

Recommendation 4

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

Recommendation 5

Governments are urged to give full attention to all aspects of population in the formulation of their social and economic development plans and programmes, both within and outside the context of formal development planning, and the international community should assign high priority to supporting them in that respect. The concept of integrating population factors into development plans and programmes needs to be more clearly defined, as do the approaches to be used. The definitions must cover the institutional and human resources needed for effective integration.

Recommendation 6

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

Recommendation 7

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

Recommendation 8

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

Recommendation 9

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

Recommendation 10

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

Recommendation 11

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

Recommendation 12

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

Recommendation 13

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

1989/93. Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

Recalling the preamble, the section on peace, security and population, and the other sections of the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population,²⁹ at which it was reaffirmed that the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action remained fully valid and that creating conditions for international peace and security was of great importance for the achievement of the goals of population policies and economic and social development and at which emphasis was placed on a number of issues in the field of population that should continue to be included in the work programme, as appropriate,

²⁹ *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

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

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-fifth session¹⁰ and the views expressed therein on the progress of work in the field of population and the proposed work programme,

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

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

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

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

(b) To continue work on the following:

- (i) Studies on the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development, with particular attention to studies to promote the integration of population factors into development planning;
- (ii) Studies on the interrelationship between population and the status and role of women;
- (iii) Comparative analysis of population policies;
- (iv) Periodic revision of estimates and projections of population and its structure and of urbanization;
- (v) Analysis of mortality, in particular infant and child mortality;
- (vi) Studies on reproductive behaviour and on family planning and its demographic impact;
- (vii) Studies on internal and international migration and on comparative patterns of urbanization and population distribution;
- (viii) Dissemination of population information and further development of the Population Information Network at the regional and global levels;

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

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

(e) To further improve communication and co-ordination between the Population Division of the

¹⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 6 (E/1989/24).*

United Nations Secretariat, the regional commissions and Governments, particularly in order to prepare the most accurate and widely accepted population estimates and projections possible, an activity in which the Population Division should play a leading role;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

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

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

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

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

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

*35th plenary meeting
26 July 1989*

1989/94. United Nations support for African countries in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic