the series of resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Population Commission as recommended.

24. The Commission received a statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities indicating that the resources of the Fund had increased from \$3.5 million in 1969 to about \$25 million by mid-1971. The availability of extra-budgetary resources had made it possible to expand the infrastructure for population work at United Nations Headquarters and in the regional commissions, as well as to increase the assistance provided to countries for population activities. In compliance with existing regulations, assistance to countries had been arranged in response to Governments' requests and in accordance with established development policies of countries. 7/

25. In the period from 1 January 1969 to 30 June 1971 the Population Division had made arrangements for 282 projects of technical co-operation for the benefit of all the regions of the world, including direct assistance to some 80 countries. The total estimated cost of these projects was \$1.8 million for 1969, \$2.8 million for 1970 and \$9.1 million for 1971. Taking into consideration the projects being implemented, approved and in an advanced state of preparation as of 30 June 1971, the estimated requirements for the implementation of the projects in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 would be in the order of \$11 million per year. That should be regarded as a minimum estimate, since extra-budgetary resources would be required to implement some aspects of the work programme recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session.

26. Assistance had been requested for two major purposes, namely, to develop the technical capacity in regions and in countries to measure and analyse the demographic situation and demographic processing and their relationship with resources, and to finance during the early stages of implementation new action programmes in the population field. Specifically, assistance had been requested mainly for the following purposes: (a) training, including fellowships and establishment or strengthening of training institutions; (b) improvement of demographic statistics; (c) demographic research and analysis related to development planning; (d) planning, evaluation and research in connexion with the establishment or development of family planning programmes; and (e) establishment of institutions

6/ For summaries of the statements, see documents E/CN.9/SR.238(Min.), E/CN.9/SR.248(Min.) and E/CN.9/SR.251(Min.), relating to FAO, and E/CN.9/SR.239(Min.), relating to IBRD.

7/ For the full text of the statement, see document E/CN.9/L.95.

or conduction of research relating to population policy, such as the setting up of population policy commissions and national groups of population studies intended to serve such commissions. However, the relative interest of the various subjects indicated varied considerably from one region to another.

27. The Commission heard that assistance provided consisted of expert advice (about 40 man-years per annum to countries); fellowships (about 300 per year) meetings and seminars of various kinds (about 50 in three years), including assistance for regional population conferences in Asia, Africa and Latin America; and assistance for censuses, demographic surveys, research and various aspects related to family planning programmes.

28. The attention of the Commission was drawn to difficulties encountered in implementing the technical co-operation programme, in particular the following: scarcity of trained personnel capable of providing expert advice in developing countries in the fields mentioned above; lack of training facilities; frequent changes of government officials concerned with population matters; multiplicity of agencies at the country level concerned with population matters and general absence of a focal centre at the national level for population studies and research, as well as lack of co-ordination between the various national entities.

29. In the light of comments made by members, the Commission recognized that the work programme in the field of technical co-operation had developed rapidly and expanded considerably and had reconfirmed the capacity of the United Nations to provide leadership in this field. The Commission found it convenient to reaffirm some basic principles already laid down for technical co-operation work, and expressed views with respect to general orientation of future work, calling attention to some shortcomings that must be overcome in the future.

30. Several members of the Commission pointed out that while activities in this area have expanded considerably there was still no indication of the results of assistance provided to family programmes. In that connexion it was mentioned that although there were indications that rates of population growth had been reduced significantly in some countries in recent years, this sole indicator might be misleading as there was no convincing evidence that such reductions could be attributed primarily to existing family planning programmes and that there had been delays in approving and implementing projects. In view of those and other comments it was recommended that the Secretary-General together with appropriate organs of the United Nations system make arrangements for evaluating the results of this extensive programme of work.

31. It was suggested that the organization and administrative arrangements for technical co-operation be re-examined with a view to tracing causes of delays and finding ways of expediting the provision of assistance. The concept of large-scale programmes was considered to require clarification, as well as the classification of activities of technical co-operation for purposes of analysis and evaluation.

32. Some members of the Commission however, took the view that excessive weight was being given to the formulation and initiation of programmes of family planning, at the expense, perhaps, of the Commission's endeavours to improve demographic statistics. While these members agreed that in a number of developing countries a reduction of the current high rates of population growth was necessary,

they were inclined to think that public measures for the furtherance of family planning would remain ineffective without the vigorous pursuance of policies for economic and social development, together with educational expansion. Other members expressed the view that increased attention to family planning reflected a growing realization that high rates of population growth had posed a problem for some developing countries and that some urbanizing societies in Latin America and Africa were keenly interested in limiting the number of children, as indicated by high rates of abortion in urban areas. In this connexion attention was drawn to the fact that infertility as well as low rates of population growth resulting from extremely high death rates, were as important problems in some countries as the high birth rate in others. Assistance in connexion with efforts to reduce infant mortality was considered to require increased intensive efforts.

33. Attention was drawn to the danger that training programmes might not produce the expected results because of the lack of opportunities provided to trainees for using their newly acquired capabilities. In view of this risk it was considered advisable that training projects be made part of comprehensive programmes which would ensure the absorption of trainees in their own countries.

34. The multifaceted and multidisciplinary nature of actions in the population field was recognized insistently by the Commission, and attention was drawn to the need to take this fact into account in arranging for projects of technical co-operation to countries.

35. The Commission noted that the population programme officers, who during the past two years had visited 84 countries and have actively co-operated with Governments in designing projects, had undoubtedly played a major role in the rapid development of the programme. Some members pointed out that, in order for the population programme officers' work to be more effective, their missions should be of sufficient length to permit effective consultations with the government officials.

Research and technical work

36. The Commission's programme of work for 1970-1971, endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1486 (XLVIII), included 15 projects in the area of fertility (two of which were assigned second priority); 18 in demographic surveys and studies (one, second priority); and 13 technical projects in the field of estimates and projections (all first priority). The Commission was informed that of those 46 projects, eight were seminars or meetings of expert groups, of which five were carried out as planned in 1970-1971, and reports of four of them were before the Commission (E/CN.9/239 to E/CN.9/242); two ^{8/} were postponed until 1972 at the request of the potential host Governments, and the eighth, an interregional seminar on urban growth and population settlement, was postponed until 1975 in view of the inability to arrange financing for it, and the pressures of work.

^{8/} The interregional seminar on mortality analysis and the interregional workshop on population action programmes.

37. Of the 38 research projects, only 26 were completed on schedule. Of the 12 which had to be deferred, three had been given lower priority by the Commission at its fifteenth session and were therefore selected for deferment when resources were at a premium. Those three were: studies of differential fertility, a study of the demographic, social and psychological effects of abortion, and a survey of trends in child and youth populations and their principal social implications. The postponement of two others, the second enquiry among Governments concerning population growth and development and the second biennial report on the world population situation, to which reference has already been made in paragraph 19 above had already become a certainty when additional resources required to develop the World Population Conference to be held in 1974 and the World Population Year were not provided for the years 1970-1971. Thus there remained seven projects; the initiation of six of those was delayed until 1972 and of one until the period 1974-1976. The six deferred to 1972 appeared in the work programme for 1972-1973 (see paras. 144, 149, 152, 155 and 159 below).

38. The Commission expressed its general appreciation of the amount of work accomplished in the research and technical field but regretted that it had not been possible to carry in its entirety the programme of work approved by the Commission at its fifteenth session. To some members the postponement of important research projects appeared to be the consequence of undue emphasis having been given to projects involved with family planning at the expense of research and technical work. To others it appeared natural that some research and studies had been delayed in order to meet requested assistance in action-oriented projects. This disturbance of the balance in the use of resources was noted, and it was suggested that the Commission might need to give more guidance through clearer indications of priorities in all areas.

39. Turning to specific projects, the Commission was especially pleased to learn that after long delays, a revised version of The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends 9/ was now in press and that publication was expected in early 1972. Members were also gratified to learn that the report on the revised projections in World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1968 was submitted for publication, and that tapes of the detailed tables, which were too voluminous to publish, were available to Governments upon request. The extension of the demographic projections to the year 2000 and the publication of some of the results in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for April 1971 10/ was also noted with satisfaction (see para. 49 below). The completion of the draft publication "World Comprehensive Demographic Projections 1965-1985" and its publication in preliminary form in a working paper (see para. 17 above) was hailed as an impressive development. Appreciation was also expressed for the Concise Summary of the World Population Situation 1970 11/ which, in the opinion of the Commission, was an extremely valuable publication. It was urged that efforts be made to circulate it to as wide an audience as possible. It was regretted that, contrary to what is the case with the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, the publication of its Demographic Yearbook tended to be delayed more and more.

9/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 71.XIII.3.

10/ Vol. 25, No. 4.

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 71.XII.2.

40. The Commission felt that the deferment of the second report on the world population situation and the second inquiry among Governments concerning population growth and development was regrettable. But members conceded that both projects could be part of the proposed documentation for the World Population Conference, 1974 and be undertaken in that connexion in 1972. As for the inquiry among Governments it was suggested that it might be co-ordinated with the country reports to the World Population Conference, so as to avoid duplication of work.

41. The deferment until 1974 of the study of the relationship of infant and early childhood mortality to fertility which was the key to this important question, and the delay until 1972 in undertaking the study of the volume and structure of international migration was especially regretted. It was pointed out that a relatively short time remained in which to produce the demographic facts which were held to be essential for the forthcoming World Population Conference, and that these two studies were particularly important for that purpose. There was considerable agreement among members that these as well as the study of differential fertility to which the Commission had assigned a low priority at its fifteenth session, should be undertaken as soon as possible. In connexion with the latter, the importance of studying differentials within countries, to reveal the striking variations and their reasons, was mentioned.

42. Special mention was made in the report on the progress of work (E/CN.9/238) of the time-consuming and painstaking work involved in four of the studies which had been delayed until 1972, namely the studies of principal features of urban and rural population change (*ibid.*, para. 120), the study of the volume and structure of international migration (*ibid.*, para. 125), the study of the relationship of population growth to economic and social development (*ibid.*, para. 131), and the study of the size and structure of households and families (*ibid.*, para. 134). It was stressed that there is a lack of adequate statistics in all these fields, especially in developing countries, and that estimates will have to be made using regional models. Nevertheless, the Commission agreed on the desirability of initiating these studies in 1972, in order that they might serve as inputs to the World Population Conference, 1974.

43. In regard to the postponement until 1975 of the proposed interregional seminar on urban growth and population settlements, a suggestion was made that it should be dropped completely rather than carry it in the programme until 1975, as suggested in the progress report. In this connexion the Commission was informed that ECA was planning two meetings on urbanization, the first on statistics and studies in 1972 and the second on policies and programmes in 1973. The possibility that the regional approach might be more effective than an interregional seminar should be explored.

44. The Commission's attention was called to the proposal in paragraph 113 of the progress report to publish a selection of the technical papers prepared for the Technical Meeting on Methods of Analysing Fertility Data for Developing Countries, the report on which (E/CN.9/241 and Corr.1) was before the Commission. There was general support for this proposal in view of the value of the papers.

Technical information services

45. The Commission received issue No. 13 of the Population Newsletter, issued quarterly by the Population Division in response to the Commission's recommendations regarding the work programmes endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1347 (XLV). The Newsletter, has proven to be an effective medium for disseminating information on the expanding activities of the United Nations in the population field. It reports on the programme formulated by the Population Commission and carried out through the Population Division at United Nations Headquarters. It also includes highlights of major developments on population programmes in other United Nations bodies and agencies, in the regional economic commissions, and in the specialized agencies. Of the 13 numbers published since the first one was issued in April 1968, seven have appeared after the Commission's fifteenth session.

46. At its fifteenth session, the Commission had suggested that consideration be given to broadening the coverage of the Newsletter to include, inter alia, developments among the regional economic commissions. However, the launching of the African Population Newsletter in May 1970, the Asian Population Programme News in the spring of 1971, and the Population Bulletin of UNESOB in June 1971, appeared to have met these needs more effectively and promptly than the Population Newsletter could do.

47. The question of the languages in which the Newsletter should be published was the subject of some discussion in the Commission. Members were informed that it had not been possible to find funds for a French edition of the Newsletter. Several members deplored the lack of simultaneous editions in English, French and Spanish, and urged the Secretary-General to find ways of meeting this need.

Improvement in demographic statistics

48. The Commission welcomed the attention paid to the promotion of population census activity and especially the African Census Programme which was launched in 1971 with the support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to develop and improve basic demographic data in Africa. At the same time regret was expressed that 71 countries had not yet taken a census in the 1970/1971 round.

49. Members were also pleased that the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the United Nations had included in its April 1971 issue four special tables of demographic statistics (see para. 39 above). It was considered desirable that special tables of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics should often be dedicated to demographic statistics.

III. POPULATION AND THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

50. The Commission had before it a report prepared by the Secretary-General entitled "Population and the Second United Nations Development Decade" (E/CN.9/243), which summarized the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on population policies and programmes and the guidelines given in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and analysed the situation in the population field in the developing countries at the beginning of the Decade, and activities which need to be undertaken by Governments and the United Nations. The report also briefly reviewed progress in population policy making in the developed countries, considered the needs for a global approach to population policies, and outlined the possible action by the Commission.

51. The Commission strongly endorsed the idea that a viable population policy, if it were to be successful, must be formulated and implemented within the broad framework of Governments' efforts to promote economic and social development conducive to substantive improvement of levels of living. Optimism reflected in the International Development Strategy must be followed by concrete action and resources must be made available in order to speed up progress of developing nations. In this connexion regrets were expressed that, at the beginning of the Second Development Decade, there still was an obvious lack of a global strategy in the sector of population. It was hoped, however, that a rapid economic growth would be achieved by developing countries during the Decade creating conditions favourable to fertility decline. It was reported that in one of the developing countries the rate of population growth had significantly declined as a consequence of fast economic expansion, irrespective of the lack of official population policy; family planning services were being made available in that country by non-governmental agencies.

52. Members of the Commission favoured a wider concept of population policy consistent with national goals and aspirations and co-ordinated with policies in other fields of governmental action such as employment, public health and nutrition, education, housing, urban development and the like. Such a concept includes not only objectives and measures aimed at fertility regulation and the supporting family planning programmes, but also objectives and measures designed to extend longevity, i.e., to reduce high mortality and morbidity in general, and infant and childhood mortality and morbidity in particular. It consequently includes desirable rate of growth of the population and, in a distant future, the size and structure of population to be assessed with due regard to national resources and prospects for improvements in levels of living. A wider concept of population policy also comprises objectives and measures relative to distribution of population (particularly in urban and rural areas), internal migration, and external migration, as appropriate. It was understood that, while basically aimed at influencing demographic variables, population policy was an essential factor of formation of the family and labour force, individuals' and family health and national well-being.

53. In most of the developing countries that have adopted national population policies, such policies are still restricted to fertility control, and to the moderating of rapid population growth. Some members referred to the principle that other elements of population policy should be introduced as well, and that each Government should develop and implement its own policy relative to population. They also believed that moderate fertility levels ultimately would be reached by all developing countries, as they had already been experienced in all economically advanced countries. There were, however, different views on how moderate fertility levels could be achieved in the developing countries, given the time factor. On the one hand, some scepticism had been expressed with regard to demographic measures and the relative importance of national family planning programmes. On the other hand, it was pointed out that family planning programmes were crucial for economic and social development, and that governmental action concerning education and services required by individuals to regulate the number and the spacing of their children was designed to support, not to substitute national and individuals' efforts for progress. It was stated that such programmes included services needed to overcome sterility and subfertility. It was pointed out that in some economically advanced countries legislation had been enacted recently which would ensure that all individuals exercised their right to decide on the number of their children taking into account their social situation. Hope was expressed that during the Second United Nations Development Decade measures would be taken to provide all individuals of the world with information and services needed to exercise that basic right.

54. The Commission was aware that global strategies had already been adopted to promote agricultural production and productive employment, and that the Second Development Decade provided an opportunity to substantially improve economic and social conditions in the developing regions and consequently in the world. Development of a global strategy in such a crucial sector of development as population was urged, in order to bring population and economic growth into balance on a global basis. A world strategy was important not only in view of the high rates of population growth in developing countries, but also in view of the need in many developed countries to take carefully into account population prospects in their long-range planning. There were a number of countries in which national population commissions had been established recently in order to study long-range implications of population trends in relation to national development and the future, and to design appropriate policy objectives and measures. It was therefore recommended that approaches to a global population strategy be developed, with necessary regional and national variations to reflect diverse demographic conditions and economic and social settings.

Activities related to the Second United Nations Development Decade

55. The Commission noted that at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, in spite of the progress made during the past years, population activities which were needed to support national development efforts were still inadequate. Thirty-five developing countries had adopted national policies and organized national family planning programmes, but most of them were not yet able to provide health services to families which required them. In 34 countries with no governmental involvement, Governments either supported or tolerated family

planning programmes sponsored by private organizations. A lack of information and awareness of population problems still persisted; some 70 developing countries had not yet taken a population census within the 1970 census round, and three-quarters of those countries had no research facilities needed to study population and related problems. Development planning in most of the developing countries paid insufficient attention to demographic variables. The Commission noted great need for assistance to include statistics on population activities, research, training of national personnel in planning and programming, communication and education in population and related matters, advisory services and support to large-scale population programmes.

56. In order to implement the objectives of the International Development Strategy better, the Commission considered that the planning function of national Governments must be developed and that population trends and structures must be reflected in target-setting at the aggregate and sectoral levels. Population situation and prospects must be considered in establishing a population-resource balance, in planning for future growth of economy and population, and in such basic sectors as employment, education, health, industrial and agricultural development, nutrition, urban development, rural settlement and housing. Future population trends were also crucial for programmes aimed at youth development, protection and development of vulnerable sectors of population, development of facilities for families and particularly for development and implementation of national family planning programmes.

57. Knowledge of interrelationships between population trends and development was considered basic to the identification of problems and shortfalls, to the consideration of alternative policies and to the adoption of demographic objectives and measures needed to harmonize the development process with the anticipated population change. For that purpose Governments needed to develop reliable population statistics, to develop population research facilities including facilities necessary for demographic projection and to adjust their planning machinery so as to give adequate attention to the population factor. The Commission considered that development of national institutions and of national personnel was essential, as well as the promotion of more adequate methods relevant to planning and evaluation. The need for evaluation of the efficacy of national family planning programmes and of the contraceptive technology was emphasized in that context.

58. The Commission agreed that the establishment of national demographic objectives for the Second Development Decade was a delicate matter which involved the consideration of - in addition to demographic and socio-economic factors - in particular such factors as family formation and well-being, human rights and dignity, cultural and ethical values and the like. It noted that there was no direct relation between national objectives and individuals' decisions relative to population change, and that individuals' choice with regard to number of children operated under different social and economic constraints and, sometimes, under the pressure of publicity campaigns. It agreed that demographic objectives should be designed to facilitate increases in production and productive employment to improve health and longevity, to ameliorate the performance of the educational system, and to promote living standards and development in general.

59. In spite of significant variations in the pattern and trends of population change in the developing countries, the Commission felt nevertheless that there were some demographic problems common to most of the developing countries. It therefore recommended that the Governments, while setting their over-all national objectives, consider inter alia the following demographic objectives: (a) reduction of mortality and morbidity, and of infant and childhood mortality and morbidity, in particular; (b) fertility regulation; (c) moderation of population growth where very rapid; (d) improvement in distribution of population, especially between national regions, big cities, small towns and rural areas; (e) under some circumstances, emigration of population and/or of labour force as appropriate; and, (f) amelioration in the structure of population and in the ratio between economically active and dependent population resulting from the above. The Commission was aware that existing knowledge and methods for the formulation of demographic objectives were not satisfactory, and recommended that methodology be developed to suit different conditions in that complex area.

60. In order to achieve the demographic objectives which the Governments might wish to adopt for the Second Development Decade, the Commission considered the kinds of policy measures and action programmes that would meet the purpose. It noted that a number of policy measures, either economic, social or demographic, affected population change in one or another direction. Such measures could be launched through special population programmes, such as family planning programmes, through legislation and other governmental acts which regulated, for instance, age at marriage and family formation, or could be embodied in social and economic measures of the development policy. Whether they produced direct demographic effects, or had an indirect demographic impact, or exercised a remote influence on reproductive behaviour, all the implications of those measures for demographic objectives must be fully considered and must also be acceptable to population groups involved.

61. No universal prescription of population policy measures seemed feasible and it was the view of the Commission that individualized measures were the only realistic approach. In some countries efforts to implement already adopted measures and programmes were basic; special reference in that respect was made with regard to national family planning programmes. In other countries such programmes remained to be launched. In almost all developing countries wider concept of population policy, as discussed by the Commission, was an urgent requirement, and the need to search for appropriate measures was overwhelming. Under such circumstances, the Commission considered that a comparative analysis of national practices would be very helpful for a better understanding of positive and negative national experience, and that such an analysis should be prepared and widely circulated among interested Governments.

62. The Commission took note of decisions made so far by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the review and appraisal of the objectives and measures adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was informed that reviews and appraisals were intended for the continued scrutiny of progress to identify shortfalls and to recommend positive measures, including new goals and policies, as needed. It was observed, however, that within the decisions of the United Nations parliamentary bodies no satisfactory provision had been made so far in respect of population, and that the next review and appraisal exercise was a welcome action for a thorough examination by Governments of the crucial sector of population.

63. The various tasks relating to the review and appraisal of population factors and policies in national development were still to be determined and formulated. The Commission thought that improvements in statistical systems, development of research, and amplification of planning so that it might encompass population, as discussed above, were fundamental for the success of the exercise. It pointed out that all Governments of developing countries must be properly equipped to give the population factor the kind of priority it deserved. In addition, the Commission recommended that assistance and guidance be provided to Governments which desired it in the following specific aspects of the review and appraisal: (a) methodology needed for the evaluation and setting of demographic objectives, including demographic indicators relevant to population policies, and policies in related fields, such as education, health, employment and housing; (b) methods and techniques for evaluating the efficacy of population policy measures and of family planning programmes; (c) guidelines for formulating national population policies; and (d) procedures for the development, adoption and implementation of population policies and measures.

64. The Commission expressed the hope that action needed to promote the development of population policies and measures within the Second United Nations Development Decade would be taken by the Governments and the United Nations at an early date to implement it already during the first review and appraisal of the Decade. It considered that area to be of major importance and closely related with the World Population Year programme and with the World Population Conference, both scheduled for 1974.

Global population strategy

65. The Commission pointed out that the development of population policies within the United Nations, if it were to be restricted only to developing countries and to the Second Development Decade, would be incomplete and deficient. Serious demographic and population-related problems existed in the economically advanced countries, as well as a growing interest among the Governments to promote appropriate policies. There was an international community of interest in national and world-wide population matters, expressed in the need to better understand the world population-resource balance, to consider international and global implications of national population policies, and to reach an agreement on policies and action in connexion with problems arising from the long-range consequences of population growth and technological development.

66. Referring to the demographic projections which it had discussed at its fifteenth session, the Commission noted that in the foreseeable future population change would play an increasingly important role both in the shaping of the society and the economy and in the management of environment and natural resources. Scientific development and technological progress could help sustain an even larger population on the Earth, but in view of the definite limitation of known global resources it was clear that the growth of the world's population must be slowed down and ultimately stabilized. It could be expected that such an objective would be conditioned by many and diverse circumstances and following different time schedules at the national level. Moreover, national realities, aspirations and

constraints would differently affect national policies with regard to the distant future. Yet, in spite of divergencies in conditions and approaches, a continuous and frank dialogue among the nations was indispensable. It was agreed that a viable world-wide approach to national population policies was needed, and that nations could learn from each other how to cope with the problems arising from the population-resource equation for the benefit of both their people and the world community.

67. The Commission therefore recommended that a study on global population strategy be undertaken through the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the assistance of a high-calibre expert committee to highlight the world-wide implications of population growth and of national population policies. Due regard should be given to the regional and national conditions and to the need to overcome difficulties arising from different levels of population growth, population size and density, and the relevant economic and social factors. The Commission expressed the hope that such a study would be supported by national studies undertaken in many developing and developed countries by national population commissions and bodies. It was suggested that possibilities of achieving a population growth of one per cent by the end of the century be explored, together with the possibilities of adopting a world-wide objective in this regard.

68. The Commission wished to have a report on global population strategy on the agenda of its seventeenth session, and therefore requested that the project be given high priority. It was the Commission's intention to submit the major findings of the study to the World Population Conference, 1974 and to invite the Conference to thoroughly discuss both factual and policy aspects of the study.

IV. WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, 1974

69. In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1484 (XLVIII), approving the proposal that a world population conference be convened in 1974 under the auspices of the United Nations, the Secretary-General submitted a report (E/CN.9/244) containing the proposed programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference. These proposals were the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee ^{12/} for the World Population Conference, established by the Secretary-General under the terms of paragraph 4 of the resolution, to assist him in formulating an agenda based on the suggestions made by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session and in making necessary arrangements for the Conference.

70. The Preparatory Committee had held two sessions to date, the first at Geneva from 22 to 26 February 1971 and the second in Paris from 16 to 22 June 1971. The report of the second session (E/CONF.60/PC/2) was available to the Commission for information. The Commission was informed that the programme as proposed by the Preparatory Committee was outlined in the context of the considerations regarding world population trends and prospects and the proposed objectives of the World Population Conference embodied in resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of the Economic and Social Council. The programme also took into account the Council's proceedings in respect of the work programme and priorities for the five-year period 1970-1974 and the two-year programme for 1970-1971, which were approved by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session and subsequently endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1486 (XLVIII). As pointed out in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.9/244), the work programmes and priorities for the five-year period 1972-1976 and the two-year period 1972-1973 (E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1) and the programme for the World Population Conference were complementary.

71. The views expressed at the fifteenth session of the Population Commission on the question of holding a third world population conference had been taken into account by the Preparatory Committee which had considered a number of activities and programmes of the United Nations system that were closely related to the global review of population problems to be undertaken for the Conference. Among those were the 1970 world census programme and various demographic studies and the next inquiry among Governments on population growth and development, as well as the series of regional population conferences already conducted or planned to take place before the World Population Conference. The meeting of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, in 1973, and the twentieth anniversary conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, also in 1973, would be of substantive interest to the other population conferences. The Preparatory Committee had also in mind the objectives of the proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974, contained in a report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/245, annex, chap. II) and considered that the Conference should constitute a high point of the activities of the World Population Year and that the two programmes should be closely related.

72. During the World Population Conference the developing countries could exchange experiences in regard to their population problems in relation to the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade which called

^{12/} The Preparatory Committee as of 1971 was composed of representatives of the following bodies and organizations: the United Nations including ECE, ECAFE, ECLA, ECA and UNESCB; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, UNICEF, UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities; IPPF and IUSSP.

upon each developing country to formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan (see General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)). Attention was drawn to the recommendations of the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions which was convened at Lyon, France, from 3 to 11 June 1971, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1486 (XLVIII). The report of that Group (E/CN.9/242) contained proposals for demographic research and studies which would have implications for both the World Population Year and the World Population Conference.

73. The third World Population Conference in 1974, would differ from those held in 1954 and 1965. Whereas the earlier conferences had been essentially scientific congresses devoted to the exchange of ideas on population matters among experts, the Council, in its resolution 1484 (XLVIII), had ruled that the 1974 Conference should be devoted to consideration of basic demographic problems, their relationships with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed to promote human welfare and development. Consequently, it was appropriate that the majority of participants should be representatives of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, and their technical advisers.

74. The Commission noted that scientifically established knowledge on population trends and structure and related economic and social matters, as well as a thorough examination of national experience, would be provided by the technical advisers and other experts, and through documentation for the Conference, and that the regional population conferences would make a significant contribution towards the objective appreciation of the specific situations prevailing in various parts of the world. On that basis the Conference could synthesize the basic issues of the contemporary world related to population and its evolution in different economic, social, cultural and political settings. It should aim at improvement of understanding of the role of population in the development process, particularly in such crucial areas as the relationship between population change and economic development, environment, family and individual health and human welfare, including human rights. Because of the marked diversity in economic, social and demographic situations, emphasis should be placed on the understanding of the dynamic role of population in different circumstances, and on the types of policies that might be applied.

75. The Conference should focus attention on the global aspects of the population problem, as well as on national and regional aspects. In view of the long-range character of population change, it should consider not only the type of action which could be undertaken immediately to modify population growth in desired directions, but also the policies which would be required to establish a more adequate balance between population trends and national objectives. The Conference should seek to stimulate discussion of population policies, in their broadest sense, which might be suitable for adoption within the context of development strategies for ameliorating conditions affecting the development process in many of the developing countries, and which would be suitable for implementation during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

76. The opinion was expressed that the Conference programme should give a clearer picture of the relationship between the measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974 and the Conference, particularly in respect of demographic research and the symposia and other meetings proposed for the year (see E/CN.9/245, annex) since they were directly relevant to the substantive aspects of the Conference.

77. In respect of the four substantive topics proposed for the agenda of the Conference, the feeling of the Commission was that the Conference must take account of the implications of unprecedented rates of growth implicit in recent population trends, but that it should not be exclusively devoted to reduction of growth rates. Proper attention should be given to the need for scientific examination of population structure and trends and the socio-economic interrelationships, on the one hand, and to the consideration of diverse policy and action programmes in keeping with the observed diversity of national circumstances and values on the other. In the opinion of several members, however, the Conference should not concentrate on past demographic trends but should rather be concerned with such subjects as prospects of the environment and natural resources, as well as with policies and actions. There was some support for the view that the tentative suggestions contained in paragraph 26 of the proposed programme and arrangements for the Conference (E/CN.9/244) concerning the allocation of time to the various items on the agenda might be revised to give less weight to historical issues; however, decision on the time allocation would be finalized at the seventeenth session of the Population Commission, in 1973.

78. The value of long-term projections was questioned on the grounds of their speculative nature and on the proposition that in respect of employment opportunities, it was, by its very nature, a short-term problem. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the desirability of looking at possible changes in the economic, social and political role of women and to the view expressed by the ACC Sub-Committee on Population at its fifth session that priority should be given to projections beyond the year 2000, because only then could the real effect of population trends and structure be clearly seen.

79. The Commission considered that the issues mentioned above, and some other views of members, suggested a need for including in the documentation new papers designed to highlight the critical questions of population and natural resources, population and education, constraints to successful implementation of policies, such as barriers to population movements, and research in human reproduction, including regulation of fertility.

80. The question of the quality, volume and early availability of the Conference documentation was a matter of the gravest concern to the Commission. The Secretariat should review each component of the pre-Conference documentation, possibly reducing the background papers at least by half of the suggested average of 25 pages. The content of those papers should be clear; possible themes might include the balance of population growth and resources, the global approach to population, and the constraints to successful implementation of policies. So far as the country statements were concerned, they were essential, and their suggested length (an average of 12.5 pages) could not be much reduced, although it could be specified as a maximum. For participants and others interested in the

Conference issues but unable to devote a great deal of time to reading all the substantive papers, the burden would be eased by the proposed technical digest, and this was in fact the intention of the proposed "guide to discussion" to be included in the documentation (see E/CN.9/244, para. 31).

81. The Commission was informed that the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat had proposed, in addition to giving special attention to the Conference through its regular channels, to produce one pre-Conference monograph and one post-Conference monograph, presenting in popular form the objectives and implications of the Conference and summarizing its conclusions. The monographs would be distributed in the official languages and, it was hoped, in selected other languages as well. The Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information would embody a substantive information programme on the Conference in its programme for the World Population Year.

82. The attention of the Commission was drawn to a request by non-governmental organizations accredited to the Economic and Social Council to participate in the Conference. The Commission was aware of the rules governing such participation and the Secretariat would examine the legal position and possibilities; the findings would be incorporated in the rules of procedures of the Conference which were still to be taken up by the Preparatory Committee. The next meeting of that Committee would be held in March 1972, in accordance with a suggestion made by the ACC Sub-Committee on Population.

83. The Commission felt that at the current stage of preparation for the World Population Conference, the role of the Population Commission as the body in which government representatives considered population policies and programmes, might need to be reinforced, and there was a consensus on the need to consider policy aspects of the Conference as early as possible. That fact should be reflected in the documentation as well as in the proceedings. In that connexion, the Commission discussed possible arrangements by which it could assist the Preparatory Committee in matters concerning the Conference on a more continuing basis than was possible through the Commission's regular sessions. The immediacy of the need for decisions to be made and implemented was such as to impose a sense of urgency on the Commission, the United Nations and its Secretariat and other organs involved. The Commission noted that substantial contributions to the Conference would be required from the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and other bodies in the United Nations system and expressed the hope that sufficient support would be forthcoming, so that the proposed documentation and activities related to the Conference would be completed in good time.

V. WORLD POPULATION YEAR, 1974

84. The General Assembly, by paragraph 3 of its resolution 2683 (XXV) which designated 1974 as World Population Year, had requested the Secretary-General "to prepare, in consultation with interested Member States, a detailed programme of proposed measures and activities to be undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system during the year 1974". The Secretary-General's proposals, prepared in response to that request, were presented to the Commission in a document entitled "Proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974" (E/CN.9/245).

85. The proposed programme took account of the suggestions submitted by Member States in reply to the Secretary-General's invitation to them to participate in the observance of the World Population Year and the suggestions made by the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference. Elements in the proposals were contributed also by a variety of offices of the United Nations Secretariat, including the Office of Public Information and its Centre for Economic and Social Information. At the suggestion of the Preparatory Committee the help of the Centre was enlisted to mobilize public opinion in favour of the Year, as it was doing for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and its full proposals were available to the Commission, for information, in a paper entitled "Information and communication component for the World Population Year, 1974".

86. At the invitation of the Secretary-General the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IBRD had submitted programmes which introduced the necessary regional variations and the necessary diversity of functional elements into the over-all proposals for the World Population Year.

87. The Secretary-General had been in consultation with a small group of non-governmental organizations, accredited to the Economic and Social Council, with special professional interest in population or very closely related disciplines, to ascertain their interest in participating in the formulation of the world programme for the Year and in evolving programmes of their own. The activities of two of those organizations, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), had a particularly close relation to the themes and objectives of the Year. It was noted that IPPF had submitted and IUSSP was preparing proposals for participation in the programme for the Year.

88. To reach a broader range of non-governmental organizations accredited to the Economic and Social Council, invitations had been issued to all non-governmental organizations, and meetings were held at Geneva on 2 August and 4 November 1971 for briefings on the background and nature of the World Population Year. In addition, the Centre for Economic and Social Information had proposed, after consultation with the agencies having youth programmes, to sponsor a working party comprising representatives of youth and student movements to make recommendations on youth participation in achieving the objectives of the Year.

89. The proposed measures and activities for the World Population Year were closely co-ordinated with the programme for the World Population Conference (see E/CN.9/244) and the work programme and priorities for the period from 1971 to 1976 (see E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1), and gave considerable weight to the recommendations of the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions (see E/CN.9/242).

90. The programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year was based on four guiding principles which had emerged from the consultations with Member States: (a) the need for a combined approach to population problems and development; (b) the necessity of finding solutions to population problems which were among the most intricate in the process of human development; (c) the importance of an interdisciplinary attack on population problems; and (d) the desirability of international co-operation and the exchange of national experience.

91. Measures and activities to be undertaken for the World Population Year by all concerned - local, national and international, Governments as well as voluntary organizations - should aim at the following five major objectives:

(a) Improved knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects, and the relevant associated factors;

(b) Sharpened awareness and heightened appreciation of population problems and their implication by individual Governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions;

(c) Effective education on population, family life and reproductive functions through formal and other educational systems;

(d) The discussion of alternative policies, the promotion of demographic considerations in development planning and the development of policies and programmes in population fields which individual Governments might wish to undertake;

(e) The expansion of international co-operation in the population field and the supply of increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it, and in accordance with their needs.

92. Because the programme was concerned with radical improvement in thinking and action, its measures and activities were by no means limited to one year. Rather, they were an extended effort by Governments, voluntary organizations, individuals and the world community to focus world-wide attention on population, to stimulate thought and energy towards raising the scope and quality of knowledge about population and to direct that knowledge into action towards improving human life. Activities of the Year should begin at once, progressively increase up to the high peak in the designated Year, and continue thereafter, conceivably throughout the Second United Nations Development Decade.

93. The World Population Conference, 1974 was planned as a major event in the activities for the Year, and the two programmes were considered complementary. The objectives outlined for the two programmes were obviously similar in substance, and the proposed national and international measures for the World Population Year regarding, for example, the improvement of basic demographic data through

population censuses, civil registration systems, the investigation of fertility and its correlates through a series of national fertility surveys in all types of countries, symposia, conferences, research in various fields related to population, would provide direct contributions to the World Population Conference.

94. While the programme for the World Population Year outlined a number of national measures which might be undertaken by Member States to achieve the specified objectives of the Year, there was no suggestion that all the measures were of equal relevance to every country: countries would naturally choose those appropriate to their stage of economic, social and demographic evolution and to their own aspirations for future development.

95. International observance of the World Population Year was designed as a system of mutually supportive international programmes, co-ordinated by the United Nations. While the United Nations, including its regional economic commissions and UNESOB and those bodies of the United Nations system that had a mandate in the field of population had a leading role in the preparation and development of the international programme for the Year, programmes of learned associations and other non-governmental organizations were crucial for the realization of its basic objectives.

96. In regard to the research component of the work for the World Population Year, the Commission noted that - on the recommendation of the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions - a Committee on international co-operation amongst national population research institutes entitled Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography had been set up. The Government of France had offered financial support to the project through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and the Institut national des études démographiques would provide the site and necessary facilities. The objectives of the association of research institutes would be to organize conferences and symposia relevant to the themes of the World Population Year and to organize research studies, in individual national institutes and/or universities, and to encourage inter-country activities. The Population Commission recommended that the Committee for International Co-ordination, in co-operation with USSP, could lessen the burden of work of the United Nations Secretariat by accepting responsibility for certain projects in the work programmes (see E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1).

97. In regard to the education component of the programme for the World Population Year, the Commission was informed that the agencies most directly concerned, namely UNESCO and WHO, considered that their existing, informal co-ordination arrangements were sufficient for the purposes in hand, and that other United Nations bodies such as FAO and the ILO were welcome to join in those arrangements. It was not necessary to suggest a special co-ordinating mechanism in a field which was continuous and long-term in nature and required intensification rather than initiation.

98. The Commission was informed that arrangements aimed at participation of non-governmental organizations with particular interest in population were under discussion. The Commission supported the fullest possible involvements of non-governmental organizations in the observance of the World Population Year, particularly youth organizations, and the importance of the role of women was also emphasized. It was the opinion of the Commission that the programme should

give more explicit recognition of those two groups, and that the question of the aged should also be given importance.

99. In view of its emphasis on the desirability of promoting the serious consideration of population problems, policy issues and action programmes appropriate to each country, the Commission expressed its approval of the objectives of the Year as formulated in the proposed programme (E/CN.9/245) 13/ and of the types of measures and activities envisaged therein. The Commission was informed of the nature of the information component of the World Population Year programme, the emphasis on national activities contained therein, and the interest of the bodies of the United Nations system in co-operating in the programme. The information component was of special importance in spreading to all levels of communities the desired awareness of questions related to population, using as many varied means and languages as possible. In that connexion it was felt that a single popular summary of the objectives and measures for observance of the World Population Year was essential.

100. The Commission proposed that the Secretary-General should be requested to proclaim the World Population Year, 1974 at an appropriate date and that, in recognition of the increase in the number of countries had established advisory bodies on population, the Secretary-General's proclamation should exhort other countries to adopt some such mechanism, as part of their observance of the Year.

101. The Commission noted that to ensure the ordered and progressive expansion of international assistance and technical co-operation within the programme for the World Population Year, the Secretary-General would establish an interagency working group, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to consider finances and interagency co-ordination for all those activities and projects directed toward the objectives of the year that would be supported by the Fund.

13/ The representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserved their position on the programme as set out in the draft report (E/CN.9/L.92/Add.5).

VI. FIVE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROGRAMMES OF WORK

102. The Commission had before it for approval the programme proposals for the period 1972-1976 (E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1). It also had before it reports on the work programmes of other bodies in the United Nations system, specifically those of the regional economic commissions (E/CN.9/248-E/CN.9/252), the regional demographic training centres (E/CN.9/253, E/CN.9/254, E/CN.9/259), the United Nations Children's Fund (E/CN.9/255) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (E/CN.9/260), as well as the ILO (E/CN.9/256), UNESCO (E/CN.9/257), WHO (E/CN.9/258) and FAO (E/CN.9/261). Having access to those programmes facilitated the development of a work programme for the Commission, co-ordinated with those of the other agencies.

103. The Commission was reminded that the proposals for 1972-1976 had been based on the long-range programme of work and priorities for 1965-1980, approved by the Commission at its thirteenth session and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1084 (XXXIX). The periodic reassessment of the long-range programme and its definition into five-year and two-year programmes was made in accordance with the wish expressed by the Commission in the report of its fourteenth session "to have a flexible and effective work programme, such as would meet the changing needs of Member States, particularly developing nations". 14/

104. Advantage had been taken of the recommendations of the four seminars and technical meetings held in the previous biennium, the reports of which were considered by the Commission, namely: the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development, which had been convened in June 1970 to advise the Secretary-General on programmes in that area (E/CN.9/239); the Interregional Seminar on Demographic Aspects of Manpower, held in August and September 1970 (E/CN.9/240); the Technical Meeting on Methods of Analysing Fertility Data for Developing Countries, held in June 1971 (E/CN.9/241 and Corr.1); and the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions, also held in June 1971 (E/CN.9/242).

105. The principles underlying the proposed programme were the same as those which had been the base of the programme approved at the fifteenth session of the Commission. They resulted in a programme which was largely influenced by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

106. The Commission noted the impressive work programmes of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. Special note was taken of research studies and technical

14/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9, para. 108.

meetings which might serve to supplement those being proposed for Headquarters, and especially the population conferences planned for Africa, for Asia and the Far East, and for the area under the purview of UNESOB.

107. The Commission agreed that it would be advantageous for European population experts to be given the same opportunity for technical discussions, as had been given to experts in the other regions.

108. There was general commendation of the quality of the work programme proposed, but some doubt was expressed as to the ability of the Secretariat to complete such a large programme of research and technical work in view of the limited resources which so far have been made for the World Population Year, 1974, and the World Population Conference, 1974, both of which had top priority in the work of the Commission and would absorb more and more of available resources. It was pointed out that the research projects and technical meetings selected were those that could be carried out with the regular staff and budget. Any additional studies or meetings would either supplant some of those in the original proposals or make additional resources necessary. It was suggested that some projects might usefully be contracted out to scholars at universities and other research institutes or to non-governmental organizations such as IUSSP and IPPF.

109. In considering the Secretary-General's proposals for the two-year and five-year programmes, the Commission stressed the need for a proper balance to be maintained between the technical co-operation projects and research and technical work projects. Special attention was given to the need to pursue those projects designed to serve the needs of the World Population Conference and the World Population Year. A tendency was noted by some delegates to give undue emphasis to family-planning studies at the expense of studies of mortality, internal migration and economic, social and demographic interrelationships. Several delegates, therefore, stressed the desirability of giving increased emphasis to demographic studies. A suggestion was made to increase the resources available for research by decreasing the number of technical meetings. It was pointed out, however, that international seminars serve the double purpose of disseminating major findings of studies and research carried out by the United Nations Secretariat and offering opportunities for the exchange of ideas.

110. Among the research and technical projects, special attention was paid by several delegates to the "Study of labour force trends and demographic and economic change" (see para. 153 below). This was proposed by the Secretary-General as a new project growing out of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development. It was felt that this project should be up-graded to priority A and that the possibility should be explored that the ILO might take the primary responsibility for it.

111. Concern was expressed by several members over carrying projections of the total population beyond the year 2000, as proposed in the programme proposals (see E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1, para. 88). However, other members pointed out that a long-range demographic vision was essential.

112. The Commission noted that the study of demographic economic and social relationships was approved in the work programme for 1970-1971 but was not begun because of insufficient resources. The Commission regarded this work as being

of fundamental importance. Recognizing, however, the shortage of resources and the fact that much of this work will have to be done in individual countries because of the wide cultural differences existing between them, it suggests that the Secretary-General organize an ad hoc committee of experts to draw up a project to be carried out by interested national population research institutes. The co-ordination of national studies might be entrusted to the Committee on International Co-ordination of Research in Demography. Final responsibility for the report should, however, lie clearly with the Secretariat. The Commission assigned this project a high priority.

113. The Commission agreed that it was necessary to study the interrelationships between various types of demographic projections in order to determine to what extent the assumptions involved in preparing one type influenced other types of projection. The study was essential for preparing in 1973 revised projections of total population by age and sex, urban/rural population, economically active population, agricultural and non-agricultural population, school attendance, households and families. High priority was attached to that study, whereas purely methodological studies designed to refine still further the methods of projecting populations were given lower priority.

114. The Commission considered that studies in the relationship between infant and childhood mortality and fertility were of prime importance and invited the Population Division to promote such studies in those countries in which data were already available. In view of the shortage of resources, however, work should be undertaken by the national institutions in the countries concerned. Consideration should be given to the co-ordination of individual national projects by the Committee on International Co-ordination of Research in Demography.

115. The new project proposed by several members, namely "The interrelationship of internal migration and socio-economic development", was thought to be so close to a project already under way in IUSSP that it might well be handled by that non-governmental organization.

116. The Commission considered in detail the Secretary-General's programme proposals for the period 1972-1976, as set forth in his report (E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1) which was amended during the discussion, and adopted five-year and two-year programmes as follows, with priorities as indicated.

A. Continuing service functions

117. Continuing service functions are of three types: (a) servicing of legislative and other bodies concerned with expert advice and decision-making in the population field, (b) substantive servicing of the technical co-operation programme and (c) providing technical information to consumers.

118. The basic function will continue to be the servicing of the legislative bodies of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the functional commissions and committees, the specialized agencies concerned with population matters, and the organs concerned with interagency and programme co-ordination.

119. The growing technical co-operation programme (see paras. 122-139 below) will demand increased emphasis on technical back-stopping by the research and technical staff to ensure that the proposed projects are technically sound before action is taken.

120. In the field of technical information service, the principal continuing function will be the evaluation of accuracy and necessary adjustment of demographic data and the provision of demographic estimates and projections (see paras. 156-158 below) for the use of the United Nations family of organizations, as well as for the general public. These estimates and projections will be published periodically in working papers, in the United Nations publications Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Demographic Yearbook, and in reports on studies, including the biennial Report on the World Population Situation (see para. 155 (c) below) and the quadrennial Report on the World Social Situation.

121. The quarterly Population Newsletter will continue to be the vehicle for disseminating information on activities in the field of population undertaken by the United Nations, to be published in all four working languages, by means of extra-budgetary resources, if necessary (see para. 47 above). Reviews of the activities will also be prepared annually for the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly and the Yearbook of the United Nations.

B. Technical co-operation

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

122. Technical co-operation activities in the population field will continue to be developed in accordance with the principles and policies adopted by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session, 15/ drawn up in furtherance of General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1347 (XLV) and 1486 (XLVIII). The fundamental objective of technical co-operation activities will be to assist the Governments in strengthening their capacity to deal with their population problems in accordance with needs and circumstances. These activities will be conditioned by requests from Governments and regional organizations and subject to availability of resources.

123. While the technical co-operation of the United Nations with interested Member States will continue along the lines established by the Commission at its fifteenth session, 16/ emphasis will be placed on projects related to the Second United Nations Development Decade and the World Population Conference, 1974, and

15/ Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 61

16/ Ibid., paras. 140-148.

on programmes for the World Population Year, 1974. It is expected that Governments may wish to co-ordinate their population activities relevant to the Decade, the Year and the Conference, and that a great deal of assistance will be required in order to implement the long-range and medium-range objectives of these mutually supportive programmes. It is hoped that in many countries, population activities will be brought to a higher level commensurate with national requirements and in accordance with national objectives, and that assistance of the United Nations organizations will be readily available to meet the requirements of Governments.

124. High priority will be given to projects related to the review and appraisal at national levels of the objectives and measures affecting population that are recommended by the International Development Strategy. The task of the United Nations will be to co-operate, when requested, with the interested Governments in the development of indicators necessary for review and appraisal, and of the demographic statistics required for this purpose; in establishing research facilities needed for demographic considerations in development planning; in establishing demographic objectives and measures; and in developing national capability and expertise required for the promotion and implementation of national policies, measures and programmes relative to population. Exchange of national experience, training of national staff, provision of advice and guidance, and support to institution development will be necessary to this end.

125. The programme of the World Population Year will provide a wide framework for the expansion of international co-operation in the population field, since it involves the Governments of both developing and developed countries and the United Nations bodies concerned. The United Nations will co-operate with the interested Governments in improving the knowledge of population and related subjects by stimulating national research and by supporting the development of national research and educational facilities. Country and regional projects aimed at the improvement of information and communication needed to heighten the awareness of population problems will be supported by the United Nations. Assistance will be provided for national contributions to the World Population Conference, if needed.

126. It is expected that the resources made available for population activities focused on and centred around the Decade, the Year and the Conference will be integrated in the countries' development programmes by the country-programming promoted by UNDP, and that additional funds will be available from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other international sources, as well as through bilateral technical co-operation arrangements.

127. Continuing support will be provided for developing facilities for training at the established regional demographic centres in Cairo (Egypt), Chemlur (India) and Santiago (Chile) and the centres about to be established at Accra (Ghana) and Yaoundé (Cameroon), as well as for the establishment and development of national demographic training and research centres or institutes.

128. Continuing technical and financial assistance for improving demographic statistics (population censuses, demographic surveys, and vital statistics) will be provided. Special arrangements will be made to better implement the African Population Census programme.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

(a) Projects related to the Second United Nations Development Decade

129. Projects in this category might include requests for assistance in evaluation of population trends and their economic and social implications, provision of demographic research needed for development **planning**, assistance in the establishment of demographic objectives, study of policy measures, and advice and action concerning the implementation of adopted population policies.

(b) Projects relevant to the World Population Year, 1974 and the World Population Conference, 1974

130. Projects in this category will comprise demographic and related research, information and communication programmes, including support to national population conferences and seminars. Three international symposia and eight regional or subregional seminars will be supported prior to the World Population Conference, 1974. Support will also be given to the development of co-operation among national population research institutions through the Committee for International Co-ordination of Research in Demography.

(c) Fellowships for training of demographers and related personnel

131. There will be 350 fellowships per year for specialized training and for regular study; training facilities at the centres sponsored by the United Nations will be extended to 250 students.

(d) Support for regional demographic centres

132. Support will continue to be provided to the centres in Egypt, India and Chile and special assistance will be given to the new centres in Accra (Ghana) and Yaoundé (Cameroon). An experimental high-level programme of training will be carried out by the Population Division. The Secretary-General will revise the proposals made in this respect (see E/CN.9/262) in the light of the experience gained in the programme.

(e) Provision of experts

133. Experts will be provided to assist Governments upon their request. About 150 expert man-years will be available per year.

(f) Assistance for research and establishment of research centres

134. Assistance will be given to stimulate national demographic research and research in the economic, social, legal, administrative, status-of-women and other aspects of population problems and programmes.

(g) Assistance for improvement of demographic statistics

135. Assistance will be provided to Governments to develop demographic statistics and to take part in the 1970 round of population censuses through the African

population census programme and similar programmes in Latin America and Asia. The United Nations will co-operate in the one-hundredth anniversary of the Indian population census to demonstrate the utility of census-taking in the developing countries.

(h) Large-scale projects of assistance for family planning

136. As in the past, these projects will be given appropriate attention by the United Nations. They should ensure maximum collaboration of all national agencies concerned and involve the appropriate agencies of the United Nations system. Efforts will be made to co-ordinate these projects with other projects that may support and facilitate the implementation of demographic objectives. The United Nations will participate, according to the present estimates, in developing and programming the implementation of some 20 large-scale projects.

(i) Strengthening the infrastructure

137. The infrastructure needed for further development of population programmes of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB will be strengthened. Adequate resources will be provided for this purpose.

(j) Population programme officers

138. Evaluation of the population programme officers project will be undertaken in 1972 with a view to improving their performance further. Subject to availability of funds, additional population programme officers will be recruited as required.

(k) Evaluation of technical co-operation projects

139. In order to reach adequate levels of implementation and efficacy, all technical co-operation projects of the United Nations will be carefully evaluated in 1972. The objective would be to investigate the global, regional and national effects of the United Nations programme, to describe deficiencies and obstacles and to improve the performance at all levels. Adequate measures will be undertaken in the light of evaluation findings to strengthen the developmental and back-stopping functions of the United Nations Secretariat. The Commission will receive a report on this evaluation project at its seventeenth session.

C. Research and technical work

140. Activities proposed in this programme are in the priority areas (fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization, demographic aspects of economic and social development, estimates and projections) contained in the recommendations made by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session, 17/ and endorsed by the

17/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9, annex I, para. 3.

Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and the General Assembly in its resolution 2211 (XXI). The projects described below for each area are those which it is believed should meet the needs of Member States and United Nations bodies in understanding the relationship between population trends and changes, and economic and social development. They are projects which could serve as practical tools for policy-making or as support for field activities, as suggested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraph 65 of the report on the first part of its first session. 18/

1. Fertility and family-planning studies

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

141. The work programme over the next five years should continue to focus upon efforts to broaden knowledge of fertility levels and trends and factors affecting them, particularly in the developing countries. Although information on international variations is becoming increasingly important, it is also important to know the levels and trends of fertility differentials as related to demographic, economic and social factors, and in respect to the practice of fertility regulation. The relevant studies should permit identification of the regions and population subgroups with high fertility and the particular features of their fertility patterns, and relate these features to the characteristics of the family in each region and subgroup, as well as to variations in the economic and social structural context. Such studies are indispensable for the formulation of national population policies and are needed to ensure efficiency in the design, administration and evaluation of national family-planning programmes. Results of these studies may aid Governments in identifying priority areas where communications programmes might be effective in motivating change in human reproduction behaviour.

142. Analysis and evaluation of practices affecting human reproduction constitutes another important area. The study of the influence of national family-planning programmes on reproductive behaviour is now an essential part of research in fertility. Another important area of analysis deals with the effects of relevant policy measures upon changes in fertility and family size. Studies of policy aiming at fertility regulation should examine the national and individual objectives of such policies, their emphasis, phasing and operation, and their relationship to social progress, especially those relevant to such factors as family welfare, levels of living and education. The influence of governmental policy upon individual decision and behaviour with regard to family size is another area deserving of study. Recent and foreseeable increases in the use of national family-planning programmes as an instrument for regulating rates of population growth make it imperative to strengthen knowledge about the demographic aspects of family planning. Relevant studies would aid both the design and the evaluation of national family-planning programmes.

18/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 9.

143. Studies are needed, too, of the demographic, social and psychological effects of abortion, and of the place of abortion in the population policies of various countries. The results, along with information on the influence of liberalized abortion laws upon the prevalence of illegally induced abortion, would aid Governments in arriving at related policy decisions. Findings from this programme of studies should be brought to the attention of Member States and a large number of interested officials and scholars through appropriate channels. The Population Division will continue to collaborate on specific aspects of family-planning programmes with other parts of the United Nations Secretariat, with the specialized agencies concerned and with respective international research programmes. Some of the specific projects that have been deferred for implementation to the period 1974-1976 may be found in the progress report (E/CN.9/238).

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

144. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Study of the impact of family-planning programmes on fertility change (with reference to the demographic, social, economic and psychological factors involved) (priority A);
- (b) Conditions and trends of fertility throughout the world (priority A);
- (c) Interregional workshop on population action programmes (priority A);
- (d) Ad hoc committee of experts on public administration aspects of population programmes (priority A);
- (e) Expert group on methods of evaluating the impact of family-planning programmes (priority A);
- (f) Methods of analysing fertility data in developing countries (priority A);
- (g) Report on coding and tabulations for comparative fertility surveys (priority C);
- (h) Studies in the relationship between infant and childhood mortality and fertility (priority A).

2. Mortality studies

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

145. Studies of levels and trends in mortality are designed to evaluate the relative contributions of health, social, economic and other programmes to the declines in mortality. These are part of the over-all programme of studies, but high priority is placed on studies of infant and childhood mortality and their components, in view of the heavy toll exacted in infancy and early childhood, particularly in developing countries, and the tendency of comparatively high

levels of infant mortality to remain unchanged in some developing countries. Perinatal, early foetal and maternal mortality in their relation to infant mortality will also be studied. The World Health Organization has been asked to collaborate on these studies.

146. At the fifteenth session, in endorsing the programme suggestions made in the report (E/CN.9/221) on the United Nations/WHO Meeting on Programmes of Analysis of Mortality Trends and Levels, the Commission had attached greatest priority to the study of levels and trends of infant and childhood mortality. The programme was conceived as a United Nations/WHO co-operative programme. The main aim of the study was to fill the gap of knowledge on the trends and levels of infant and childhood mortality by developing and applying new calculating models, and to demonstrate the plausibility and limitations of the estimates of infant and childhood mortality throughout the world. The study also reviewed the causes of infant and childhood deaths. It is proposed that the work should continue to be a co-operative project between the United Nations and WHO under the respective agency mandates in the field.

147. The first world-wide survey on mortality and its levels and trends was carried out in early 1960. It would be appropriate to carry out the second round of the same subject with the new data that will become available from the 1970 world population census. It would also serve as one of the contributing sources for the forthcoming World Population Conference, 1974.

148. As recognized by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session (see E/CN.9/230, para. 72), the programme on morbidity is now under the purview of WHO. The United Nations in its interest in the demographic relevance of morbidity will continue to co-operate with WHO on the study in that field.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

149. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Study on levels and trends of infant and childhood mortality (priority A);
- (b) World survey of mortality levels and trends (priority B);
- (c) Model life tables (priority B);
- (d) Ad hoc committee of experts on methods of revising United Nations model life tables (priority A);
- (e) Interregional seminar on mortality, 1972 (priority A).

3. Migration and urbanization

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

150. The principal aim of the five-year programme in this field is to obtain a better understanding of the interrelationships between internal migration and urbanization, on the one hand, and economic and social development, on the other.

High priority should be given to devising methods of projecting urban and rural population, including simple methods that can be applied in countries having only a modest amount of statistics and to developing more sophisticated computer techniques for use in those countries where data permit. Priority should also be given to the study of the dynamics of urban and rural population structure as observed throughout the world, and to the tempo of urbanization as related to economic and social change.

151. Analyses should be made of the questions of international and internal migration, including the propensity to migrate, characteristics of the migrants, the causes and consequences of those phenomena and the legal aspects. Such studies will facilitate the calculation of integrated population projections to be carried out when the results of the 1970 censuses of population become available. More refined projections would then be possible for the economically active population, the school population, households and families, which are affected by sex and age composition and urban and rural residence. Regional and national studies of the demographic aspects of urbanization and migration should be encouraged, and the particular needs of Governments in the fields of housing, urban and regional development should be borne in mind. There is also need to study policy aspects of migrations and the implications of measures related to the control and channelling of international and internal movements.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

152. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Manual on methods of projecting urban and rural population (priority A);
- (b) Principal features of urban and rural population change (priority A);
- (c) Study of volume and structure of international migration (priority A).

4. Demographic aspects of economic and social development

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

153. The primary aim of the research programme in the area should be to improve existing knowledge of the relationship of population factors to various aspects of development, both economic and social. In the area of economic development, the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development recommended in 1970 that priority should be given during the next five years to comparative studies of population and economic growth and to studies of labour-force trends in relation to demographic and economic change. It is desirable that demographic, economic and social indicators should be developed; they can be used for both cross-sectional and time-series analyses of the relationship between changes in population growth and structure, on the one hand, and trends in national and per capita income, capital formation, employment and related structural shifts, on the other hand. Further research is needed on the factors determining sex-age-specific labour-force participation rates and on the implications of rapid population growth for the planning of manpower utilization. The studies, which should be carried out in collaboration with the International Labour Office, need to take into account regional and national differences in demographic and economic trends and the interrelationships between them.

154. In the area of social development, the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Social Development recommended in 1969 that priority should be given to four major areas of study: the size and structure of households and families, including the study of variations in family types and their relation to social transition; the child and youth population; the socio-economic problems and needs arising from the redistribution of population, between rural and urban areas; and problems of the aging population. The first of these is nearing completion (see para. 155 below). The other three will be implemented during the period 1974-1976.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

155. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Comparative study of interrelation between population and development (priority A);
- (b) Study of size and structure of households and families (priority A);
- (c) Report on the world population situation (priority A);
- (d) Second inquiry among Governments on population growth and development (priority A);
- (e) Study of labour-force trends and demographic/economic change (priority A);
- (f) Study of demographic, economic and social relationships (priority A).

5. Estimates and projections

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

156. The proposed work programme in demographic estimates and projections during the next five years has as one of its main objectives the preparation of a revised set of demographic projections based on data provided by the 1970 round of population censuses. The work will thus include evaluation and adjustment of basic data, analysis of methods currently used in the various types of demographic projections and further improvement of methods already used, further development of computer programmes, revision of assumptions, and the undertaking of a comprehensive study of world population prospects on the basis of the results.

157. The demographic projections prepared by the Secretariat are those of total population by age and sex, urban and rural population, and households and families. These projections are either the basis of, or mutually related to, other types of demographic projections prepared by the specialized agencies, namely economically active population (prepared by the ILO), agricultural and non-agricultural population (prepared by FAO), and population by educational characteristics (prepared by UNESCO). In view of the interdependence of the assumptions and the relationships between the techniques, and since expertise in all these fields is

needed, it is suggested that the relevant studies should be undertaken jointly by the United Nations Secretariat and the interested specialized agencies, and that the present co-ordination of work should be maintained and promoted.

158. The programme also aims at further development of projections of households and families. It will be necessary for this purpose to expand the analyses of factors affecting growth, structure, formation and dissolution of households and families. Particular emphasis in this respect will be given to a study of marital status in different parts of the world.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

159. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Study of marital status needed for projections of households and families (priority B);
- (b) Projections of total population as assessed in 1973 (priority A);
- (c) Projections of urban and rural population (priority A);
- (d) Projections of total number of households for world and regions (priority B);
- (e) Study of interrelationships between various types of projections (priority A).

D. Population policies

160. In its resolution 2683 (XXV), the General Assembly stressed, *inter alia*, that "assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and interested Member States should continue to be available upon request for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population levels, characteristics and trends". In the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, recommendations on the role of population policy in the over-all policies for development in the economic and social field were made. Moreover, stress was laid upon studies of population policy by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session. In view of those factors, it is not proposed that the capacity of the United Nations to promote and provide guidance in population policy matters should be strengthened, taking into account the responsibilities of other bodies in the United Nations system. As a first step, the programme of work contained in the following paragraphs is proposed.

Five-year programme of work (1972-1976)

161. The main objectives of the five-year programme of work of the Commission concerning population policies are: (a) to analyse and systematize national experience in the development and implementation of population policies; (b) to develop further the pertinent knowledge; (c) to provide technically sound advice

to the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the agencies concerned: and (d) to provide guidance in all aspects of national population policies to Governments that desire it. While taking into consideration the economic, social, cultural and institutional aspects of policy-making, the programme will concentrate on major demographic variables, their determinants and implications relative to development policies, and the various policy measures and programmes that would direct population trends towards desired national objectives. The work will largely rely upon the findings of the research and technical work discussed in paragraphs 140-159 above and upon studies and findings of the regional economic commissions, regional demographic research and training centres and the competent national research institutions, and will be developed with due regard to other developmental policies, such as educational, health and employment policies that are in the purview of other organizations of the United Nations system.

162. Major emphasis will be placed on national policies and on the specific tasks required for a successful implementation of the International Development Strategy. Within that framework special attention will be given to problems and techniques relative to the consideration of demographic factors in planning, the establishment of demographic objectives and the necessary technical background, adoption of appropriate measures and programmes relevant to population changes and review and appraisal of the implementation of national policies in so far as demographic factors are concerned. Owing to the urgency and time schedule established for review and appraisal, guidance on population policy and follow-up matters will be provided to the Governments that request it as knowledge and methodology develop.

163. The five-year programme is also oriented towards a better understanding of population and related policies of the developed countries, their objectives and measures, their scientific foundation, and the procedures concerning the formulation of policies. Alternative policy objectives with regard to population size and growth, regional and urban-rural distribution of population, migration and other factors relative to employment, education and social services will be studied on the basis of national practices. It is hoped that the two components of the programme will contribute to the understanding of international approaches to and consequences of national population policy development.

Projects to be implemented during 1972-1973

164. The following projects are recommended for initiation or completion during 1972-1973:

- (a) Guidelines for demographic considerations in planning, with particular regard to the formulation of demographic objectives (priority A);
- (b) Methodology for the evaluation of demographic factors in development planning (priority A);
- (c) Comparative analysis of population policy development (priority A);
- (d) Study on global population strategy (priority A).

E. Conferences

165. The World Population Conference, 1974 will be organized through the Preparatory Committee which will meet in 1972 and 1973, as required (priority A).

166. The year 1974 will also be celebrated as World Population Year, and the projects to be carried out during 1972-1973 include a symposium on population and development in 1972, and one on population and human rights in 1973 (priority A).

F. Improvement of demographic statistics

167. The programme of work and priorities in this field for the period 1971-1975 are contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session. 19/

G. Proposals for establishing a United Nations world population training institute

168. The Commission had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.9/262) containing proposals for establishing a United Nations world population training institute, which reflected the outcome of consultations with the interested organs of the United Nations system, pursuant to a recommendation made by the Population Commission at its fifteenth session requesting, inter alia, that international training research facilities be "established as a co-operative project of the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies", in order to "provide interdisciplinary training at a high level and to support research, particularly on population policy and family planning programmes". 20/

169. The Commission was informed that a United Nations/UNESCO/WHO mission (financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities) had examined the need for and feasibility of setting up an international institute for multidisciplinary training and research in population policy and family planning programmes. After a three-month study, the mission had recommended a multidisciplinary approach to population policies and family planning programmes. It had considered the existing training facilities and their potential development to be inadequate, and it had concluded that it would be desirable to establish a world population training institute within the United Nations system. The mission had made a series of recommendations concerning the nature, functions and organization of such an institute. 21/

170. The mission's report had been considered by ACC, which had referred it to an ad hoc interagency working group operating within the framework of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population, with the participation of UNDP, UNITAR, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IBRD, and with a representative of IPPF participating as an observer. In the course of the deliberations of the working group, the range of proposed activities for the institute had been narrowed down to that of training, with only supportive research activities.

19/ Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 2, chap. X.

20/ Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3, para. 143.

21/ See The feasibility of establishing a world population institute, report of a United Nations/UNESCO/WHO mission (ST/SOA/SER.R.12).

171. The proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his report (E/CN.9/262) had been prepared on the basis of the working group's recommendations and of the comments of the Executive Heads of the participating bodies.

172. The Commission recognized that the scarcity of trained personnel was a serious obstacle to the expansion of activities in the population field and that there was an urgent need for providing opportunities for interdisciplinary training on population policies and family planning. At the same time, a number of members considered that several alternative institutional arrangements should be studied and that further elaboration of the plans for establishing a new institute were required so as to enable the Commission to adopt decisions in that respect.

173. A number of strong objections were raised by some of the members. For example, the danger was mentioned that the institute, if established, might tend to absorb some of the functions of the existing regional demographic centres sponsored by the United Nations and that it might tend to concentrate on family planning at the expense of other aspects of population policy. Further, it was felt that the report did not provide sufficient information about the actual contents of the training envisaged; the kind of trainees that it would cater to; the relationships with existing national and regional training institutes; and the problem of which languages would be used in the proposed institute.

174. The representative of IPPF informed the Commission that a major obstacle to providing service to national associations of IPPF in many under-developed countries was the lack of trained personnel. In view of that situation IPPF would wish to be a co-sponsor of either the new institute or any other arrangements that might be made for expanding facilities for interdisciplinary training in family planning.

175. In the course of the discussion several members pointed out the valuable work done by the Latin-American Demographic Centre as well as other demographic centres in demographic training and in developing a methodology for evaluating family planning programmes. Taking this experience into account, they suggested that the Secretary-General should encourage the development of pilot or experimental projects on interdisciplinary training of population policy and family planning programmes.

176. In view of the above, the Commission was not able to make any recommendations concerning the establishment of a world population training institute. It requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the United Nations organizations concerned, an appropriate committee to study the matter further and to develop a programme for interdisciplinary training in population matters, including the expansion of the training programmes of existing regional and national institutions. It was suggested that such a committee might seek the assistance of appropriate high-level consultants from the major geographical regions. On the basis of its recommendations the Secretary-General would then develop comprehensive and concrete proposals for consideration by the Commission at a future session.

177. The Commission also recommended that an experimental, high-level programme of training should be initiated as soon as possible and that the experience gained should be taken into account by the proposed committee when making its recommendations.

VII. PLACES AND DATES OF THE NEXT SESSIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

178. The Population Commission recommended (see para. 183 below) that it should hold a short special meeting in mid-1972, preferably in New York, to review the progress and further develop plans related to the programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974 and the World Population Year, 1974, to consider the report on those topics of the March 1972 meeting of the Preparatory Committee and to review and appraise matters affecting population in relation to strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The Commission considered that the duration of the special session should be seven working days.

179. The Commission requested that a report on the work with the preparatory arrangements for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year should be submitted at the special session. It further recommended that the officers of the Commission at its sixteenth session, as well as a limited number of the Commission's members with special interest in the matter, should consult informally with the members of the Preparatory Committee.

180. The Commission recommended that its seventeenth session should be held at Geneva in November 1973.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

181. The Commission approved its draft report (E/CN.9/L.92 and Add.1-5 and Amend 1), as amended. The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reserved their position on the Programme for the World Population Year, 1974, as set out in the draft report (see E/CN.9/L.92/Add.5).

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft Resolution

182. At its 254th meeting the Commission approved, by 19 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, a draft resolution which it recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The draft resolution was sponsored by the representatives of Iran, Japan, Pakistan, Spain and the United States of America and was amended during the course of the discussion in the Commission. It read as follows:

Population and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 and the urgent need to take additional steps and measures for its full implementation,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 in which the Assembly recommended objectives, policies and measures needed to promote the economic and social progress of the developing nations, including inter alia, demographic objectives and measures required for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Aware that the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, confirmed that parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and that provision of knowledge and means, necessary to enable them to exercise their right, should be made available to individuals,

Noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 identified, as a minimum target for the Second United Nations Development Decade, availability of the necessary information and advice to all persons who so desire it to enable them to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to prepare them for responsible parenthood,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, by which the Assembly designated the year 1974 as World Population Year, as a way of focusing international attention on different aspects of the population problem and to provide an opportunity for Member States to make such efforts in the field of population as may be considered consistent with their respective needs,

Recalling also its resolution 1484 (XLVIII) of 3 April 1970 on the World Population Conference 1974, in which the representatives of Member States would consider basic demographic problems, their relationship with economic and social development, and population policies and action programmes needed,

Expressing its appreciation for the progress achieved in population activities by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, and for the recent impressive increase in technical co-operation under the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Convinced that economic and social development is an essential element of and prerequisite to an effective population policy and being aware that further action and expansion of activities is needed to this end at both the national and international levels,

Stressing that economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of each nation and the entire international community and that the obligations inherent in this responsibility are set down in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Being concerned with the immediate and long-range economic and social implications of rapid population growth as revealed in the projections of the United Nations,

A

1. Urges all Member States:

(a) To give full attention to their demographic objectives and measures during the biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to take such steps as may be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research, and planning machinery needed for development of population policies and programmes;

(b) To co-operate in achieving a substantial reduction of the rate of population growth in those countries which consider that their present rate of growth is too high and in exploring the possibility for the setting of targets for such a reduction in those countries;

(c) To ensure, in accordance with their national population policies and needs, that information and education about family planning, as well as the means to effectively practise family planning, are made available to all individuals by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Calls upon all Member States, developed and developing alike, to give further support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in expanding the capacity of the United Nations system needed to promote activities in the population field in accordance with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade;

3. Calls upon developed countries to provide upon request assistance in the population field without prejudice to other forces of development assistance;

4. Calls upon Member States and relevant United Nations bodies, in their present review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade, to give special attention to demographic, social and economic measures conducive to the achievement of the goals of the Decade;

5. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To initiate studies needed for the development and implementation of demographic objectives and measures;

(b) To assist, in collaboration with the United Nations agencies concerned, Member States in population activities relevant to the biennial review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

B

1. Endorses the draft programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974, as approved by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session;

2. Requests the Population Commission to continue its work on the draft programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974 and to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1973.

3. Calls upon all Member States to take part in the World Population Conference and to report on the actions they have taken in developing their population policies, programmes and activities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To elaborate further, in collaboration with Member States and the United Nations agencies concerned, the programme and arrangements for the Conference so that it may better serve the purpose assigned to it by the Economic and Social Council;

(b) To give the highest priority to all projects which are needed for the World Population Conference and which will create conditions required for the attainment of the basic objectives of the Conference.

C

1. Approves the proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974, as recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session; and attached as an annex to the present resolution.

2. Invites all Member States to take part in the observance of the World Population Year, especially to promote such activities as would improve knowledge and awareness as well as policies and measures relative to population and development;

3. Calls the attention of Governments of Member States to the valuable role which can be played by national population commissions in both developed and developing countries and which could enhance national population policies and programmes as well as national participation in the World Population Conference and World Population Year.

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations agencies concerned to render all possible assistance to Member States to enable them to participate fully in the activities of the Year, including technical assistance and aid by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as requested by the Member States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the widest possible co-operation of non-governmental organizations, research institutions and mass communication media in furthering the objectives of the World Population Year;

6. Invites the appropriate non-governmental organizations accredited to the Economic and Social Council, as well as national scientific and humanitarian organizations, to participate fully in the World Population Year;

D

1. Endorses the five-year and two-year programmes of work in the field of population, recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session, which includes, inter alia, work to be done in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Population Conference, 1974, the World Population Year, 1974 and technical assistance;

2. Invites the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to develop further their five-year and two-year programmes of work in the population field and in conformity with their particular regional needs, taking into account the recommendations of the Population Commission;

3. Invites the United Nations agencies concerned to develop further co-ordination and collaboration, in order to support population activities and the implementation of population programmes requested by Governments;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in pursuing the work programme recommended by the Population Commission at its sixteenth session and in response to requests from Member States:

(a) To study the possibilities of developing a global population strategy, including population movements, for promoting and co-ordinating population policies in Member States with the objective of achieving a balance between population and other natural resources;

(b) To give special attention to the development and improvement of demographic statistics;

(c) To draw particular attention to the need for taking measures as appropriate to speed up the implementation of the African Population Census Programme;

(d) To develop, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies concerned, appropriate measures needed to accelerate the review of requests for technical co-operation and implementation of technical assistance projects;

(e) To continue providing technical and financial support to the regional demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations and to the development of the national population research capacity;

(f) To assign priority to providing assistance for training of personnel, to establishing national population research, advising on population policies and programmes and taking part in projects designed to support national population programmes;

(g) To expedite, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies concerned, the work for the World Population Conference, 1974, and the World Population Year, 1974 and to provide for continuous consultation with the interested Member States;

(h) To make the necessary arrangements for the inclusion of population questions in the programmes of work of the United Nations Secretariat, with particular regard to population and social development, public administration, human rights and natural resources;

(i) To take such steps as may be necessary within the regular budget and extra-budgetary sources, to ensure that the programme of work, as recommended, could be fully implemented, and particularly those projects directly related to the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Population Conference, 1974 and the World Population Year, 1974;

5. Requests the Population Commission and the World Population Conference, 1974 to give the highest priority to the consideration of social, economic and other conditions conducive to the attainment of national demographic objectives;

6. Further requests the Population Commission to keep under continuous review the progress achieved in carrying out the programmes and activities relevant to population and the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Population Conference, 1974 and the World Population Year, 1974 and report to the Council at appropriate times.

Annex to draft resolution

Proposed measures and activities for the World
Population Year, 1974

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I. THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR IN PERSPECTIVE

(1) On the occasion of the World Population Year, 1974 the Governments and the peoples of the world must consider the great social and economic anomalies which persist despite pledges by nations to devote themselves to humanitarian ideals of economic and social progress and better standards of life, and despite intellectual and technical achievements in space, communication, agriculture, medicine and other fields. In spite of these significant achievements, great individual and national inequalities in wealth persist at the international level and within nations of every stage of development as a consequence of maladjustments between demographic, social, economic and environmental factors. Growing individual and group tensions are to be found both within and between nations. Not only has the quality of life failed to improve at a desirable rate, but there are new and different fears that the future is increasingly menaced by population growth and structural change, accompanied by environmental deterioration and, in the developing countries, by delay in the application of scientific and technical knowledge.

(2) The attack upon the enduring impediments to the well-being of man and upon the threat to future generations must be reinforced. Individual and collective efforts by Governments to speed the process of economic and social advancement must gather greater momentum if they are to be effective in time to prevent massive disorganization in society. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade is rightly and properly directed towards solutions to the multiple problems of developing nations. In many of these countries, population is a critical, basic problem. There are also, however, serious population problems which affect the affluent, highly-industrialized countries.

(3) Economic, social, institutional and political impairments to a better quality of life and a brighter future are manifold and diverse, but population change is an element common to many of them. The momentum of population growth is and will continue to be among the most influential factors of economic and social progress with strong impact on the behaviour of both Governments and individuals. At its current rate of growth, world population is expected to double in slightly more than 30 years - adding an average of 100 million new persons to world population each year in that period. These millions of additional human beings will require more food, housing, sound environment, and in time, education, employment, health services and innumerable other essentials for decent living. By far the greatest proportion of the increment will be - because of the nature of their demographic transition - in the developing countries. And in both developing and more developed countries, the impact will be most acute in urban areas. Developing countries can expect high rates of population growth and high - albeit decreasing - proportions of young dependants and of entrants into the labour market, while the more developed countries will experience relatively moderate population growth rates but high increases amongst the aged. At the same time, all countries are expected to experience an extension of life expectancy for their citizens, but advancement towards that objective produces even faster population growth for the developing countries.

(4) The world has reached a stage at which the size and growth of population and the combined effects of migration and structural change affect all aspects of human life. Population change plays an increasingly important role in shaping the society and economy of each individual country and the world community and complicates the development process. Limitations and restraints to progress - either economic, social or demographic - must be overcome to provide the basic requirements for growing millions and for necessary improvements. Of utmost importance are the issues of how to achieve a satisfactory dynamic balance between growing population, its productive capacity and available resources, on the one hand, and how to achieve this balance in a manner which gives adequate protection to individual human rights, on the other. A new approach to the issues is required in both the immediate and the more distant future. This will involve combining economic, social, humanitarian and demographic factors in an integrated development policy designed to produce improvements for the benefit of individual human beings, nations and the world community.

(5) At the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, during which the Governments have pledged themselves to pursue policies aimed at a more just and rational world economic and social order, a question which still remains is the role of population. Many national and international efforts have been made during the past two decades to understand better the contributions made to and limitations imposed upon development by recent demographic change, and many experiments have been launched to influence demographic trends. Demography, social science, reproductive biology, development planning, policy-making and the administration of population programmes have all made impressive contributions to the action upon demographic phenomena. Yet, there is still a persistent lack of information and of adequate knowledge and there are still major lacunae in matters of norms and standards concerning individual, governmental and international behaviour and action relative to population matters.

(6) Countries constituting approximately three fifths of the world population still lack documentation for basic demographic facts because of a lack of population census data, vital statistics, or both. Regional and world population statistics and projections are consequently highly tentative. Fundamental demographic analysis needed for the development of adequate knowledge related to population growth and change rarely exists, and demography is still loosely established as an academic and scientific discipline. Understanding of the implications of current and prospective population trends is only approximate. Population questions reach into many fields and therefore require multidisciplinary research and multidisciplinary approaches to solutions, but both of these requirements are far from being met. Among the States Members of the United Nations, only 45 are known to have population research facilities, and these are mostly in the developed countries. The majority of the developing countries lack required professionals in the various population fields. Technically sound diagnosis of population problems in relation to economic and social conditions is rare, and the application of demography to development planning and projections is still unsatisfactory.

(7) With deficient scientific and technical support, arising from lack of national expertise, the supreme authority in many nations is not aware of existing and future population problems. While a growing awareness of these problems is reflected in the fact that 35 developing countries have adopted national family planning programmes as national objectives, some two thirds of the developing countries still have not taken that step. The kind of policy-making process which embodies demographic objectives and measures is still in its early infancy. It is seldom that the formulation and reformulation of population policy is regarded as a process involving the evaluation of the whole gamut of factors relevant to economic and social development. This is perhaps one among many reasons for a deficiency of action programmes established to promote the greater well-being of citizens in such crucial areas as health, education and fertility control.

(8) In any action that affects population, the individual is the crucial factor, since he moulds and transforms his social, cultural, economic and physical environment, just as his environment moulds and transforms him in a continuous and complex interaction. There is a surprising gap in knowledge of and education on the interaction between the individual, population as his aggregate, and the environment. Appreciation on the part of individuals of their own social, economic and biological functions, personal dignity, responsibilities and rights, including the basic human right to determine the size of their families, is still influenced by outdated norms and standards. Education and information on population, family and reproductive functions is gaining prominence in some countries, but in most of the world it is still neglected in both formal and informal educational programmes.

