

POPULATION COMMISSION
REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

(28 January-6 February 1987)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1987

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 ✓



UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

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

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Chapter I

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

A. Draft resolutions

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Work programme in the field of population*

The Economic and Social Council,

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

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1981/28 of 6 May 1981 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action, 1985/3 on population structure, 1985/4 on the implications of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1985/5 on the work programme in the field of population and 1985/6 on the status and role of women and population, all of 28 May 1985, and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on population questions,

Stressing the supportive role of the work programmes of the United Nations system in the field of population in the attainment of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade 1/ and the pursuit of goals of economic co-operation,

Having reviewed the preamble, the section on peace, security and population, and the other sections of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population, 2/ at which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained fully valid and that creating conditions for international peace and security was of great importance for the achievement of the goals of population

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

1/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

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

policies and economic and social development and at which emphasis was placed on a number of issues in the field of population that should continue to be included in the work programme, as appropriate,

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228, 3/

Also taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fourth session and the views expressed therein on the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to formulate the medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, taking into account, as appropriate, the views expressed at the twenty-fourth session of the Population Commission and, inter alia, the guidelines for the work programmes of the United Nations Secretariat contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 below;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue vigorously the monitoring of world population trends and policies and to prepare the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To continue the work programmes on the following:

(i) Socio-economic development and population;

(ii) Interrelationships between the status and role of women and population;

(iii) Population policies, including the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments;

(iv) Analytical studies with respect to demographic target-setting;

(v) Estimates and projections of population;

(vi) Mortality analysis;

(vii) Fertility and family planning;

(viii) Urbanization and internal and international migration;

3/ A/41/179-E/1986/18.

- (ix) Consequences of changes in population and household structure;
- (x) Development of the Population Information Network (POPIN), including information services on available software;
- (c) To continue to work closely with Member States, other organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, in the implementation of programmes;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General:

- (a) To continue and to strengthen interdisciplinary technical co-operation activities in the field of population in the following areas:
 - (i) Training in demography and population-and-development matters, including short-term specialized training, particularly in the use of microcomputer programs;
 - (ii) Evaluation and analysis of basic population data, particularly with respect to the 1990 round of population censuses, use of computer programs, and dissemination of data and their utilization in national development planning;
 - (iii) Formulation of population policy and its integration in development planning, especially through the strengthening of national institutional mechanisms for research, in-service training and documentation;
- (b) To continue to analyse, evaluate and publish studies on experience with technical co-operation activities in population;

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/228 of 18 December 1984,

Recalling also its resolutions 3 (III) of 3 October 1946, 1985/4 and 1985/5 of 28 May 1985 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986,

Having considered the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fourth session, the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population 4/ and on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance, 5/

Reaffirming the need to bring about a co-ordinated, effective and efficient strategy for the United Nations and the United Nations system in addressing population issues,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/213 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare on a regular basis, reports on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population, on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action 6/ and on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance;
2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to continue to submit to the Population Commission, on a regular basis, a report on the activities of the Fund;
3. Invites the Population Commission to review within its competence those reports and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General, in order to enhance the coherence and harmonization of population activities in the United Nations system and increase the effectiveness of the work of organizations and bodies

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

4/ E/1987/4.

5/ E/1987/5.

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

of the United Nations system in the field of population, to take the necessary steps to enable the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to review on a regular basis population activities and programmes within the United Nations system;

5. Invites the Secretary-General, with a view to securing balanced representation in the Population Commission of the various areas of technical and substantive expertise in the fields of population studies and population assistance, to consult with the Governments of the States members of the Commission, in conformity with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 3 (III) of 3 October 1946 and the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, 7/ before representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council.

B. Draft decision

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

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-fifth session of the Population Commission

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

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

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974:
 - (a) Monitoring of population trends and policies;
 - (b) Review and appraisal of progress towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;
 - (c) Consideration of the possibility of convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994.

7/ E/5975/Rev.1.

Documentation

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

Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, 1989

Report of the Secretary-General on options for convening an intergovernmental conference on population in 1994

4. Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1990-1991 and implementation of the programme budget for 1988-1989.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of work in the field of population for 1987-1988

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work in the field of population for 1990-1991

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

Documentation

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

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

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

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

Relevant parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions dealing with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

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

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

Chapter II

ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE, 1974: MONITORING OF POPULATION TRENDS AND POLICIES AND REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION

3. The Population Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 417th to 419th meetings, on 28 and 29 January 1987. It had before it the concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population trends and policies (E/1987/3) and a note by the Secretary-General on the preparations for the third review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1987/2).

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

4. Several delegations expressed their broad satisfaction with the report on the monitoring of population trends and policies. It was observed that the report provided useful information for the consideration of population issues by the international community. It was recognized, however, that the discussion of such complex topics was severely constrained when presented within the confines of a 24-page document.

5. Delegations made several observations on the demographic trends and policies. It was noted with concern that, after a period of more rapid deceleration, the overall projected pace of fertility decline was slowing. At the same time, while fertility differences among developing countries had widened, an increasing number of countries had recognized the significance of the population factor in the process of social and economic development, and had indicated that they considered the level of fertility and population growth too high. The greater attention given to the relationship between the status of women and population was welcomed. Several delegations observed that external economic constraints continued to have a negative impact on the ability of countries to achieve their demographic goals.

6. During the course of the discussion, several delegations commented on issues that called for further attention by the international community and deserved emphasis in future concise reports. The need for improvement in the supply and quality of demographic data, including mortality and morbidity data, was mentioned. Close attention should be given to patterns and consequences of the aging of populations. Population growth continued to be a priority issue in some regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, and for some specific subnational populations. Rapid urbanization and internal migration in developing countries and their consequences for both rural and urban populations were mentioned. Changes in the composition of the family and the household and their relationship to government policies should be considered.

7. Other topics recommended for consideration in forthcoming rounds of monitoring included the use of natural family planning methods, abortion, unmet needs for family planning and, if possible, projections of levels of contraceptive usage. Due attention should be given to cultural and religious values. It was also suggested that the concise report should give increased attention to the most

recent developments that might have important demographic consequences in the future, including innovations in reproduction technology and in the control of infectious diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever. The possibility of covering such an issue as death as a result of war, terrorism and civil disorder was also proposed. Several speakers suggested that attention should be given to the potential demographic aspects of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

8. Several delegations expressed the view that increased attention should be given to the analysis of both causes and consequences in the relationship of population to social and economic development, including specific aspects such as human resources. It was recommended that consideration be given, in addition to social and economic development, to the linkages of population factors with the environment and with the use and availability of resources. Another recommendation concerned the necessity of peace and security for the achievement of the goals of humane population policies.

9. With respect to the way in which information was analysed and presented in the concise report, the Commission, while recognizing the difficulty of obtaining timely and comparable estimates of population variables for some 200 countries, recommended that a distinction be made between the description of population trends based on empirical data and that based on projections. It was suggested that an analysis of the accuracy of earlier projections would be useful. Several delegations said that at times the use of global or regional averages obscured important trends and relationships and that the reporting of trends for comparatively homogeneous groups of countries could be a useful alternative or a supplement to the global and regional averages. Attention should be given to countries in which experience diverged significantly from regional patterns. In dealing with relationships between, for example, population and food, attention should be given to differences in distribution between and within countries, as well as at the global aggregate level. To enhance the readability of the concise report, it was suggested that numerical information be mainly presented in tables and that the accompanying text be used for analysis and comment. Finally, several delegations mentioned the value of sharing their national experience in population matters.

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

10. Several delegations expressed their overall satisfaction with the steps proposed by the Secretary-General for the preparation and carrying out of the third review and appraisal. The activity was considered highly important as a means for providing information to Governments and the international community on actions being taken to achieve the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action 8/ and the recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan made by the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984. 9/

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

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

11. With respect to the issues to be dealt with, the importance of giving full attention to the status and role of women in relation to population was emphasized. Considerable interest was expressed in the information that would be made available by the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments and in some of the new sources of information, such as the monitoring of multilateral population assistance. The possibility of including in the Inquiry such new topics as the relationship of peace and security and external economic conditions to population policy goals was suggested. The importance of the information on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that would be available for the report on the review and appraisal was emphasized.

12. One delegation, while expressing confidence that the report on the review and appraisal would be scientifically reliable, urged that special measures be planned to ensure that the report would receive adequate attention from the mass communication media. For example, a special day might be devoted to the report during a future session of the General Assembly and prominent international persons invited to address the Assembly on the subject of population.

Chapter III

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989 AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR 1986-1987

A. Progress of work in the field of population in 1985-1986

13. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 420th to 423rd and 427th meetings, on 30 January and 2 and 5 February 1987. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1985-1986 (E/CN.9/1987/3 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1988-1989 (E/CN.9/1987/4);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for the biennium 1988-1989 in the analysis of world population (E/CN.9/1987/CRP.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development for the biennium 1988-1989 in technical co-operation in population (E/CN.9/1987/CRP.2);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the medium-term plan for 1990-1995 (E/CN.9/1987/CRP.3).

14. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, 10/ the reports of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/41/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) and on the in-depth evaluation of the population programme (E/AC.51/1986/9) were made available to the Commission, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on those reports. 11/

15. The summary report and recommendations of the International Symposium on Population Structure and Development, held at Tokyo from 10 to 12 September 1986 (ESA/P/WP.98), were made available to the Commission. The recommendations of the Global Population Information Network (POPIN) Advisory Committee Meeting, held at Beijing from 22 to 25 October 1986 (ESA/P/WP.99), were also made available to the Commission.

16. During the general discussion on the item, several delegations expressed concern about the impact of staff vacancies on programme implementation. It was

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38), paras. 62 and 79.

11/ Ibid., paras. 60-70 and 72-79.

requested that further information on staffing and programme output be made available to the Commission. It was suggested that the description of outputs in the report on the progress of work include a brief summary of the main conclusions, the number of pages and the languages of publication. Such information on output could also be distributed through the Population Information Network (POPIN).

1. World demographic analysis

17. The Commission was pleased to learn that four mortality studies had been completed and published during the biennium 1985-1986. The Commission was informed that several studies on mortality were nearing completion. They included two articles presenting the results of a demographic study of sex differentials in mortality in developed and developing countries, respectively, which were to be published in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, and two software packages for demographic estimation in developing countries, with emphasis on mortality. One package was intended for use on mainframe computers; the other, developed with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), for use on microcomputers. Other mortality studies under way with financial support from UNFPA included a study of trends in mortality differentials in selected developing countries, which was being carried out in co-operation with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); a study on the effects of family size limitation and birth spacing on early-age mortality (for which the development of a computer simulation model had begun); and a study on the expected effects of successful malaria reduction programmes on the structure of mortality.

18. In the area of internal migration, the Commission was informed that work on comparative patterns of internal migration in six developing countries was progressing. Data-gathering, calculations and preliminary analysis had been completed and work was proceeding on the final report. The Commission regretted that completion of the project had been delayed because posts at the junior and intermediate levels had been vacant for long periods of time. The Commission was informed that a project on the estimation of demographic components of urban population growth, with emphasis on migration, had just been initiated. The Commission regretted that a proposed project on patterns of urban structure by city size could not be started because of lack of resources.

19. The Commission noted the advances made in compiling the data base on international migration and its use in analysing the main characteristics of the foreign-born population enumerated in different countries. The Commission was pleased with the effort made in studying the participation of women in international migration and noted with interest the publication of a paper entitled "The meaning, modalities and consequences of return migration" in International Migration. 12/

12/ International Migration, vol. XXIV, No. 1 (March 1986).

2. Demographic estimates and projections

20. The Commission was pleased to note the publication in 1986 of the round of global population estimates and projections as at 1984, 13/ and was informed that the 1986 round of projections was under way. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work done and stressed the importance of continuing the publication of projections.
21. Some representatives expressed concern that the projection assumptions for the more developed countries and some developing countries, were not consistent with the national projection assumptions and recommended that the Secretariat study the situation and try to reconcile the major differences in the next round of population estimates and projections.
22. The Commission was informed that the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections had been held at United Nations Headquarters in November 1986. The Commission stressed the importance of co-ordination between various agencies in order to ensure as much consistency as possible between the projections published by different institutions.
23. The Commission was pleased to note that the estimates and projections of urban and rural population and urban agglomerations, revised as at 1984-1985, had been completed in 1986 and that, while publication of the report was expected in 1987, the results had already been made available to users in the form of computer tapes and printouts.
24. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the global study of the number, size and structure of households and families was under way. It stressed the importance and the difficulty of such a study. In particular, it recognized the complexity of the task of conceptualizing, for international comparative purposes, the differences between household and family and the marital status of household members.
25. The Commission was informed that the draft of the global study of demographic target setting had been completed and that publication of the final report was expected in 1987.

3. Population policies

26. The Commission took note with satisfaction of the work programme of the Population Division related to population policy and the continued adjustment of the work programme to the changes occurring in that field.
27. The Commission expressed satisfaction that the work in the area of population policy studies had continued to evolve, focusing on three major components. The first consisted of a series of studies on population growth and policies in mega-cities. In 1986, five reports had been issued - on Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Metro Manila and Seoul - and another five were to be issued in 1987.

13/ World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3).

28. The Commission noted with interest that the second component was a global summary, by country, of the population perceptions and policies of both developed and developing countries. The Commission was informed that the first volume of the project, which had UNFPA support, would be issued in the near future; it was expected that the second and third volumes would be issued at the end of 1987 and 1988.

29. The third component of policy studies consisted of 12 concise country studies. Those studies were being prepared initially in draft form by national scholars and were to focus on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies. The project had been benefiting from financial support from UNFPA.

30. The Commission was informed that, as had been done for the past 15 years, the population policy data bank was being continuously updated, expanded and strengthened. The Commission noted with particular satisfaction that a preliminary population policy data file, based on the population policy data bank, had been produced on diskette for use on a microcomputer.

31. The Commission noted with great interest that preparations for the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments were under way. The Commission was pleased to learn that efforts had been made to simplify and improve the Inquiry and that the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system had been consulted for comments.

4. Population and development

32. The Commission was informed of the progress made towards completion of the project on socio-economic development and fertility decline. Drafts of the studies for Colombia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Turkey and the comparative analysis had been completed and were being reviewed prior to publication.

33. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a preliminary version of the manual on integrating population variables into development planning had been issued as a working paper and widely circulated to planners and training institutions. It was noted that the chapters of part one of the manual had been redrafted and would be submitted for publication. The Commission noted that the part of the manual dealing with sectoral planning would be completed in the forthcoming biennium.

34. The Commission was informed of the progress made in carrying forward the study designed to assess the demographic consequences of major development projects. In that regard, the Commission expressed approval that the study involved national institutions in Cameroon, Costa Rica, India, Morocco and Pakistan.

35. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the study of the population aspects of aging in developing countries. Concern was expressed about the extended delay in initiating the project, due to the freeze in recruitment. The Commission stressed the importance of the study and urged that it be carried out expeditiously.

36. Recognizing the importance of sharing national experiences in integrating population factors into development planning, the Commission noted with satisfaction the progress of the preparation of a series of reports on national experiences in India, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey.

37. The Commission noted that, because of temporary redeployment of staff out of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, work had been suspended on studies to develop a framework along the lines of the social accounting matrix to analyse the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development and on building a corresponding computerized data base for publishing tables on those variables. It was agreed that work on the social accounting matrix methodology and the proposed consultancy and expert group meeting to review methodologies for integrating population, resources, environment and development should be terminated and the resources redeployed to an international symposium on the consequences of population growth, which would consider, inter alia, the implications for resources and the environment.

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

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

6. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

39. The Commission emphasized once again the importance it attached to the topic of the status of women and population in the overall work programme in the light of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action made by the International Conference on Population in 1984. 14/ It expressed great regret that resources to fulfil that element of the work programme had not been available in 1986 because of the freeze in recruitment. The Commission was informed that resources were being redeployed so that some of the work planned for the biennium 1986-1987 could be initiated. The Commission was pleased to note that a special section of the 1987 monitoring report had been devoted to fertility in the context of a woman's life cycle and that considerations relating to women had been included in the sections of the report on mortality and internal and international migration.

40. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the progress of work on studies of fertility patterns and their determinants, in particular on studies under way on nuptiality, adolescent fertility and the relationship between child survival and fertility. The Commission was pleased to learn of the planned scope of work on adolescent fertility, in particular with respect to Eastern Europe and developing regions, and welcomed the institutional collaboration that had been developed in the implementation of the project.

41. The Commission was pleased to note that two sales publications related to family planning had been completed and issued during the biennium 1985-1986: Studies to Enhance the Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes 15/ and Manual IX -

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

15/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.9.

The Methodology of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility: Addendum. 16/ The Commission noted with approval that an updated review, to be entitled "Recent levels and trends of contraceptive use as assessed in 1986", was nearing completion.

42. The Commission expressed particular satisfaction that the comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data had been completed. Two studies - Women's Employment and Fertility: A Comparative Analysis of WFS Results for 38 Developing Countries 17/ and "Policy relevance of the World Fertility Survey findings" (ST/ESA/SER.R/59) - had been issued, and a major publication, Fertility Behaviour in the Context of Development: Evidence from the World Fertility Survey, was in press. The last-mentioned publication contained not only global analyses of each of the major topics covered in the Survey questionnaires but also chapters presenting regional perspectives, prepared by the regional commissions as part of their collaboration within the United Nations Working Group on the Comparative Analysis of the World Fertility Survey Data. Finally, to complement the analytic volume, a study entitled A Comparative Evaluation of Data Quality in 38 World Fertility Surveys (ST/ESA/SER.R/50/Rev.1) had been prepared and submitted for editing.

7. Dissemination of population information

43. The Commission was pleased to be informed that since its twenty-third session, more than 40 technical publications and 8 working papers based on research carried out by the Population Division had been issued. In addition, the Population Bulletin of the United Nations and the Population Newsletter had been issued on schedule. The Commission was informed that the content of the Population Newsletter had been modified in an attempt to make it more accessible and useful.

44. The Commission was informed that the Population Information Network (POPIN) had attained a membership of about 108 information centres, some three quarters of which were in developing countries. During the biennium, the global POPIN Co-ordinating Unit established in the Population Division had organized a reference centre at the quadrennial conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population at Florence, Italy, in 1985. It had also organized, jointly with the Asia-Pacific POPIN and the China Population Information Centre, an expert working group meeting on population information networking at Beijing in October 1986 and had convened the fourth POPIN Advisory Committee meeting at Beijing in October 1986. In addition, it had issued a third POPIN manual and a double issue of the POPIN Bulletin. The Commission was also informed that, as a result of lack of funding and the freeze in recruitment, the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit had been without the services of a Co-ordinator during the biennium 1985-1986.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.4.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.XIII.5.

8. Technical co-operation

45. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General on technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, 1985-1986 (E/CN.9/1987/3/Add.1). It noted that the goal of the programme was to assist in strengthening national self-reliance through training in demography and population, including population and development; and through assistance in evaluation and analysis of basic population data and in population policy planning and development planning.

46. The Commission noted that the distribution of United Nations fellowships for study at other than United Nations centres depended primarily upon the existence of United Nations-supported country projects with a provision for fellowships: there was no longer a block allocation for population fellowships to be called upon to finance fellowships for applicants from countries in which no United Nations-sponsored country project existed. The Commission was pleased to note that the shift in emphasis to interdisciplinary training in population and development had increased. The Commission noted also that although the overall percentage of women students during 1985-1986 had been 25 per cent, in some regions the percentage had been considerably lower. The Commission expressed the hope that the percentage could be increased through continued United Nations efforts to urge Governments to nominate women candidates. It was informed that the results of an in-depth analysis of the impact of the United Nations population training programme for the years 1952-1982 was being conducted through questionnaires sent to former United Nations fellows and the authorities that had nominated them. The results, which were expected to be made available during the biennium 1987-1988, would shed light on such matters as the percentage of fellows who had remained in the field of population and for how long, and their assessment and their Governments' assessment of the long-term usefulness of the training received. The Commission expressed concern that government requests for United Nations assistance in providing fellowships in family planning, which had been steadily decreasing since 1974, had fallen to zero in the period under review, partly because that kind of training was being provided by other organizations.

47. The Commission was informed that the Department had been distributing computer software programs for demographic analysis and population projections to developing countries. The distribution was being done in consultation with the offices that had designed and adapted such programs. It was suggested that the capacity for technical co-operation for the provision of such demographic software and training in its use be strengthened and, further, that existing United Nations information distribution networks be utilized to effect wider distribution of the programs.

48. The Commission noted that the number of country projects in population policy planning and development planning, although still fewer than the number of those in training in demography and population and in evaluation and analysis of basic population and demographic data, was steadily increasing.

49. The Commission was pleased to note that special efforts were continuing to be made to promote technical co-operation among developing countries, chiefly through the exchange of experts from one developing country to another. Such co-operation had taken place in Africa and Central America, for example.

9. Demographic statistics

50. The Director of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat informed the Commission that the Office had taken several new initiatives in the light of recommendations made at the International Conference on Population in 1984. Those initiatives focused, in particular, on the improvement of statistics on special population groups, including women, children and youth, the elderly and the disabled, and on the 1990 round of population and housing censuses.

51. On the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its twenty-third session, the Economic and Social Council had adopted resolution 1985/8 on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme. Pursuant to that resolution, the Statistical Office had carried out various activities in preparation for the Programme, including the holding of an expert group meeting in November 1985 to consider recent developments and the necessary census activities, and had prepared a set of draft supplementary principles and recommendations covering, in particular, economic characteristics and international migration for implementation in the forthcoming censuses.

52. With respect to special population groups, the Statistical Office was well on the way to developing data bases on women and disabled persons using microcomputers, drawing on a wide range of data available in the United Nations system. Development of statistics on families and households was being carried out in co-operation with the Population Division.

53. In addition to ongoing methodological work, the Statistical Office had issued, since the twenty-third session of the Population Commission, Demographic Yearbooks for 1983 and 1984: the special topic for 1983 was the 1980 census data and for 1984 the economically active population. Two publications on disabled persons had also been issued, one dealing with concepts and methods and the other presenting the results of case studies of five countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic).

54. In the area of technical co-operation in statistics, the Office had provided substantive support related to the planning and operational aspects, including data processing, of projects in population and housing censuses, civil registration and vital statistics, sample surveys and statistical training, executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. In addition, the National Household Survey Capability Programme was being carried out in 27 developing countries, and 4 others were expected to join in 1987; the results of the surveys had already been published by a number of countries. Most participating countries included demographic topics in their survey programmes.

B. Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989

1. World demographic analysis

55. The Commission was informed of the proposed work programme in mortality for the biennium 1988-1989, which would involve: (a) completing most of the work on projects currently in progress; (b) initiating a study on the consequences of alternative patterns of mortality decline for the age and sex structure of the adult and elderly population in developed and developing countries; (c) initiating a study on the pace of mortality change in developing countries since the 1960s;

and (d) subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, developing methodologies for estimating maternal mortality levels and preparing such estimates for all regions.

56. The Commission was informed that the project on comparative patterns of internal migration in six developing countries and the project on the estimation of demographic components of urban population growth were expected to be completed during the biennium 1988-1989. The Commission was also informed that the project on patterns of urban structure, which had been endorsed by the Commission at its twenty-third session, was expected to begin during the biennium 1988-1989. The Commission endorsed the proposed initiation of two projects, one on different forms of internal migration flows (rural-rural, urban-urban and rural-urban) in developing countries and the other on patterns of urban structure by city size and sex for selected developed and developing countries.

57. The Commission noted that the study on the characteristics of international migration was expected to be completed during the biennium 1988-1989, and endorsed activities leading towards the further computerization of the data base on international migration. The initiation of a series of case studies on the impact of international migration on both sending and receiving countries was approved.

2. Demographic estimates and projections

58. Recognizing that demographic estimates and projections prepared in the previous revisions had been very useful, the Commission expressed considerable support for the continuation of the subprogramme on demographic estimates and projections for the biennium 1988-1989. It was expected that the 1988-1989 revision of the global estimates and projections of population by country and the global estimates and projections of urban, rural and city population would be completed in 1989.

59. The Commission endorsed the Secretariat's plan to continue to study the trends and characteristics of households and families and prepare household estimates and projections in the biennium 1988-1989. It was expected that the final report would be issued in 1990-1991.

60. The Commission noted with satisfaction that a manual for subnational population projections would be published in 1989.

61. The Commission discussed the frequency of the revision of population projections in view of possible resource constraints of the Secretariat. Some delegations suggested changing the two-year cycle of revision to a five-year cycle. Others expressed reservations about that suggestion.

62. The Commission recommended that the revision be carried out on a continuous basis, projection results to be published every two years, and the detailed discussion on methodology, data availability, evaluation and analysis to be presented in a report issued every four years.

63. A world population chart could be prepared annually, subject to the availability of resources.

3. Population policies

64. The Commission noted with satisfaction that work on the population policy data bank would continue and welcomed the steps being taken to prepare a detailed data file diskette on population policy.

65. The Commission was pleased to be informed that, with the general aim of improving the body of information on population policy and analyses thereof, an expert group meeting on the collection and analysis of population policy data was planned for 1988, to be sponsored jointly with the Committee on Population Policy of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

66. The Commission was informed of the plans for the analysis of the Sixth Population Policy Inquiry among Governments. The initial report on the Sixth Inquiry would be prepared towards the end of 1988, and additional analyses would continue through 1989.

67. The Commission expressed satisfaction that comparative studies on population policy would be undertaken in the mega-cities series and in the country studies on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

68. Recognizing the need for comparable and up-to-date information on the population policies of countries, the Commission attached importance to the continuation of work on the global summaries of national population perceptions and policies.

4. Population and development

69. Noting that population issues had been increasingly recognized as a fundamental element of development planning, which gave rise to a need for information on the linkages between population and development factors and methodologies for integrating population variables into development, the Commission took note with approval of the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 in the field of population and development.

70. The Commission noted the importance of taking the demographic impact into account when planning large development projects and stressed the need to extend the methodology to make it applicable to a wider variety of projects, to deal with mortality and migration effects, and to assess the impact of such projects on the condition of women and their mortality, fertility and migration experience.

71. It was recommended that the study of the population aspects of aging be extended to take account of the interaction of population aging and the social and economic structure in additional countries, to examine differential aging of rural and urban populations due to migration, and to assess the differential impact of the aging of populations on the condition of women.

72. The Commission noted the significance of kinship relations and household structure for the welfare of all age groups and suggested that simulation models be used to study those issues given alternative demographic histories. The Commission also noted with approval the possibility of an expert group meeting being organized to assess models for analysing issues related to changing age structures.

73. Reference was made to the value of the 1956 study, The Aging of Populations and its Economic and Social Implications, 18/ and a similar study was called for, adapted to the current situation in developed and developing countries, taking into consideration the differences in the contexts in which aging was taking place.

74. Stressing the importance of methodologies for integrating population variables into planning, the Commission suggested that an integrated package of micro-computer-oriented programmes be prepared to apply the techniques contained in the manual on integrating population variables into planning. The Commission viewed with approval proposals to conclude as soon as possible preparatory work on a manual for integrating population variables in subnational regional planning.

75. The Commission expressed satisfaction that reports on the progress made by countries in integrating population factors in development planning were to be prepared, as well as a report on monitoring and assessing developments in computer software packages for application to integrated population and development planning.

76. The Commission emphasized the need for suitable frameworks for integrated planning of population, resources, environment and development. It was stressed that research in that area should be closely co-ordinated with studies of policies. Several delegations emphasized that the work ought not be given low priority. The Commission attached importance to the development of an integrated data bank as a base for studies aimed at identifying the interrelationships among the variables of population, resources, environment and development.

77. The Commission stressed the importance of giving equal consideration to the impact of socio-economic change on demographic variables and the effect of those variables on developmental factors, including those related to resources and the environment.

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

78. The monitoring of population trends and policies and review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action are discussed in chapter II above.

6. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction

79. The Commission attached great importance to the work programme related to the status of women and population and urged that it be identified as a separate programme of work and given adequate resources so that the new mandates set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/6 could be fulfilled. The Commission recommended that various avenues be explored to supplement the resources currently available for those activities during the present financial crisis. The Commission called attention to the recommendations on the role and status of women made by the International Conference on Population in 1984, and recommended that future research deal broadly with the social and economic implications (as well as implications for the family) of relationships between women and population.

18/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.6.

80. The Commission strongly supported the continuation of work in the area of family planning and its demographic impact. In addition to the updated review of levels and trends of contraceptive use, on which work was already near completion, the Commission was pleased to learn that it was planned to convene an expert group meeting on new and improved methods of assessing family planning effectiveness from survey data and that a technical publication would result from that meeting. Possibilities were being explored for collaboration in that area of work with other United Nations bodies, particularly the Task Force on Behavioural and Social Determinants of Fertility Regulation of the World Health Organization (WHO). Delegations noted that it was important to consider family planning in relation not only to fertility but also to the family, to broader social and economic conditions and to the status of women.

81. The Commission noted with approval the plans for the biennium 1988-1989 on the topics of age patterns of fertility, trends in reproductive behaviour (including planned publications on adolescent fertility, nuptiality and infant mortality, and fertility) and interrelationships between social and economic policy measures and fertility.

82. Concern was expressed about the increasing complexity of work in that area of research given its dependence on a rapidly growing body of survey data emanating from a variety of national and international institutions. The importance of maintaining archives of international survey data in accessible standardized form to support the important work of comparative analysis in that area was stressed. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the way in which data were currently being compiled to support those research efforts and urged the Population Division to continue to build on its traditional strength in data analysis.

83. The Commission noted with interest that computerized data banks were being created in connection with studies on family planning and adolescent fertility. The first aim of the work on the data banks was to provide the necessary speed and flexibility in producing and updating tabulations that would be required for publications already planned. However, it was anticipated that the data banks would also be useful as a resource for future studies. For example, the data related to contraceptive practice might prove valuable for studies on the development and assessment of strategies to achieve the demographic aims of Governments, which the Commission identified as an important area of future work.

7. Dissemination of population information

84. The Commission noted that the regular programme of publication and dissemination of the research studies and activities of the Population Division would be continued, with increased emphasis on identifying, reaching and meeting the needs of its audience.

85. With respect to POPIN, the Commission noted the commitment of the Secretariat to meet its responsibilities for the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit. It also noted the recommendations for activities to be carried out during 1987-1988 made by the POPIN Advisory Committee. Some delegations indicated their interest in the participation in POPIN of population information centres in their countries.

86. The Commission was most gratified to be informed by the delegation of France that the Government of that country had decided, in principle, to provide a

well-qualified population information specialist to the Population Division in support of the activities of the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit.

8. Technical co-operation

87. The Commission considered the proposed programme of work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the field of population for the biennium 1988-1989 (E/CN.9/1987/CRP.2), which was an elaboration of the activities to be carried out during that biennium as originally stipulated in more general terms in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. The activities covered included (a) support of technical co-operation projects in three main fields covering training, national research on population dynamics, and national population policy programmes and governmental offices; and (b) analysis and evaluation of technical co-operation activities in population.

C. Activities of the regional commissions

1. Economic Commission for Africa

88. The representative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) described the overall situation and background against which population activities had been carried out in Africa. He referred, in particular, to the recent crisis and to the convening of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, which had been devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa. At the special session, the General Assembly had endorsed the recommendations of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development, adopted by the Second African Population Conference, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in January 1984. 19/

89. The representative of ECA said that it was premature to assess the impact of those recommendations on the population policies of member States. However, in spite of greater awareness among Governments on population issues, resources remained insufficient to implement projects in the region effectively.

90. He thanked UNFPA for its continued support. He then reviewed the main components of the ECA population programme: advisory services in data collection, analysis, institution-building and policy formulation, research on population dynamics (fertility, mortality), estimates and projections, and support of regional training institutes.

91. Given the uncertainty about the availability of resources, ECA had had to reduce its future activities to the level of resources likely to be made available to it.