(9) The tradition of ignorance and a lack of appreciation for human problems related to population change are in sharp contrast with the hopes and endeavours for development and progress. These problems are problems of individuals, of nations and of the world. The observance of the World Population Year, 1974 provides an opportunity to initiate an international co-operative effort to focus world attention on these problems and to encourage remedial action. While the World Population Year should be truly a world-wide activity, the diversity of conditions amongst nations reflects the need for the nations and national Governments themselves to shoulder the greatest part of the burden and responsibility of achieving the objectives of the World Population Year, 1974.

II. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

(10) The results of consultations with Member States indicate that the World Population Year, 1974 is considered a matter of major interest to the community of nations, and that national programmes will be closely related to international activities. Four guiding principles for the World Population Year programme emerge from those consultations: (a) the need for a combined approach to population problems and development; (b) the necessity of finding solutions to population problems which are among the most intricate in the process of human development; (c) the importance of an interdisciplinary attack on population problems; and (d) the desirability of international co-operation and the exchange of national experience.

(11) Measures and activities to be undertaken for the World Population Year, 1974 by all concerned - local, national and international, Governments as well as voluntary organizations - should aim at the following five major objectives:

(a) Improved knowledge of and information on the facts concerning population trends and prospects, and the relevant associated factors;

(b) Sharpened awareness and heightened appreciation for population problems and their implication by individual Governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions;

(c) Effective education on population, family life and reproductive functions through formal and other educational systems;

(d) Discussion of alternative policies, promotion of demographic considerations in development planning and development of policies and programmes in the population field which individual Governments might wish to undertake;

(e) Expansion of international co-operation in population fields and supply of increased and suitable technical assistance to countries desiring it, and in accordance with their needs.

(12) The programme for the World Population Year, 1974 is concentrated upon deliberate efforts to produce immediate and long-lasting results in matters related to population by developing knowledge, understanding and a philosophy regarding those problems that, though manifold and different in nature, have a common demographic element in their foundations. The programme is oriented to the "grass roots" level where most decisions affecting population are made, and where adequate knowledge about and appreciation of human problems are needed to guide actions in the desired direction. At the same time the activities related to the World Population Year are intended to shape understanding and opinion amongst influential policy-makers, administrators and planners, in both governmental and non-governmental population action programmes.

(13) Because the programme is concerned with radical improvements in thinking and action, its measures and activities are by no means limited to one year. Rather, they are an extended effort by Governments, voluntary organizations, individuals and the world community to focus world-wide attention on population, to stimulate thought and energy towards raising the scope and quality of knowledge about population and to direct that knowledge into action towards improving human life. Activities of the Year should begin at once, progressively increase up to the high peak in the designated Year, and continue thereafter, conceivably throughout the Second United Nations Development Decade.

(14) The World Population Conference, 1974 is planned as a major event in the activities for the Year, and the two programmes are considered complementary and mutually supporting. The Conference will be preceded by regional population conferences, three international symposia and preparatory meetings.

A. Knowledge

(15) Explicit recognition of the complex, interrelated, dynamic nature of the development process, with population viewed as a crucial intrinsic factor, is basic to a better understanding of population problems. While the contribution of individual academic disciplines to this understanding has been and will continue to be of major importance, it must be re-emphasized that facts, trends and prospects as well as human behaviour and decision-making require multidisciplinary participation.

(16) It is essential that the lack of demographic statistics in a large part of the world be overcome, and that population censuses be carried out and vital registration systems introduced in all countries of the world. Even in some of the most developed countries there are gaps in statistics, owing to persisting difficulties in enumerating certain groups of people, or because of failures to record or compile data on marriage, migration, illegitimacy or abortion. Significant improvement in the methodology and organization of statistics is a prerequisite to better statistical information and its adequate utilization. Sound national data systems which describe demographic and related phenomena must be developed to meet the growing requirements of research, planning, administration and policy making.

(17) The United Nations has encouraged research in five priority areas, namely fertility and family planning, mortality, internal migration and urbanization, demographic aspects of social development, and demographic aspects of economic development. More recently it has emphasized the need for research related to international migration, and for the study of demographic aspects of population and related policies and programmes. While international research serves definite international and national purposes, national research in all these areas is basic, for only profound research into national conditions can provide the specific information and substantive knowledge needed by Governments, voluntary organizations, business circles and the general public.

(18) Descriptive macrostudies of the size, distribution, growth and structure of population, and studies linking these to consumption, capital formation, investment, technology, labour, social change, productivity and levels of living, are indispensable for medium-range and long-range planning, as are long-range projections of population trends and their major components. Better knowledge of the effects of high natural increases in population on the labour force, education and technological progress with regard to agricultural development and industrialization is needed in many developing countries. Similarly, for many of the more advanced countries, increased knowledge is necessary concerning demographic processes underlying excessive urban growth, the deterioration of the environment, local shortages and surpluses of labour and the like. Of general interest is how demographic change operates at the microlevel, in particular regarding family and household formation and spatial distribution. The responses of families to demographic and socio-economic factors, such as the marginal cost of children, saving, educational outlays, mobility, the role of women and support to the aged, are little known and deserve adequate research.

(19) In spite of the fact that birth statistics are deficient or lacking for major parts of the world, fertility research in both the developing and developed regions is progressing. Much has been learned about the effect on fertility of variables such as demographic and socio-economic differentials, the relation of marriage and birth to economic factors, parity, family size objectives, the effectiveness of contraception, but satisfactory, generally applicable explanations are still to be found. Further knowledge is required about fertility patterns in many societies and about existing and prospective change in these patterns. More information is also needed on the specific determinants of decisions on a variety of questions, such as the influence of institutional settings and legislation, the relationships between births to and the employment of women, and responsibility for the support and upbringing of children. New concepts in the field of individual and social psychology should be developed and tested to explain variations in fertility in relation to social norms, motives and reproductive behaviour and the relation of these norms and motives to economic and social conditions. Further study is required into the biological reproductive processes, into safe and effective contraceptive methods applicable in the circumstances of underprivileged social groups, and into possible means of reducing sterility.

(20) The study of mortality and health conditions is also handicapped by a lack of statistics. Information is needed to answer questions concerning mortality levels, trends and differentials. The multiple factors - biological, socio-economic, technological and organizational - that affect mortality operate in different ways and produce different effects in the developing and developed regions. Depending on national circumstances, research efforts may emphasize infant mortality, causes of death, age and sex differentials of mortality or the relevant social, health and economic correlates.

(21) In view of the rising proportion of population in towns and cities, the study of internal migration and urbanization is becoming increasingly important. Better information is required both for the evaluation of demographic, economic and social effects and for planning and policy-making. It is necessary to elucidate patterns of population movements, their directions and intensity, the characteristics and behaviour of migrants, and to assess the influence of population growth upon modes of living and production in both urban and rural areas. Related to the geographical distribution of population and settlement patterns are environmental problems created by the interaction of technology, consumption patterns, ecological relationships, resource allocation, and population growth and composition. Within the broader context of the study of population distribution and mobility due attention must also be given to international migration and its role as an instrument of national population policies.

(22) An overriding principle of population research - national, subregional, regional and international - should be the acquisition of knowledge which is pertinent to policy-making, planning and the evaluation of adopted goals and objectives. Appropriate methods and techniques should be developed for this purpose, as well as projections and models for alternative target-setting and the assessment of the implication of different targets. Interdisciplinary research should be promoted with the objective of evaluating the impact of action programmes and plans and of improving future plans and programmes.

B. Awareness

(23) The need to sharpen awareness and promote an appreciation for population problems and their implications cannot be too strongly emphasized. Many national leaders and the people in general are only now beginning to comprehend something of the dimensions and the seriousness of population questions and of the task of solving them. It is a need that transcends the usual national limits and is evident at all levels from the individual through local communities to national Governments, and finally to the international community itself.

(24) In population matters, the action of each person and family unit is decisive in determining the size and composition of family and ultimately the growth, size, structure and distribution of population. Whether the resulting population trends are conducive to the well-being of individuals and families or detrimental to it, has not usually been a factor in personal decision-making. This is so principally because the majority of individuals involved have not been and still are not cognizant of the potential population problems and the implications for their own human rights and dignity or for society as a whole.

(25) Every individual should therefore become aware of the effects of his own and his family's behaviour on society, and of the role of his own decisions in population growth and change. He should comprehend that his immediate society - be it urban or rural, rich or poor, in the developing world or in the most affluent and technologically advanced of countries - is in some way interdependent with the outside world. To this end, an awareness of population problems and their implications for the well-being of families and society must be promoted within local communities. It is there that the difficulties of finding housing, employment, education and the like take shape as problems and it is there that group and individual interests interact.

(26) The encouragement of an appreciation for the national implications of current and prospective population trends - and of the way in which total numbers and various age and sex groups within the population are related to current and prospective national resources, to employment opportunities and to educational and other necessities - is a central aim of the World Population Year, 1974. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade recommends that each developing country formulate its own demographic objectives within the framework of its national development plan. A prerequisite of the formulation of objectives and policies is a genuine public understanding of and appreciation for population problems, their implications and solutions. The importance of developing this public understanding and appreciation must be considered by all development planners, policy-makers, national and local leaders, legislators and educators influential in planning national action.

(27) The development of an appreciation for population problems transcends national boundaries, since the full benefit of the efforts of each country to develop its human and natural resources can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action. The emergence of global thinking in population is due in no small part to the emphasis which the United Nations has given to population policies and programmes within the broad framework of national development. In this process the leading role of the developing countries - in which population problems are both sharp and acute - and the

support given by many developed countries, are encouraging signs of international solidarity and an example of how nations by co-operating can shape international policies. The preservation and wise development of the world's physical and living resources can be achieved only by increasing appreciation of the population problem at the global level and in a development context. It will thus require not only that individual Governments raise their sights to encompass appreciation of world problems, but also that inter-governmental bodies sharpen their awareness, to the end that they may appreciate population problems and the implications for mankind of those problems.

C. Education

(28) Every society seeks to provide its members with the knowledge and skills needed for survival and with attitudes which safeguard its values and institutions. An important part of such social and cultural attitudes - reflecting prevailing mortality and fertility schedules and the need of society to perform various functions - concerns human fertility behaviour and all its implications for the individual and for society. Matters of marriage, family and reproduction are in most societies guided by traditional requirements, symbols and values, yet a revolutionary change - the sudden demographic transition to rapid, unprecedented population growth - requires the transmission of new types of knowledge through new educational channels. These should also give due regard to the demographic conditions of economic and social progress which nations undergo and expect, and which in turn create conditions for changing family size and values.

(29) It is the responsibility of society and government to help its citizens understand matters pertinent to their work, life and family and their relation to the broader issues, but part of the responsibility also falls to the individuals themselves. One of the principal means to this end in most developing countries is the extension and substantial improvement of education, with its concomitant benefits to the community in raising the quality of life. The humanitarian, social and economic benefits of improvements in education need hardly be emphasized, nor does the impressive correlation between levels and quality of educational attainment and reproductive behaviour.

(30) Better education certainly enables the individual to develop greater awareness of population matters, and lays the foundation for a rational consideration of personal questions related to population change such as marriage, child care, the spacing of births, the size, composition and life of the family, the propensity to migrate, and personal and family hygiene and health. Low infant and general mortality, moderate fertility and moderate population growth, greater social mobility and other factors that favourably affect population trends are primarily found among advanced societies which benefit from modern educational systems. However, there is still one important component lacking in most educational systems, namely the systematic and adequate teaching on the questions of human reproduction, family life and population.

(31) Educational systems are expected to equip individuals to apply an active, informed and reasoning intelligence to their own and their families' personal

and social responsibilities, rights and dignity. The learning process should include, in addition to traditional areas already taught, such aspects as the reproductive capacity of the human species and the means to utilize it responsibly; basic facts about marriage, mortality, fertility and family formation; the institutional, social and ethical framework of family life, and the relation between population, society, family and individual behaviour. These subjects are essential to a well-balanced transmission of scientific knowledge to individuals, and are part of the information required for the shaping of responsible attitudes and behaviour with consideration of the effects of personal decisions.

(32) The achievement of the educational objectives of the World Population Year, 1974 calls for the adaptation of curricula within the formal courses of instruction in various levels of the school system. At all levels, population and related subjects should be introduced in programmes of teacher education, in medical, public health and related sciences, and in economics, sociology, anthropology and other social sciences which train professionals who should be sensitized to population problems, and which should offer re-training to those already in service. Reforms in formal and regular educational schemes are expected to provide adequate training to future generations and new professionals.

(33) While thus recognizing the importance of promoting school education programmes in population, the present low enrolment levels, accompanied in many countries by high rates of dropout, necessitate that an equally strong emphasis be placed on organizing out-of-school educational programmes in population and related matters for young people nearing the reproductive age and for the present generation of parents. These may usefully supplement programmes in home economics, health education, programmes on family life and the like.

D. Policies and programmes

(34) The necessity of population policies and programmes relevant to economic and social progress was recognized by a small number of Member States in the early 1950s, but it was only in 1962 that the General Assembly declared (resolution 1838 (XVII)) such policies and programmes to be a responsibility of each Government and relevant to economic and social progress. Today, however, after almost ten years, and at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, consideration of demographic factors in development planning is still in a rudimentary phase, and population programmes - although impressive in number - are still in the early stages of development. Such a state of affairs impedes genuine development for both individuals and nations. This lack of progress is a serious obstacle to the achievement of the economic and social objectives of almost all developing countries, and creates grave social and environmental problems in many developed countries.

(35) The diversity of demographic, economic and social conditions affecting population requires that objectives and goals for population policies be formulated for and by societies themselves, and that the implications of population trends be reflected in policies relevant to food and nutrition, employment, education, health, family, housing and social services. The

interdependence and interaction among demographic, economic, social and cultural factors call for an integrated and unified approach in policy development and implementation, through which the various national objectives can be consolidated and placed in perspective.

(36) While it is within the sphere of sovereign decision for each Government to establish demographic objectives and measures for reaching national goals consistent with individual national aspirations, it is nevertheless possible to distinguish at least two broad strains of policy-making. In countries where the demographic transition is in an early stage and where rapid population growth hampers development efforts the most appropriate policies would appear to be those aimed at moderating population growth, reducing general and infant mortality and regulating and reducing fertility and designed to improve regional maldistributions of population, particularly between cities and the country. On the other hand, countries at an advanced stage of demographic transition may need to launch fertility regulation policies for health and humanitarian or other reasons. They may also wish to adopt migration policies to counteract urban congestion and environmental deterioration, and policies specifically helpful to population groups most affected by demographic and socio-economic changes. Policy makers need also to consider the emergence of larger proportions of elderly and aged persons as a consequence of demographic change in the past in developed countries, and the implications for the developing countries of such a transition, when and if it occurs. The status and care of the elderly and aged constitute economic and social problems of increasing seriousness and should become more and more an object of policy and action. Under all circumstances it is of basic importance that policies be built on a foundation of scientifically established facts with as much care and concern for the eventual effects as possible.

(37) It is being gradually recognized that the global approach to world demographic, social and economic problems is increasingly important for the future progress of "spaceship earth", because of the long-range consequences of population growth and technological development, and the increasing interdependence among individuals and nations. The observance of World Population Year, 1974 may well be an opportunity for a thorough examination of the emerging concept of globalism and of the long-range consequences and international implications of national population policies and actions. The review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade provides for a revision of national policies by developing countries (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)). It may also stimulate a wider approach to the understanding of pertinent trends of policy-making in the more advanced countries and the world in general.

(38) The integration of economic and social planning has been urged during the past decade because failures in economic performance have been attributed in part to lags in social development. With the growing importance of population in the development process, integration of a third component - demography - is necessary. More comprehensive consideration of demographic factors in development and planning is needed, to include all population variables necessary for alternative population target-setting, as well as those basic to almost every sector of economic and social policy. Efforts should be made to give adequate weight throughout the process of development planning and policy-making to all three major components of human life and progress: economic, social and demographic.

(39) Consistent with economic, social and population policies should be the administrative arrangements, legislation and measures through which the adopted objectives are to be achieved. In many instances, existing legislation has been developed under conditions that do not give adequate status to the function of a population policy in a development context. A thorough reconsideration of legislation should therefore be undertaken, to be accompanied by appropriate parliamentary and administrative action. Similarly, the structure and organization of central and local government should be adapted to the new responsibilities for action on population and social change.

(40) The major governmental programmes affecting population are family planning programmes. While these programmes have achieved varying levels of efficiency, it has become increasingly evident that substantive improvements must be made in all their components in order to extend the services to all families that desire them. Moreover, the action of individuals to control the number and spacing of children must be supported by effective social action towards improving education and levels of living, raising the status of women and improving the upbringing of children. The widely accepted proposition that fertility change and rational reproductive behaviour are consistent with and are components of processes leading to social and economic well-being, is still to be translated into viable operational programmes, suitable for implementation in specific social and cultural settings.

E. International co-operation

(41) The observance of the World Population Year, 1974 will provide an opportunity to strengthen international co-operation. International co-operation in promoting population activities must rest on constructive partnership among Governments and among non-governmental organizations. It also must be inspired by the idea that nations can gain by an increased sharing of information and experience on complex and delicate matters of population change. International co-operation in the field, although impressive, must be further developed to reach a scale commensurate with that of the population problems themselves. The United Nations will endeavour to respond to the full to the call for its leadership in the population field by extending its own co-operative activities and by stimulating the strong and active participation of all nations concerned through the implementation of the programme for the World Population Year.

(42) There is broad scope for international co-operation in achieving the substantive objectives of the World Population Year nationally, regionally and internationally. The improvement of knowledge, strengthening of awareness, promotion of education and development of policies and programmes in the population field cannot take place in national isolation. The exchange of experience, policy discussion, communication of research findings, the training of personnel, and the transfer of skill and technology among the nations have already greatly contributed to the development of national population activities.

(43) International action should not be pursued only within the international governmental organizations or in schemes which engage Governments alone. The establishment of co-operative links between universities, population research

institutes and biological laboratories in developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries may prove very productive. The exchange of research staff, administrative and professional personnel active in population programmes, and particularly of junior cadres with promising careers, may be of mutual benefit to both the receiving and sending institutions. Systematic study by national experts of experience in other countries, both positive and negative, may stimulate new ideas and result in amelioration in national population activities.

(44) While it is highly desirable that each nation provide for activities particularly suited to the solution of its own population problems, it must be recognized that these problems are most prevalent and serious in countries with low national incomes. Technical co-operation and aid is therefore being provided through many channels to Governments and organizations that desire it. But, in spite of many bilateral and multilateral schemes in population activities, including the recently established United Nations Fund for Population Activities, financial and technical assistance resources are far from satisfactory. The World Population Year, 1974 should therefore be taken as an occasion to increase external resources for population activities substantially and to match the resources provided from national sources. It is hoped that all parties concerned will follow the appeal of the United Nations made during the designation of the World Population Year, and that assistance from the United Nations system and all interested Member States will "continue to be available upon request for evolving and implementing a dynamic population policy to cope with all the problems emanating from different population... trends" (see General Assembly resolution 2683 (XXV), para. 6).

(45) In order to be realistic and successful, international co-operation in the population field must be broad enough and flexible enough to meet the major specific interests and expectations of all parties concerned. Sovereignty and self-determination in population matters is crucial for all nations and peoples. Cultural backgrounds being diverse, there is need in each instance for the exercise of national genius in the solution of problems in each national atmosphere. While the specifically national approach in each country is indispensable, discussion of population issues at international levels must be recognized for its urgency and world-wide relevance. In a delicate situation such as this, in which national interests and aspirations may conflict or may appear to conflict, scientific reason should inject valid criteria for the clarification of political argument. There is no doubt that technical discussions among scholars and experts, and the development of universally accepted knowledge and standards, may significantly contribute to overcoming misunderstandings. But, in order to be recognized by Governments, positions, assessments and policies relevant to population questions should be impartially developed by the intergovernmental organizations. It is hoped that the United Nations will provide a forum for such developments within its spirit of international solidarity and consistent with the principles embodied in the Charter.

III. MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

(46) For maximum impact and lasting effect, the World Population Year, 1974 should stimulate the initiation of measures and activities that will enable all Member States to deal with population problems within their own policies

for development and progress. Many Governments have already adopted programmes for the observance of the World Population Year and have communicated them to the Secretary-General. It is hoped that all Governments will respond actively to the invitation of the General Assembly (in its resolution 2683 (XXV)) to all Member States to participate fully in the World Population Year in the context of their capacities and policies.

(47) Under the aegis of the United Nations, and developed with the assistance of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations agencies concerned, the programme of the World Population Year, 1974 will be justified to the extent to which it stimulates increased international and national attention to population questions. A real measure of the success of international activities will be the scope and the level of national population programmes which are established or improved during the next years. It is therefore desirable that all Member States while developing their own activities and measures for the observance of World Population Year, consider certain broad, indicative lines of approach to the objectives of the Year.

A. National action

(48) In an intergovernmental programme such as the World Population Year, 1974 the role of national Governments and their agencies is crucial at all stages of development and implementation. Active participation by local authorities, voluntary organizations, universities and research institutions, educational systems, leadership groups, mass communication media and others is required for the general support of the programme and for its actual implementation.

1. Launching national programmes

(49) In order to participate actively in the World Population Year, 1974, Member States are invited to prepare national programmes of measures and activities consistent with the objectives of the Year; to establish adequate machinery - such as a high-level representative commission or committee - for the implementation and evaluation of the programme; to facilitate national participation in international, regional and bilateral activities of the World Population Year; to ensure the collaboration of non-governmental organizations in national programmes, and to communicate widely its own objectives for the observance of the World Population Year.

2. Improvement of demographic statistics

(50) Depending on the status of their data-base and national conditions, Member States may wish to take the following measures: (a) to carry out population censuses within the 1970 World Population Census round; (b) to initiate or improve vital statistics registration systems; (c) to undertake sample registration for population growth estimates; (d) to organize fertility surveys and/or surveys on knowledge, attitude and practices of family planning; (e) to develop a system or systems of indicators for assessing population trends; (f) to take steps required for the improvement of concepts, definitions and classifications applied in demographic and related statistics; and (g) to strengthen demographic statistics within national statistics organizations.

3. Promotion of research

(51) Of fundamental importance is the appropriate utilization and analysis of basic demographic data and the promotion of research on population which is needed for general information, development planning, policy-making and the implementation of population programmes. To this end, Member States may wish to promote demographic research, including research in the demographic aspects of economic and social development and medium-range and long-range demographic projections, and to promote social science research related to human behaviour affecting population change, and biological and medical research on reproduction and contraception. Measures aimed at the promotion of population research should include those relevant to institution building, financing, and the development of research personnel.

(52) Governments of those countries where there are no population research facilities should attempt to establish such facilities under the World Population Year programme. In countries where such facilities exist, there should be co-ordination and collaboration in scientific programmes and activities related to population. A national committee on population research may be one of the possibilities for such co-ordination. Collaborative efforts should involve universities, various types of governmental and non-governmental population research and other relevant institutions, and individual scholars.

(53) Population research institutions should make a concerted attempt to orient their programmes of study towards the most important population issues. Research findings and results should be published and widely disseminated, or stored in retrievable form, as appropriate, to encourage the practical application of advances in theory and techniques on the widest possible basis. In countries where research is lacking, the goal for the World Population Year, 1974 should be to prepare and publish a comprehensive study on population trends and problems, their causes and consequences, and corrective action.

4. Population conferences and symposia

(54) During the observance of the World Population Year, 1974 national and subnational population conferences and symposia should be organized to attract the attention of scholars and experts in all relevant disciplines and to solicit contributions in the study of population from them. The interdisciplinary character of such meetings is essential to highlight all aspects of population problems. Proceedings and findings of these meetings should be published and given wide circulation.

5. Training and education

(55) National action should be initiated to alleviate the world shortage of personnel in the many disciplines related to population, such as demography, economics, sociology, biology, medicine, public health and communication science. Provision should be made for the interdisciplinary training of national personnel needed for policy development and implementation, and for family planning programmes. Pending the establishment of adequate national training facilities, Member States may wish to prepare medium-range and long-range training programmes for population personnel, with due regard to personnel to be trained at international centres and universities abroad.

(56) In countries where universities do not provide for education in demography, demographic statistics, interrelations between population and economic and social factors, and in reproductive physiology, steps should be taken to initiate courses to overcome these deficiencies. The ultimate objectives should be to establish one or several population departments or centres at universities, to organize regular courses and to carry on research programmes on population.

(57) All Member States are invited to examine the contents of primary and secondary school curricula related to population questions, family life and functions and reproductive physiology. They are also invited to consider such adaptation or adjustment of curricula as is needed, and to promote the development of appropriate teaching material. On the other hand, in countries where large segments of the population do not receive formal schooling, Governments may wish to consider how to develop or improve pertinent out-of-school education for the young and for people of reproductive age.

6. Information and communication

(58) All Member States are called upon to consider ways and means of developing understanding and awareness of world and national population problems among its citizens. In addition to channels through which information and knowledge on population is brought to selected groups - such as studies on population, professional periodicals and technical meetings, among others - they may wish to consider the communication media and information techniques most effective in reaching large audiences. It is of major importance that communication and information sources be supplied with up-to-date and technically sound material for dissemination. Close contact between communication and information sources and population research institutions is crucial.

(59) The producers of both public and private communication and information programmes and other writers, journalists, performers and related professionals, should be invited to use their talents in concerted communication campaigns. It is expected that a deliberate concentration on population and relevant social, educational and biological matters will significantly expand the use of the written word, radio and television messages and features, films and film strips and other means in order to reach as wide an audience as possible in all parts of the world.

7. Planning, policies and programmes

(60) In order to place population in the right perspective in their endeavours, the Governments of all Member States are called upon to assess the relative impact of population trends on economic and social conditions and prospects, to re-examine all policies and measures relevant to population, and to undertake such measures and activities as are required. Governments may wish to consider specifically: (a) research facilities available to them and the adequacy of statistics, information and expert advice; (b) the involvement of legislative and executive branches of the Government in problems related to population and development; (c) the adequacy of machinery for policy formulation and/or planning in fields related to population; (d) the appropriateness of established goals and objectives related to population and development; (e) the availability and effectiveness of national population programmes affecting population change; and (f) the adequacy of organization, professional staff and resources for population programmes.

(61) In order to ensure that the activities launched on the occasion of the World Population Year, 1974 produce lasting effects, policies, measures and programmes affecting population should be institutionalized on a continuing, long-term basis. Formally constituted advisory bodies on population with direct access to the supreme national authority and to influential ministries and agencies may be designated where appropriate. Demographic objectives and measures may be introduced in national development plans or basic policy documents according to national practices, and all social, demographic and economic aspects of population trends may become part of the established responsibility of planning and other relevant bodies. Stable financing should be provided through national budgets or other appropriate means.

(62) Those Governments that will appraise and review their national development plans following the recommendations made in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade may wish to take the opportunity to incorporate their population and family planning programmes within these plans. A comprehensive evaluation of progress achieved would include examination and reconsideration of demographic objectives and measures and the development and improvement of population programmes as a means of fostering national development. The experience of all countries in policy-making and the implementation of population programmes should be shared in the co-operative effort symbolized in the Second United Nations Development Decade and the World Population Year, 1974.

8. Role of the individual

(63) Government population policies must not be viewed as unwelcome interference in the most intimate matters of the individual and family. The basic human rights concerning education, personal freedom, and decent living, which also include the right of the individual to determine the size of his family, must be a cornerstone of national population policies. The objective is to develop the capacities of the individual and his sense of personal dignity so that he can actively and responsibly fulfil his economic and social role and his reproductive function.

(64) In the process of transforming the traditional societies of developing countries, the efforts of individual citizens are essential to success. Individual and family behaviour and decisions, which affect population trends, must be consistent with individual endeavours to improve living conditions and to provide for family and community well-being. There are formidable obstacles built on outdated institutions that accompany poverty and ignorance, but they must be overcome to achieve the required individual and family understanding and co-operation.

9. Role of non-governmental organizations

(65) Non-governmental organizations whose objectives and programmes relate to population should take part in the respective country's national observance of the World Population Year, 1974, also are encouraged to develop activities and programmes of their own. Voluntary organizations can assist greatly, not only by acting as channels for the transmission of institutional messages to their constituents, but also for the transmission of their views and positions to national authorities. The decentralization to subnational levels of the celebration of the World Population Year may be usefully achieved through non-governmental organizations in co-operation with local authorities and leadership groups.

(66) Professional organizations and national learned associations, including academies of science, have the important role of supporting scientific and technical components of the World Population Year. National planned parenthood associations should contribute to this end but may also exercise a more direct influence through the communication schemes and services they provide to the individuals. The role of voluntary organizations is crucial because of their close association with community groups directly concerned with the issues at stake, such as youth and women's organizations, trade unions and a wide variety of other groups.

10. Special events

(67) To mark national interest in population matters special events may be planned for the World Population Year, 1974. Depending on national practices, these may include: (a) a message or statement from the Head of State; (b) a legislative hearing or debate; (c) a national conference and celebration of the Year; (d) special events preceding the World Population Conference; (e) the issue of commemorative stamps and stickers; (f) the award of prizes and commemorative awards; (g) contests organized in schools and universities; (h) exhibitions and displays on population questions; (i) the organization of population days or weeks, or other activities appropriate for the occasion.

B. International action

(68) International observance of the World Population Year, 1974 is designed as a system of mutually supportive and complementary international programmes co-ordinated by the United Nations. While the Organization, its regional economic commissions and its Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and United Nations organizations with a mandate in the field of population have a leading role in the preparation and development of the international programme for the Year, supportive programmes of learned associations and other non-governmental organizations are crucial for the realization of its basic objectives.

1. Programme network and co-operative arrangements

(69) Under the authority of the Secretary-General entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolution 2683 (XXV) the following network of organizations is available for the observance of the World Population Year: (a) the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Fund for Population Activities, The International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (b) the Office of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the corresponding offices of the United Nations bodies co-operating in the activities of the World Population Year; (c) the United Nations regional economic commissions - for Africa, for Asia and the Far East, for Europe and for Latin America - and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in co-operation with the regional bodies of the United Nations agencies concerned; (d) the demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations; (e) nine international learned associations with wide individual membership from various disciplines, namely,

the Biometric Society, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the International Association of Gerontology, the International Economic Association, the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the International Sociological Association, the International Statistical Institute, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; and (f) the International Planned Parenthood Federation and its affiliates throughout the world.

(70) Co-operative arrangements include the existing provision for the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations family of organizations through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Sub-Committee on Population, and the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference, 1974. Two non-governmental organizations, namely, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Planned Parenthood Federation are participants in the Preparatory Committee. These arrangements also include the Programme Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social Information of the Office of Public Information, United Nations Secretariat, the body in which the information and communication programmes of the agencies are co-ordinated, and an interagency working group which the Secretary-General proposes to establish to consider the finances and interagency co-ordination of World Population Year activities and projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

(71) International co-operation arrangements through which national population research institutions will collaborate in the World Population Year Programme are being made through the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography which is being set up on the recommendation of the United Nations Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions, and for which a site will be provided by the Institut national des études démographiques.

(72) Similar co-operative arrangements for the non-governmental organizations with particular interests in population problems and accredited to the Economic and Social Council might prove useful in assuring effective involvement of such organizations in the observance of the World Population Year. The question of suitable arrangements is under consideration, the objects being to establish channels for the non-governmental organizations with common interests to develop programmes at international, regional and national levels, as appropriate, which will encourage awareness and action in population fields relevant to their basic purposes, and to facilitate consultation on a two-way basis between the bodies of the United Nations system involved in the World Population Year and the non-governmental organizations likewise involved. It is especially desirable that organizations concerned with youth should be actively engaged because of their functions as actual or potential parents and because they constitute such a high proportion of total population, that women's organizations should be active in a way commensurate not only with women's child-bearing functions, but also with the establishment and protection of their status and rights, and that organizations concerned with the aged and elderly should develop activities along appropriate lines.

(73) With its wide range of expertise and competence in demographic, biological, economic, nutritional, social, health, environmental, educational, employment, human rights and other aspects of population, the United Nations system of organizations virtually covers the major issues to which the World Population Year, 1974 is oriented. This holds for research and studies,

various developmental policies and programmes, including the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the World Employment Programme and the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, the Experimental World Literacy Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund programme entitled "Children in National Development". With this background it is hoped that the United Nations system will make a significant contribution to those aspects of development that are still deficient or altogether lacking.

(74) In addition to its role as the organization with central responsibility for the World Population Year and its function of co-ordinating the network of international programmes, the United Nations will work together with the agencies of the system to achieve selective objectives at the international and regional levels, and to support the action of Governments that so desire. Technical co-operation will be a significant part of the latter, to which the United Nations Fund for Population Activities will give special attention.