92. The representative noted with satisfaction the good working relations that had been maintained with other regional commissions, United Nations Headquarters and other organizations.

19/ See E/ECA/CN.10/14, annex II.

2. Economic Commission for Europe

93. The representative of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said that, although the work of ECE on population had started early in the 1970s, it was not until its fortieth session, in 1985, that it had created a specific mandate for work in the field of population. In the past two years, work on population at ECE had included projects on the economic and social implications of aging in the ECE region and on population and development in southern Europe with special reference to migration, both of which had received support from UNFPA. Other activities were the preparation of a study on the economic role of women in the ECE region, including demographic, labour force and employment aspects; the elaboration of several studies on demographic aspects of the labour force; and continued work on the computerized demographic data bank covering population estimates and projections, fertility, nuptiality and divorce data for 26 countries of the ECE region for the period from 1950. The information from the data bank had been made available to collaborating institutions. Finally, the representative informed the Commission that a regional meeting on population and development, organized in collaboration with UNFPA and the Government of Hungary, would take place at Budapest from 24 to 27 February 1987. The meeting, which would be a follow-up of the regional meeting on population, held at Sofia in 1983, and the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, was also expected to discuss collaboration in the field of population in the ECE region and the future activities of ECE.

3. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

94. The representative of ECLAC reported that the programme of work in the field of population in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was executed by CELADE, included research, technical assistance and training activities.

95. Research activities included studies on socio-economic and cultural factors associated with mortality and fertility, the status and role of women as they affected population, and the measuring of international redistribution; population estimates and projections; and national demographic surveys. Other research included the evaluation of population and development models, projections for subnational populations, the socio-economic implications of the aging of population and a technical seminar on methods for incorporating demographic inputs into planning.

96. Technical assistance had been provided on utilization and management of population information and an analysis was under way on appropriate technologies for processing the 1990 round of censuses.

97. The Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) was used to provide regional backstopping services. Other work on population information included assistance for the development of country population information units, development of a microcomputer system for storage and retrieval of data for small geographical areas (REDATAM), and preparations for a regional seminar on population information.

98. A seminar on the teaching of demography in Latin America had been held in 1986. A two-year course leading to a Master's degree for demographers and specialists on social studies on population was offered. Intensive regional

courses were also offered, two for Spanish-speaking and one for English-speaking countries. National level courses were given in three countries and assistance was given to three universities of the region.

4. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

99. The representative of ESCAP reported that the work programme of ESCAP on population and development for 1986-1987 included a six-country study of trends and patterns of mortality and studies on the social and economic consequences of international migration, the use of population-development models, and emerging issues of the aging of population. The programme for 1988-1989 included a study on urbanization patterns and policies on the interrelationship between the role and status of women and population changes; estimates of demographic indicators for countries of the region; review and appraisal of the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Asia-Pacific Call for Action on Population and Development adopted by the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held at Colombo in 1982; a project on human resource development in population; and technical assistance in the analysis of infant and child mortality differentials and in demographic analysis and population projections.

100. Important projects during the biennium 1986-1987 on population policies included studies on the relationship between fertility and the family in Asia; the efficiency and impact of family planning programmes; attitudes among grass-roots family planning workers; community participation in family planning programmes; management information systems, family motivation and practices, and determinants of fertility. A seminar was held on population policies for senior policy-makers and programme managers. For 1988-1989, work would include studies on the changing role of women and family planning acceptance and on skill development in family planning management information systems and the use of microcomputers for survey analysis and programme evaluation; and technical assistance in developing and implementing population policies and family planning programmes.

101. The representative of ESCAP said that activities in the field of population information for 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 remained essentially the same, with further emphasis on the continuing development of national capacity in population information.

5. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

102. The representative of ESCWA explained the peculiar nature of the development experience of the region and its effect on population trends and prospects. Some countries of the region had enjoyed a very rapid increase in wealth during the past 10 to 15 years but, at the same time, had some of the highest illiteracy rates. That unusual situation had resulted, for example, in very high fertility levels, because high incomes and good health were not counterbalanced by high levels of education. Health improvement, on the other hand, resulted in a relatively high expectation of life at birth which, when applied to the youthful populations of the region, gave extremely low crude death rates. As a result, the region had some of the highest rates of natural increase ever recorded. There was also a very high concentration of population in primate cities and a foreign labour force of unprecedented proportions.

103. The work programme of ESCWA not only reflected the priorities but also emphasized an integrated socio-economic approach to solving population problems. The representative of ESCWA mentioned some of the major projects to be undertaken during the forthcoming biennium. He said that ESCWA was being restructured so that all social programmes, including those related to population, had been placed under one central entity; that would facilitate a multisectoral approach to the study of major population and social issues of regional concern.

D. Preparations for the medium-term plan 1990-1995

104. The Commission considered the preparations that had begun for the medium-term plan for 1990-1995. The Secretariat indicated that the Commission was requested to give its views on priorities, innovations and possible curtailments rather than to present a fully articulated plan. In the discussion that followed, general satisfaction was expressed with the note by the Secretary-General on the medium-term plan for 1990-1995 (E/CN.9/1987/CRP.3).

105. With respect to the priorities for the medium term, several delegations welcomed the attention being given to the matter by the Secretariat. Several delegations recommended that a major criterion in setting priorities in research should be the comparative advantage of the Population Division, given its access to data at the global level and the objectivity and analytic skills that had characterized its work. Some delegations stressed that the issue of urbanization was of very great concern to many developing countries and should receive due priority. Several delegations recommended that the study of strategies by which countries could achieve their demographic goals should be added to the topics of high priority. Another matter suggested was the development of an expanded capability of POPIN to deal with the dissemination of software for demographic analysis. Finally, close attention to changes in age distribution and the aging of populations in both developed and developing countries was suggested as a topic of high priority.

106. It was agreed that a discussion should be held at the twenty-fifth session on the possibility of recommending that an intergovernmental conference on population be convened in 1994. It was also agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a document for the twenty-fifth session discussing various options and alternatives to such a conference. The Commission was informed that the absence of reference to such a conference in the medium-term plan would not prejudice a decision on the matter in the future.

107. During the discussion, a range of views was expressed on the issue of the inclusion in the medium-term plan of work on the relationship of peace, security and disarmament to population. Some delegations took the view that the issue was fully within the spirit of the report of the 1984 Conference and that, since it was important, it should be taken into account in the medium-term plan. It was suggested that one approach might be to undertake a study of demographic processes in abnormal social situations, including nuclear war, as part of the research programme of the Population Division. It was noted that although a chapter on the mortality effects of nuclear war had been expected to be included in a report on mortality issued during the previous biennium, no such chapter had been included. It was stressed that such a study should be satisfactorily carried out and the results published. Some delegations expressed the view that other institutions had a greater comparative advantage and were more appropriate than the Population

Division for dealing with those matters. It was agreed that the matter would be taken into account in the resolution on the programme of work.

108. It was also agreed that at the twenty-fifth and subsequent sessions of the Commission, one substantive topic would be discussed in depth. The topic would be the one given more extended treatment in the concise report on the monitoring of population trends and policies.

E. Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 and in-depth evaluation of the population programme

109. The Commission was informed about the in-depth evaluation of the population programme of the United Nations (E/AC.51/1986/9), conducted by the Central Evaluation Unit at the request of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. The period chosen for the study was 1978-1983, covering three programme budget bienniums and two overlapping medium-term plan periods, namely 1978-1981 and 1980-1983, and recommendations were made on programme content, as well as on programme planning and implementation. The areas covered were data collection, research and policy analysis, operational activities and dissemination of information. The evaluation study had been submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-sixth session, in 1986; the Committee had requested that its conclusions and recommendations be transmitted to the Population Commission and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 20/

110. As recommended by the Committee at its twenty-sixth session, the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 (A/41/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee thereon, was made available to the Commission. 21/

111. In response to a question on the steps being taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the evaluation, the Commission was informed that action was already being taken by the various entities involved and that the Committee, at its twenty-ninth session in 1989, would have before it a report containing a review of the implementation of its recommendations.