2. Collaboration with national programmes

(75) The United Nations will maintain close contact with the national bodies appointed by Governments for the World Population Year, 1974. The bodies of the United Nations system also will promote the Year's activities in co-operation with national associations for the United Nations and other groups, such as committees for the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. Bulletins and newsletters issued by the agencies will supply information on international and national activities. Periodicals and statistical publications will produce special features on population to demonstrate the relationship between population and food, health, employment, education and the like. Statistical yearbooks of agencies concerned will present, before 1974, special tables on population and related subjects. Regional and interregional seminars and meetings in which national experts will gather will highlight specific areas, including the health aspects of population trends, population change and employment, and related issues. Some agencies have already taken the objectives of the World Population Year into account in their work programmes for the coming years, and others still await decisions of their governing bodies.

(76) The Secretary-General will arrange support for national programmes for the World Population Year through the United Nations regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and through the regional advisers and the United Nations population programme officers. The Secretary-General may avail himself on occasion of the services of a panel of distinguished persons with wide international experience to publicize and comment on the objectives of the World Population Year, 1974 if that is appropriate for the needs of Governments.

3. Demographic statistics

(77) The United Nations, in collaboration with its regional economic commissions, will promote and assist the 1970 round of population censuses through the African Population Census Programme and similar programmes in Latin America and Asia and the Far East. An important component in these programmes is the training of national demographic statisticians. Vital statistics registration systems will also be promoted. It is hoped that the United Nations and its regional economic commissions will take an active part in the development of a world fertility survey.

4. Research and studies

(78) A number of studies on population and its relationship with economic, social, educational and health factors - including studies on population, food production and employment - will be published by United Nations bodies, including the regional economic commissions and the demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations. Three studies on population policies and related matters are being considered by the Organization. The World Health Organization is promoting research in reproductive biology and the biomedical aspects of fertility regulation. A number of publications will be produced to highlight the findings of health, biological and social aspects of fertility regulation programmes. Demographic projections will be widely disseminated to the Governments in printed form or on magnetic tapes.

(79) Population and related research will be promoted by the agencies concerned through expert advice, training for national personnel, institutional development and the like. Special assistance will be given for the publication and dissemination of demographic data and population studies.

5. International conferences and symposia

(80) The United Nations will support the organization of national population conferences and seminars, to precede the World Population Conference, 1974. With the regional conferences on population as a background, the Conference is expected to be a landmark in summarizing relevant knowledge on population and in developing thought and action towards population policies and programmes. All United Nations agencies with interest in population and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Planned Parenthood Federation will collaborate with the United Nations in the preparatory work for the Conference.

(81) As a prelude to the World Population Conference, 1974, three symposia will be organized by the United Nations: one on population and development, one on population and human rights, one on population and the environment. It is expected that the symposia will generate new ideas for the observance of the World Population Year, 1974 and provide contributions to the World Population Conference. The United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned will organize or collaborate in regional and subregional seminars and meetings to deal with specialized aspects of population.

6. Training and education

(82) All agencies of the United Nations system concerned have developed programmes to support the training of national personnel in relevant population fields. It is hoped that the proposed world population training institute will be established early enough to facilitate the training of leaders, experts and trainers in such critical fields as national population policies and family planning programmes.

(83) While many United Nations agencies plan to place **emphasis** on assistance in developing the training capacity of universities in those disciplines relevant to population that are in their spheres of competence, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is concentrating on population education and the development of curricula.

7. Information and communication

(84) The United Nations information and communication programme for the World Population Year, 1974 is intended to support national efforts to stimulate greater awareness of population problems and at the same time to provide international encouragement in the consideration of population issues. This will be placed in a global perspective by stressing three major points of world concern: the world, the nation, and the individual. The programme will publicize and give world recognition to national experience and to specific goals Governments may adopt for the Year.

(85) The programme will be based on the best available knowledge and the most recent findings in demography and other scientific disciplines relevant to population. It will cover a variety of subjects related to population, such as development, education, ecology, reproduction, the status of women, and their interpretation in various cultural settings. Results of the regional population conferences are expected to be useful in this effort.

(86) In order to eliminate possible inconsistencies between the "grass roots" approach to the information and communication programme and the global approach which includes a variety of national circumstances, the programme will orient its activities towards national communication and mass media facilities, which, if required, will be assisted by the United Nations and advised by regional information programme managers who will work in co-operation with the population units of the regional economic commissions and aid national and local information and communication services by providing: (a) about thirty training fellowships for key national personnel each year; (b) a handbook for the World Population Year, 1974; (c) an information exchange; (d) fact sheets on demographic, economic and other data relevant to policy-making; (e) basic publicity material, such as audio-visual material, films, pamphlets, seals and posters.

8. Planning, policies and programmes

(87) The coincidence of the programme for the World Population Year, 1974 with the review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade provides a unique opportunity for the evaluation and development of national planning and policy-making related to population questions. It is hoped that the Population Commission, as the United Nations body entrusted with responsibility in studying and providing advice on population policies, will

assume leadership in these two interrelated areas. Many developing countries may wish to reconsider their population-related planning procedures and policy decisions and the United Nations will provide the necessary guidance. The purpose will be to assist the development of viable demographic objectives and measures compatible with the goals for national development and the improvement of the quality of life.

(88) Further development and strengthening of national population programmes, particularly family planning programmes, will require strong help and assistance by the organizations of the United Nations system. The system is equipped and experienced in all aspects of population programmes, and will provide assistance as required. United Nations organizations will give particular attention to the ways and means of bringing services to the people who need them, through maternity and child health networks, social services for the family and other schemes for the improvement of living conditions. It is of the utmost importance that economic progress and social and cultural change are induced to encourage the adoption of modern and national patterns of reproduction.

9. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

(89) In fulfilling its function within the United Nations system related to programming, funding and co-ordinating of assistance and technical co-operation in population fields, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities will give special attention to projects that are essential for national, regional and world-wide observance of the World Population Year, 1974. Systematic and sustained assistance to those developing countries that desire it will be extended through the United Nations organizations concerned to help Governments take the following action: (a) to assess and cope with population problems; (b) to promote awareness of the social and economic implications of population problems and potential solutions; and (c) to develop and implement population programmes and projects. The Fund will collaborate also with international and national agencies active in population fields to promote assistance and technical co-operation in projects aimed at the achievement of the objectives of the World Population Year.

(90) To ensure the ordered and progressive expansion of international assistance and technical co-operation within the World Population Year programme, the Secretary-General will establish an interagency working group, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to consider finances and interagency co-ordination for all activities and projects directed to the objectives of the Year that will be supported by the Fund.

10. Other international action

(91) International measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974 shall by no means be limited only to programmes adopted so far by governmental and non-governmental international organizations. The spirit of international co-operation for the observance of the Year is to encourage all co-operative efforts in the world, including those arranged bilaterally among governments, national research and educational institutions, and national non-governmental organizations, as well as those emanating from foundations, leading agencies

in population fields, charitable funds or endowments and private initiative. The scope of international partnership in population activities is immense, and the need for reinforcing them is great. No opportunity shall be lost in the endeavour to achieve the objectives of the World Population Year.

(92) The Secretary-General will, therefore, in addition to pursuing the programmes already adopted, make every effort to stimulate further development of international co-operation for the United Nations. He will broadly disseminate the United Nations recommendations concerning the World Population Year, 1974 and will request those who can contribute to its objectives to do so, by promoting such activities as are consistent with the United Nations principles and their own policies.

B. Other decisions

183. At its 251st meeting the Commission by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, decided to recommend that it should hold a short special session in mid-1972 (see para. 178 above). The Commission also recommended that its seventeenth session be held at Geneva in November 1973 (see para. 180 above).

ANNEXES

Annex I

ATTENDANCE^{a/}

Members^{b/}

BARBADOS

Representative: Mr. C.G. Alleyne

BRAZIL

Representative: Mr. J.L. Madeira

Alternate: Mr. E. Hermann

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representative: Mr. V. Wynnyczuk

Alternate: Mr. J. Stahl

DENMARK

Representative: Mr. M. Boserup

EGYPT

Alternate: Mr. Y. Rizk

FRANCE

Representative: Mr. A. Sauvy

Alternate: Mr. J. Bourgeois-Pichat

GABON

Representative: Mr. J.M. Aubame

GHANA

Representative: Mr. K.T. de Graft-Johnson

^{a/} In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2836 (XXVI), para. 3 (f), a full list of names of participants is not included in the report.

^{b/} Representatives of the following members did not attend: the Central African Republic, Haiti and the Upper Volta.

INDIA

Representative: Mr. A. Chandra Sekhar

INDONESIA

Representative: Mr. N. Iskandar

IRAN

Representative: Mr. D. Behnam

Alternate: Mr. E. Djahannema

JAMAICA

Representative: Mr. G.W. Roberts

JAPAN

Representative: Mr. T. Kuroda

KENYA

Alternate: Mr. S.S. Heyer

NEW ZEALAND

Representative: Mr. J.P. Lewin

PAKISTAN

Representative: Mr. W. Ahmed

Alternate: Mr. T.O. Hyder

SPAIN

Representative: Mr. S. del Campo

SWEDEN

Representative: Mrs. U. Lindström

Alternate: Mr. M. Tottie

TUNISIA

Alternates: Mr. H. Abbas

Mr. S. Annabi

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Representative: Mr. V.F. Burlin

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Alternate: Mr. V.E. Ovsienko

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative: Miss J. Thompson

Alternate: Mr. E. Grebenik

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representative: Mr. W.H. Draper, Jr.

Alternate: Mr. P.P. Claxton

VENEZUELA

Alternate: Mr. B. Vildosola

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia.

United Nations bodies

The Secretariat of the United Nations, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research; the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

United Nations regional demographic centre

Latin American Demographic Centre

Other intergovernmental organizations

The Council of Europe, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the League of Arab States and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: the International Council of Women

Category II: the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the Friends World Committee for Consultation, the International Alliance of Women, the International Catholic Child Bureau, the International Catholic Migration Commission, the International Conference of Catholic Charities, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Federation of University Women, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Pax Romana, St. Joan's International Alliance, the World Assembly of Youth, the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and the World Young Women's Christian Association.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Report on the progress of work
4. Population and the Second United Nations Development Decade
5. World Population Conference, 1974
6. World Population Year, 1974
7. Five-year and two-year programmes of work
8. Place and date of the next session
9. Adoption of the Commission's report

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| E/CN.9/236 | Provisional agenda |
| E/CN.9/237 | Annotations to the provisional agenda |
| E/CN.9/238 | Report of the progress of work |
| E/CN.9/239 | Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of Experts on Programmes in Demographic Aspects of Economic Development |
| E/CN.9/240 and Corr.1 | Report of the Interregional Seminar on Demographic Aspects of Manpower |
| E/CN.9/241 and Corr.1 | Report on the Technical Meeting on Methods of Analysing Fertility Data for Developing Countries |
| E/CN.9/242 | Report of the Expert Working Group on Population Research in National Institutions |
| E/CN.9/243 | Population and the Second United Nations Development Decade |
| E/CN.9/244 | Proposed programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference, 1974 |
| E/CN.9/245 | Proposed programme of measures and activities for the World Population Year, 1974 |
| E/CN.9/246 and Corr.1 | Five-year and two-year programmes of work |
| E/CN.9/247 and Amend.1 | Statement of administrative and financial implications of the proposed work programme for 1972-1973 in the field of population |
| E/CN.9/248 | The Asian population programme - Progress report |
| E/CN.9/249 | The African population programme |
| E/CN.9/250 | Activities and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America |
| E/CN.9/251 | Activities and programme of work of the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Office at Geneva |

- E/CN.9/252 Activities and programme of work of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
- E/CN.9/253 Activities in training and research for 1970 and 1971 and future plans for research of the Cairo Demographic Centre
- E/CN.9/254 Activities and programme of work of the International Institute for Population Studies, Chembur, India
- E/CN.9/255 Report on the progress of work 1970-1971 in the field of population and closely related fields of the United Nations Children's Fund
- E/CN.9/256 Activities and programmes in the field of population and closely related fields of the International Labour Organisation
- E/CN.9/257 Summary of activities in the field of population and closely related fields in 1970-1971 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- E/CN.9/258 World Health Organization assistance to health aspects of human reproduction, family planning and population dynamics
- E/CN.9/259 Activities for 1970-1971 of the Latin American Demographic Centre
- E/CN.9/260 Activities and programme of work of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- E/CN.9/261 Activities and programmes in the field of population and closely related fields of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- E/CN.9/262 Proposals for establishing a United Nations world population training institute
- E/CN.9/L.92 and Add.1-5 and Amend.1 Draft report of the sixteenth session of the Population Commission
- E/CN.9/L.93 and Corr.1 Invitation to the People's Republic of China to attend the sixteenth session of the Population Commission
- E/CN.9/L.94 Statement by the representative of the Secretary-General
- E/CN.9/L.95 Statement by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

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|---|--|
| E/CN.9/L.96 and Amend.1 | Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council: Population and development |
| E/CN.9 (XVI) CRP.1 | National population and housing censuses, taken or planned, 1965-1974 |
| E/CN.9 (XVI) CRP.2 | Statement in support of project to develop a world demographic atlas |
| E/CN.9/INF/2 | List of participants to the sixteenth session of the Population Commission |
| E/CN.9/SR.237 (Min.) - 255 (Min.) | Provisional minutes of the two hundred and thirty-seventh to two hundred and fifty-fifth meetings of the Population Commission |
| SOA/ESDP/ 1971/1 | Fifth meeting of the Working Group on Social Demography |

Annex IV

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS ARISING
OUT OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1972-1973 IN THE
FIELD OF POPULATION

1. The Commission was informed by the Secretary-General that in connexion with the proposed work programme for 1972-1973 in the field of population, provisions have been requested in the budget estimates for 1972 for the following:

(a) Twenty-four man-months of consultant services, at an estimated cost of \$35,700;

(b) An ad hoc committee of experts on methods of revising the United Nations model life tables, at an estimated cost of \$14,200;

(c) An ad hoc committee of experts on public administration aspects of population programmes, at an estimated cost of \$14,900;

(d) Printing of the following new items:

(i) Report on levels and trends of infant and childhood mortality;

(ii) Study of size and structure of households and families;

(iii) Report on methods of analysing fertility data in developing countries;

(e) An amount of \$93,000, including the cost of temporary assistance estimated at \$84,000, for the World Population Conference, 1974.

2. The provision of \$9,500 annually is required for 1972 and 1973 for the publication and distribution of the United Nations Population Newsletter in French, Russian and Spanish, published in four issues per year, in addition to the English version of the Newsletter which is produced and distributed internally.

3. The requirements now projected for 1973 are:

(a) Twenty-one man-months of consultant services, at an estimated cost of \$34,000;

(b) An ad hoc expert group on methods of evaluating family planning programmes, at an estimated cost of \$14,000;

(c) An ad hoc expert group on demographic, economic and social relationships, at an estimated cost of \$14,000.

4. The administrative and financial implications for the relevant items of the proposed work programmes for 1972-1975 in the field of population are as follows:

(a) Provision is needed for a special session of the Commission to be held in 1972 for the purpose of reviewing progress and further developing plans related to the programme and arrangements for the World Population Conference and the World Population Year and for a review of population policy, at a total estimated cost of \$18,000;

(b) Provision is needed for the programme of the World Population Year, 1974, as follows:

- (i) One Professional and one General Service staff for the period from 1972 to mid-1975, at a total estimated cost of \$147,000, of which \$42,000 in 1972;
- (ii) Consultant services for a period of 18 man-months in 1972 and 1973, at an estimated cost of \$27,000;
- (iii) Approximately 145 pages of documentation in four languages, at an estimated cost of \$7,500;
- (iv) Three symposia, at an estimated cost of \$75,000 each;
- (v) Travel for consultants, at an estimated cost of \$5,000 for 1972-1975, and for staff, at an estimated cost of \$14,000 for 1972-1975.

5. The Commission was informed further that the Secretary-General's recommendation to the General Assembly with regard to any additional staff required for the implementation of the work programme in the field of population would be made within the context of the review of management and manpower utilization in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs which was currently under way. It was noted that any eventual request for additional resources would take into account any savings made in the completion of current projects or by reason of the recommendations of the Administrative Management Service.

6. The following activities would be financed from resources outside the regular budget and technical co-operation project funds:

- (a) Interregional seminar on mortality analysis;
- (b) Interregional workshop on population action programmes;
- (c) Publication in four languages of research findings in abstract in connexion with the World Population Year, 1974;
- (d) Assistance in regional or other meetings, and assistance to the interregional expert group for the World Population Year, 1974.

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