112. In taking note of the in-depth evaluation and the recommendations made thereon by the Committee, one delegation said that greater emphasis should have been placed in the agenda on discussion of the findings and requested that, if possible, the report on the implementation of the recommendations be made available to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, in 1989. The Commission requested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/41/38), paras. 72-79.

21/ Ibid., paras. 60-70.

F. Consideration of draft proposals

Work programme in the field of population

113. At the 427th meeting, on 5 February, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Ali Rahmy (Egypt), introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1987/L.5) entitled "Work programme in the field of population", submitted on the basis of informal consultations, and orally revised it as follows: in operative paragraph 3 (b), subparagraph (vii) was renumbered (i) and the remaining subparagraphs were renumbered accordingly.

114. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands proposed an amendment to the revised draft resolution, by which, in operative paragraph 3 (b), the topics listed in the subparagraphs would be set out in the same order as they were discussed in the World Population Plan of Action.

115. After hearing statements by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France and the Netherlands, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised and amended (see chap. I, draft resolution I).

116. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

Chapter IV

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

117. The Population Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 424th to 427th meetings, from 3 to 5 February 1987. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Concise report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population trends and policies (E/1987/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population (E/1987/4);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance (E/1987/5);

(d) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities on activities of the Fund (E/CN.9/1987/5);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1987/6).

118. In introducing the item, the Director of the Population Division recalled that the Economic and Social Council had invited the Population Commission to transmit its views to the Council on the reports on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population and on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance. He also recalled that the Council had decided that the Commission should receive a report by the Executive Director containing a review of UNFPA activities and a report on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

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

119. The report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population (E/1987/4) was based on information from the inquiry organized in 1985 by the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. The information had been updated and elaborated by the reporting entities and reviewed by all concerned at a meeting of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme matters) (CCSQ(PROG)) of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The report contained a general description of the institutional framework and legislative background, organizational structure and resources, and co-ordination, and provided an overview of the main activities in the field of population.

120. The Commission expressed its satisfaction that a report of that kind had been prepared and strongly endorsed plans to present similar reports in future. It was suggested that the reports provide more information on the framework for co-ordination, in particular, on the role played by CCSQ(PROG). It was requested

that the report present more specific information on the activities of the organizations, and it was suggested that a list of their publications on population be included in the report.

121. One delegation noted that the failure of some organizations to provide information on the proportion of resources allocated to different types of activities made it impossible for the Commission to make an overall assessment. It was suggested that the organizations provide that information for inclusion in future reports.

122. The view was expressed that, in future, the synopsis of activities should be used to identify any possible duplication. Efforts should be made to ensure that work programmes were complementary. It was stressed that there was a need for caution in arriving at conclusions concerning duplication and in proposing changes, since population had many facets and each organization had its own mandate, approach and methodology.

123. Concern was expressed about the duplication of the work of the Population Division of the United Nations and the World Bank in the area of population projections. It was recommended that differences in the two sets of projections should be clarified and the reasons for those differences given in their publications.

124. The Commission noted with satisfaction that many organizations within the United Nations system had increased their activities in the field of population and that there was increasing co-operation and co-ordination among them. However, concern was expressed about the fact that a large proportion of those activities were undertaken with extrabudgetary resources, and it was urged that organizations incorporate a larger proportion of population activities into their regular budgets.

125. It was noted that information on changes in demographic variables was of great value to Governments, international organizations and other bodies and that many countries had undertaken, or planned to undertake, surveys to obtain such data. It was also noted that there were no satisfactory international mechanisms to bring those survey data together and to standardize, store and distribute them. It was, therefore, suggested that a new, minimum programme of analysis of survey data be drawn up by the Population Division; that the results of surveys on family formation, health and other topics be incorporated in a data base, making use, for that purpose, of non-governmental organizations such as the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and the International Statistical Institute to standardize, store and distribute the data; and that further efforts be made to assist countries in the design and conduct of family health and demographic surveys. It was observed that the European Economic Community had decided to increase its assistance for data collection and could perhaps make an important contribution in assisting research institutes in developed and developing countries in that area.

1. International Labour Organisation

126. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) stated that the population and labour policies programme of ILO, an integral part of the World Employment Programme, had as its focus the area where population issues and labour, employment and development concerns intersected. Funded mainly by UNFPA and

operated in co-operation with UNFPA and other bodies of the United Nations system, the ILO programme had three mutually supportive components. The first - population, human resources and development planning - primarily involved projects designed to set up population units in national planning agencies. It sought to ensure that demographic data analyses and projections and population and related human resource concerns were taken into account in overall development and sectoral planning. It also sought to provide, where appropriate, a substantive basis for the formulation of population policies in the context of socio-economic development. Under the policy research component, in-depth research was carried out on population and employment linkages. In addition, studies were planned on the measurement and analysis of the demographic impact of local development projects and on linkages between population and women's occupational and maternal roles. Finally, activities under a third component - population education and family welfare in the work-setting - were designed to introduce and institutionalize population concerns in work-related education, welfare and health services and, conversely, to provide for a labour component in national population programmes.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

127. In accordance with the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had strengthened its population programme in the areas of research on population and agricultural and rural development, policy advice and technical assistance, and support to national population policies. Research was being undertaken on topics such as (a) integration of women in rural development; (b) urbanization and its consequences for food production and consumption; (c) land-carrying capacity and population potential; and (d) the consequences of population growth for agricultural and rural development. In addition, FAO was organizing a conference on population and rural development in order to discuss the main gaps in knowledge in that field and to establish future research priorities. In the area of policy advice and technical assistance, FAO had been making special efforts to achieve better overall integration of demographic variables in sectoral planning and policy formulation. Of great importance had been the development of the Computerized Agricultural and Population Planning Assistance (CAPPA) system, designed to facilitate the incorporation of demographic variables in agricultural planning. FAO had been providing technical assistance to a growing number of countries in the use of the model. FAO had been particularly concerned with population and food problems of many developing countries and considered its main task to be the improvement of agricultural production. However, on many occasions it had stated that Governments should make efforts to lower their rate of population growth. As stated at the International Conference on Population, it was not for FAO to advise Governments how to bring that about; however, FAO could design and co-ordinate its country activities in such a way that support could be given to national population policies. FAO was incorporating population education and communication in its projects in order to create awareness of population and rural development problems. It was noteworthy that FAO had been gradually using more of its own resources to carry out population activities, reflecting an institutionalization of the population programme.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

128. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reported that UNESCO was concerned with such issues as the promotion of demography and population studies; the consequences of rapid population growth for educational planning in particular and for development in general; the social, economic and cultural consequences of internal and international migration; the interrelations between population, resources, environment and technological progress; population distribution, urbanization and human settlements; the improvement of the status of women and the elimination of discrimination based on sex; the aging of population and its social and cultural consequences; and human rights in relation to population. Those and other topics could be found throughout the 1986-1987 programme of UNESCO.

129. The representative of UNESCO recalled that at its twenty-third session, in 1985, the General Conference of UNESCO had expressed its concern that the unprecedented population growth in a large number of developing countries was one of the major factors hindering development and improvement of the quality of life of the people (resolution 4.9).

130. A major area of population activity was technical co-operation in population information, education and communication. Most of the projects were financed by UNFPA. Projects totalling well over \$US 6 million had been executed in 1986.

4. World Health Organization

131. The representative of WHO observed that health, population and development were inextricably linked. An improvement in the health of women, mothers, children and the elderly contributed directly to socio-economic development.

132. WHO provided support for maternal and child health, including family planning. Special attention was also given to the promotion of healthy pregnancies and of maternal nutrition and to the prevention and treatment of the complications of pregnancy.

133. As an international agency responsible for health, WHO supported member States in developing and implementing integrated strategies for primary health care. It collaborated with UNFPA in 90 countries in reviewing maternal and child health and family planning programmes. It co-sponsored seminars and forums for maternal and child care in various countries and had developed guidelines on the measurement of maternal mortality.

134. Family planning was a preventive health measure that exerted a positive influence on the health, development and well-being of the whole family, particularly of women and children.

135. In the field of child survival and health, women and population, WHO, UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund collaborated closely in supporting the efforts of developing countries to strengthen their maternal and child health programmes.

136. In response to a question on plans for research on the implications for mortality of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), the representative of WHO said that, in 1986, the Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly had called for the strengthening of activities concerning AIDS (resolution WHA39.29).

5. World Bank

137. The representative of the World Bank observed that a basic theme emanating from the International Conference on Population was that rapid population growth was a development problem and that, since population size and growth affected development progress and the sharing of its benefits, population policies concerning fertility, mortality and morbidity, and migration must constitute a major part of development strategies.

138. Lowering population growth had been a difficult challenge to humanity - but one that must and could be successfully addressed. The experience of the past decade had suggested that there was reason for hope. However, the official development assistance provided for population programmes by Development Assistance Committee donors was inadequate. The World Bank had fulfilled the commitment it had made at Mexico City to double its lending for population and health purposes. The thrust of its activities was to provide national packages of maternal and child health measures, including family planning. Increased attention was being given to Africa.

139. The Bank had also identified women as a priority area for increased attention.

140. In developing its response to the problem of population, health and nutrition, the Bank recognized the important role of non-governmental organizations and the need to collaborate more effectively with other major donors, both multilateral and bilateral.

141. Since population and poverty were closely interrelated, the Bank had been increasingly directing its activities to poor countries and to operations that benefited the poor most directly.

B. Activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

142. The first report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on activities of the Fund (E/CN.9/1987/5) was very well received by the members of the Population Commission, who found it most informative. In his introductory statement, the Assistant Executive Director highlighted some of the principal activities that the Fund had been pursuing and would continue to pursue.

143. Having been informed that funding levels were guided by the level of available programme resources and by the decision of the Governing Council of UNDP that most resources should be channelled to country programmes, some delegations asked for clarification of some of the criteria that the Fund had been using to determine the priority countries. Those criteria had been approved by the Governing Council of UNDP and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission was assured that special attention would be paid to the non-priority countries.

144. The Commission was pleased to learn of the funding of research programmes at the country and intercountry levels and action programmes at the country level in the areas of population policy and population and development. Especially prominent in that regard were the setting up of population units in Africa and a range of other activities throughout the United Nations system on different aspects of population and development. Several delegations mentioned the importance of giving greater attention to such areas as urbanization, internal migration and health, and the importance of assistance to subcountry-level programmes for the formulation and implementation of policies.

145. The Commission noted that in the coming biennium UNFPA would emphasize its programmes in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, including training of personnel in all aspects of population work. Delegations were reassured that regional training institutions in Africa would continue to receive support.

146. The Commission was pleased to learn that, in putting into effect the priorities for population assistance, the Fund had been drawing upon a broad range of expertise available within the United Nations system and in other organizations.

147. The Commission was informed that, in line with the recommendations of the International Conference on Population concerning issues related to the role and status of women, the strategy of UNFPA on women, population and development would address ways of operationalizing the interrelationship between population trends and the role and status of women. UNFPA would intensify its efforts to ensure that women's concerns were addressed in all projects it would support. One delegation, in noting the importance of economic and social aspects of the role and status of women, emphasized that religious and cultural factors should also be taken into consideration in formulating population policy targets and measures.

148. The Commission was assured that UNFPA recognized the continuing need for research and training and would focus on needs in those areas through its country and intercountry programmes. While agreeing that population research at the global and national levels in support of policy formulation and of development planning remained a matter of the greatest urgency, UNFPA emphasized that the research should be relevant to policy and carried out within a specified time-frame. Priority would be given to empirical work likely to have implications for operational activities. Data collection would be supported where baseline information was needed for project formulation, monitoring, evaluation and operations research. Comparative analysis and longitudinal studies to address many policy-related questions were also needed.

149. The Commission was informed that UNFPA attached very high priority to training and would continue its support of it. Training institutions, as well as training projects carried out by the specialized agencies, were supported by the Fund. In recognition of the need for personnel trained in the integration of population into development planning, a global programme of training in population and development would be launched. The programme had been designed to enhance the capabilities of mid-career professionals in integrating and operationalizing the linkages between population and development. The programme would be offered in two English-speaking institutions and one French-speaking institution.

150. The Commission noted the large number of activities in the area of population information, education and communication which aimed, among other things, at promoting the awareness of social, economic and environmental implications of

population problems at the individual, national and international levels. The Commission was informed that the specific needs of different regions and countries were fully taken into account in the Fund's activities for awareness creation. Responding to the concern of one delegation, UNFPA pointed out that, although it continued to support activities of POPIN, it had recommended that the Network be regionalized and integrated into regular infrastructure.

151. The Commission noted that UNFPA had been actively involved in the co-ordination of operational and programme matters through its participation in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, as well as through its own mechanisms for consultations with the specialized agencies. In that context, a number of delegations asked about the role of the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting and CCSQ(PROG). UNFPA explained that the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting was held once a year to discuss general issues, whereas CCSQ(PROG) had been involved with population matters to a limited extent only.

C. Monitoring of multilateral population assistance

152. The Commission was informed of the plans of UNFPA to prepare a regular report on the monitoring of multilateral population assistance provided by the United Nations system, the first report to be submitted in 1989. Some delegations asked if the information on expenditures could be broken down in accordance with the categories of the World Population Plan of Action. It was recognized that that would require solving difficult methodological problems.

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

153. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (E/CN.9/1987/6), which presented an overview of the current activities of those organizations with a view to promoting co-ordination with the United Nations system. The report was based on responses to a brief questionnaire sent to 14 intergovernmental and 150 non-governmental organizations. In cases of non-response or incomplete response, other sources available in the Secretariat were consulted.

154. The Commission complimented the Secretariat on the usefulness of the report, which was the first comprehensive overview of the activities of those organizations presented to the Commission. Delegations stressed the value of the report for enhancing co-ordination of activities in population and urged that a similar report be prepared for consideration by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session. Several delegations suggested that future reports include information on the level of funding accorded to population activities by each organization. In presenting the data, it was suggested that organizations be grouped by location of their headquarters, and that intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations be discussed separately. It was suggested that, to the extent that resources permitted, the body of information be expanded so as to become a tool for planning and co-ordination for Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

155. The Commission expressed appreciation of the indispensable work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in population and noted specific activities described by non-governmental organizations. However, one delegation said that it was inappropriate in a report on the activities of non-governmental organizations to cite research results referring to a specific country's population policy, since a balanced treatment of the issues raised could not be assured in such a context.

156. The representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) said that her organization viewed the International Conference on Population as a major landmark in the history of family planning. IPPF had noted the Conference's strong endorsement of the family as a basic unit of society and of family planning as a basic human right, a crucial health measure for women and children and an essential means to improve the condition of women. The Conference's recommendations on family planning were viewed as fully consistent with the Federation's policy on human rights. She stated that the Federation did not promote abortion as a method of family planning. The Federation had stressed its commitment to furthering the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and to assuming a role of leadership in mobilizing non-governmental organizations towards the attainment of that goal. It was regretted that the efforts of IPPF had been hindered by a major donor's withdrawal of funds. In spite of that problem, crucial work had been continued. Special attention had been devoted to Africa, where, because of severe economic and other problems, many Governments had looked to family planning associations to provide needed information and services.

157. The representative of the Population Council reported that the Council's activities encompassed scientific research, technical assistance, professional publications and a fellowship programme to aid in the training of population experts. Four major priorities for current and future work were described: (1) basic biomedical and applied research aimed at the development of new or improved contraceptive methods and the monitoring of their introduction into family planning programmes; (2) the development of cost-effective ways of improving the quality of family planning and related health services; (3) the study of the consequences of rapid population growth; and (4) studies of the relationship between the changing roles and status of women and their reproductive behaviour. In carrying out those activities, the Population Council had co-operated with the organizations of the United Nations system and would continue to do so.

158. The representative of the Population Institute expressed the concern of the Institute about the negative consequences of continued population growth and stressed the need to maintain adequate levels of funding for population programmes. He said that the Institute regretted in particular the decision to cut financial assistance to UNFPA and IPPF.

159. The representative of the Center for Population Communications - International welcomed the recognition that the role of non-governmental organizations had received, not only in the recommendations of the International Conference on Population but also in the eyes of the Population Commission. He expressed the willingness of the Center to participate in the next review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.

160. The representative of the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) informed the Commission that four research projects carried out in co-operation with national research institutions were being

completed and that three new research studies were being planned. The ongoing projects dealt with socio-economic differential mortality in industrialized countries, undertaken in co-operation with WHO; causes of international migration and its consequences for third world development; the demographic and socio-economic aspects of population aging, being carried out in collaboration with the United States Bureau of the Census; and integration of population variables in the economic planning process. The three new research studies would deal with population distribution and urbanization, utilization of family planning records for the analysis of population dynamics in developing countries, and the impact of international migration in receiving countries. CICRED had also continued to publish in English and French the currently computerized Review of Population Reviews and had published the POPIN Thesaurus: Population Multilingual Thesaurus in English, French and Spanish.

E. Consideration of draft proposals

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

161. At the 427th meeting, on 5 February, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Vladimir Kalaidjiev (Bulgaria) introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.9/1987/L.6) entitled "Follow-up of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984", submitted on the basis of informal consultations, and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "with satisfaction" were deleted after the words "Having considered";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the word "periodic" before the word "report" was deleted.

162. At the same meeting, after hearing statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Brazil, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, draft resolution II).

163. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 22/ the Netherlands, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Brazil made statements.

22/ The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, for the sake of preserving consensus, his delegation had not insisted on including in the draft resolution a paragraph that would read as follows:

"Further requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, in connection with the responsibility of the Fund regarding the monitoring of multilateral population assistance, to prepare a report on necessary measures taken to enhance the coherence and effective delivery of programmes financed by the Fund, including a reference to co-ordination mechanisms and experiences, and to submit that report to it at its second regular session of 1988, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme."

Chapter V

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

164. At its 427th meeting, on 5 February 1987, the Commission considered a draft provisional agenda for its twenty-fifth session, together with the list of requested documentation (E/CN.9/1987/L.3), submitted by the Secretary-General in compliance with paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII).

165. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session, as amended during the discussion. For the text of the provisional agenda, see chapter I, draft decision.

Chapter VI

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

166. The Commission considered its draft report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.9/1987/L.4 and Add.1-6) at its 428th meeting, on 6 February 1987. At the same meeting, it adopted the report, as a whole, as amended.

Chapter VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

167. The Population Commission held its twenty-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 28 January to 6 February 1987. The Commission held 13 meetings (416th to 428th).

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

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

B. Attendance

170. Twenty-four States members of the Commission were represented at the session. Observers for States Members and non-members of the United Nations, representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations attended the session. A complete list is given in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

171. At its 416th and 418th meetings, on 28 and 29 January, the Commission elected, by acclamation, the following officers:

Chairman: Sergio Thompson-Flores (Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen: Vladimir Kalaidjiev (Bulgaria)
Ali Rahmy (Egypt)
Visit Boonyakesanond (Thailand)

Rapporteur: Laetitia van den Assum (Netherlands)

D. Agenda

172. At its 416th meeting, on 28 January, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda for the session (E/CN.9/1987/1), submitted in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Action by the United Nations to implement the recommendations of the World Population Conference, 1974: monitoring of population trends and policies and review and appraisal of progress towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.
4. Programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1988-1989 and implementation of the programme budget for 1986-1987.
5. Follow-up of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984.
6. Provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-fourth session.

173. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the organization of work for the session (E/CN.9/1987/L.2).

E. Tribute to a former representative on the Population Commission

174. Tribute was paid to Ms. Jean Thompson, a former representative on the Population Commission, by the delegations of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Bulgaria and the United States of America. Ms. Thompson had first attended the fourteenth session of the Population Commission in 1967 as the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and had served in that capacity until the twenty-third session of the Commission in 1985. She had served in that capacity also at the World Population Conference at Bucharest in 1974 and at the International Conference on Population at Mexico City in 1984. While representing her Government with great skill and effectiveness, she had served the international community with wisdom and devotion. The work of the Population Commission had been greatly strengthened by her contribution over the years.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Brazil: Sergio Thompson-Flores, Mauro Sergio Costa Couto,* Roberto Jaguaribe*

Bulgaria: Vladimir Kalaidjiev

Burundi: Gérard Sabushimike, Méthode Schirambere*

Cameroon: André Kendeck Mandeng, Elsie Ngowo Effange*

China: Chang Chongxuan, Wu Cangping,* Yan Jiande,* Zhao Zhipei*

Colombia: Gustavo García-Moreno, P. Arce-Rojas,* A. Sarmiento*

Costa Rica: Victor Morgan

Cuba: Georgina Fajardo, C. R. Villafuerte*

Egypt: Ali Rahmy

France: Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, Alain Perez,* Nicole Courson*

Germany, Federal Republic of: Herman Schubnell, Volkmar Becker*

India: C. Dasgupta, Arif S. Khan,* K. B. Srivastava*

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Mohammad Javad Zarif

Malawi:

Malaysia: Ramli Othman**

Mauritius: Jagdis Chundur Mohith**

Mexico: Gerónimo Martínez-García, Alfonso Sandoval Arriaga,*
Guillermo Saavedra Arrendondo,* Mercedes Ruíz Zapata*

Netherlands: D. J. van de Kaa, J. C. van den Brekel,* M. L. A. C. van den Assum,*
S. Leenstra*

* Alternate.

** Did not attend.

Nigeria: A. A. Kadejo, A. J. Nanna,* A. L. Olukanni*

Sweden: Rolf Andréén, Anita Melin,* Hans Olsson*

Thailand: Visit Boonyakesanond, Suthee Na-Lumpang*

Togo: Nouridine Bouraima, Kati Korga*

Turkey: Ugur Aytaç, Ebru Barutçu*

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Irina Vladimirovna Khainatskaya,
Boris Nikolayevich Goudima*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: A. A. Isupov, O. G. Pavlov,* I. M. Volkov,*
V. V. Roumyantsev,* S. G. Yakovlev,*
A. L. Panshin*

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Frank E. Whitehead,
P. Willis*

United States of America: Vincent P. Barabba, Nancy Ostrander,* I. D. Coker,
C. E. Norris, C. J. Hemmer, B. B. Torrey

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala,
Israel, Japan, Norway, Oman, Romania, Rwanda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations bodies

Economic Commission for Europe, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and
the Pacific, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic
Commission for Africa, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, World Food
Council, United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
World Health Organization, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural
Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Planned Parenthood Federation

Category II: Population Council, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations

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

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

| <u>Document number</u> | <u>Agenda item</u> | <u>Title or description</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| E/1987/3 | 3, 5 | Concise report on the monitoring of population trends and policies: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/1987/4 | 5 | Activities of the United Nations system in the field of population: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/1987/5 | 5 | Monitoring of multilateral population assistance: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/1 | 2 | Annotated provisional agenda |
| E/CN.9/1987/2 | 3 | Preparations for the third review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/3 | 4 | Progress of work of the Secretariat in the field of population, 1985-1986 - Progress of work of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/3/Add.1 | 4 | Technical co-operation activities in population of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/4 | 4 | Proposed programme of work in the field of population for the biennium 1988-1989: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/5 | 5 | Activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities: report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities |

| <u>Document number</u> | <u>Agenda item</u> | <u>Title or description</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| E/CN.9/1987/6 | 5 | Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action: report of the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/CRP.1 | 4 | Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 - Analysis of world population (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs): note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/CRP.2 | 4 | Programme of work for the biennium 1988-1989 - Technical co-operation in population (Department of Technical Co-operation for Development): note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/CRP.3 | 4 | Medium-term plan for 1990-1995: note by the Secretary-General |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.1 | 2 | State of preparedness of documentation for the session: note by the Secretariat |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.2 | 2 | Organization of the work of the session: note by the Secretariat |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.3 | 6 | Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session of the Population Commission: note by the Secretariat |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.4 and Add.1-6 | 7 | Draft report of the Commission on its twenty-fourth session |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.5 | 4 | Vice-Chairman of the Commission: draft resolution |
| E/CN.9/1987/L.6 | 5 | Vice-Chairman of the Commission: draft resolution |