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Policy and Research Unit - 4.5 International Conference on Population 1984

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GENEVA DECLARATION

Issued by

Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations Meeting At Geneva, September 13–15, 1983 To Consider Preparations For The Inter-National Conference on Population To Be Held In August 1984.

The Non-Governmental Organization Consultation on Population Issues was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 13 September to 15 September 1983. The Consultation was sponsored by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO), in preparation for the 1984 International Conference on Population. The purposes of the consultation were

- *To provide an overview of the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action through a wide range of population and population related programs carried out since the Plan was adopted in 1974*
- *To explore what non-governmental organizations believe needs to be done in the world population field during the balance of the century.*
- *To prepare for participation in the January 1984 Conference Preparatory Committee meeting and in the Conference itself to be held in August 1984.*
- *To provide suggestions for activities of national affiliates relative to the 1984 Conference.*

The following Declaration was signed by individuals representing 44 organizations and is in no way to be construed as an official document of the Conference.

GENEVA DECLARATION

Noting That:

1. The United Nations has convened an International Conference on Population which is to be held in Mexico City in August 1984.
2. It has decided that the principles and objectives of the existing World Population Plan of Action adopted at the United Nations World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Rumania, in 1974 continue to be fully valid.
3. It has further decided that the conference shall be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, to the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva

4. Non-governmental organizations—through research, fellowships, application of influence, production of publications, sponsorship of conferences and seminars, provision of grants, and carrying out action programs—have historically performed valuable services that augment the efforts of government. Representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations working in population related programs met in Geneva from September 13 to 15 to consider progress in the field of population since the World Population Conference in 1974 and to offer recommendations to the States and Agencies attending the conference.
5. The undersigned reaffirm that the family is the basic unit in the fabric of society and a prime determinant

of population growth; that, as a basic human right, couples must be able to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

6. Reaffirm that the principal purpose of social, economic and cultural development of which population policies, programs and goals are an integral and essential part—is to improve the levels of living and the quality of life for individuals and the community.
7. In light of these affirmations, we present the following findings on facts and issues of the highest priority and our recommendations for appropriate action.

Facts and Issues of the Highest Priority

8. *Population Growth:* Since Bucharest the rate of population growth in developing countries as a whole has been reduced from an average of 1.9 percent to an average of 1.7 percent by 1983. Some 39 developing countries now have national policies and active programs to slow population growth for purposes of improving economic and social progress. About 78 percent of the population of developing countries are provided family planning services as a part of their health services. In most others there is some form of family planning service and contraceptives may be purchased commercially.
9. Although considerable progress has been made in reducing fertility in many countries, the improvement is too little and not fast enough. While the rate of growth has decreased, the absolute numbers added each year are increasing. The world's population growth in 1974 was 77 million; in 1984 it is projected to be 84 million.

10. In 1930 the world's population was 2 billion. By 1975—45 years later—it was 4 billion. Even assuming greater efforts at reducing fertility, the U.N. projects world population at 6.1 billion by the year 2000 and 10.2 billion before growth ceases. However, if considerably greater efforts could produce a worldwide average of a 2-child family by 2000–2005, then total population in 2000 would be 5.9 billion and about 8 billion by the middle of the next century. These differences are significant because virtually all of this growth will occur in developing countries where a substantial majority live in desperate poverty.
11. *Global Need:* There is a demonstrated desperate worldwide need for family planning services. The World Fertility Survey indicates some 400 million couples need and want to determine the size and spacing of their families but lack either the availability, accessibility or means to family planning services. Demographers have projected that if one-quarter of these couples can be reached by 1990, global population stabilization can be reached at 8 billion rather than at 10 billion or more. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities is currently experiencing a \$50 million shortfall in funding at a time when several international fora, beginning with the 1979 International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, have established a goal of \$1 billion in international population funding—approximately double the financial resources currently available for this purpose—by 1985.
12. *Developing Countries:* Most developing countries have recognized that rapid rates of population growth impede socio-economic development and threaten the

efforts of nations to attain their goals in health, nutrition, education, housing, employment, the environment and use of resources.

13. *Developed Countries:* Population related issues confronting developed countries include the aging of populations, high per capita consumption of resources, environmental degradation, and an increasingly interdependent world economy.
14. *Environment and Resources:* Rapid population growth is a global problem. Continuously expanding demands of growing human populations are creating mounting pressures on biological resources, cropland, forests, grasslands, and fisheries.
15. *Stability and Peace:* The stability of whole societies and international peace is threatened by local and global population pressures. Nations are unable to provide jobs fast enough for the ever-increasing numbers of young people entering the labor force. The excessive and rapid growth of population also causes streams of immigrants who impact upon the economic development and political stability of neighboring countries.
16. *National Responsibility:* The responsibility for reducing too rapid and harmful population growth rests on each sovereign country and its people.
17. *Migration:* The steady increase of the numbers of young people in developing countries seeking jobs and the ever increasing numbers unable to find them have produced vast changes in the directions, volume, and content of migration since Bucharest. The lives of vast numbers of people are deeply affected and these numbers grow each year.

Recommendations for the Conference

Signatories to this declaration make the following recommendations:

1. *Population Policies.* Prior to the International Conference on Population; all countries are urged to make a systematic analysis of the effects of the continuance of their existing fertility levels and rates of population growth on their abilities to attain their social and economic development goals and to examine the comparable effects of lower rates of fertility and population growth. (Cf. WPPA para. 17.) Governments which find that the continuance of existing population factors would adversely affect their efforts to improve the quality of life of their people should adopt population policies and programs to attain lower fertility levels in accord with the WPPA to help achieve their national objectives. (ECOSOC 1979/32) All member States that have not done so should establish without delay a unit staffed with qualified personnel at a high level in their administrative structure to integrate population measures and programs into their social and economic strategies, plans, and goals. They should also establish a policy unit at the level of their head of government to coordinate population policies and programs.
2. *Leadership.* National leaders should give population policies and programs their personal attention as among the essential elements of national development and assure that *all* relevant ministries, local government, inter-governmental, and non-governmental bodies are actively involved in coordinated program of implementation. Governments should also assure the training and availability of an ade-

quate supply of managers, technicians, medical, para-medical and traditional health service personnel. (ECOSOC 1979/32)

3. *Infant Survival.* All countries that have not yet achieved an infant mortality rate below 100 per 1000 live births and a life expectancy at birth of at least 55 years should determine to do so by 1985. (AP 4.1) Countries with high levels of mortality, should take special measures to reduce mortality rapidly, particularly by the provision of primary health services to all of their people. Such services should include family planning, immunization, oral rehydration, and encouragement of breast feeding and should be accompanied by specific efforts to provide pure water and adequate sanitation.
4. *Family Planning Services.* The desirable reduction in infant and child mortality will cause an additional leap in population growth rates unless it is accompanied by a parallel national effort to reduce births. Therefore:
 - a) Regardless of overall demographic goals, all countries should assure to all couples and individuals who desire, the availability and ready accessibility of the necessary information, education, and means to practice family planning responsibly and effectively in accordance with their cultural values and religious beliefs. (AP 2.2) Developed countries should do so by 1985, countries of Asia and the Pacific by 1985 or as soon thereafter as possible, countries of Latin America by 1995, and countries of Africa by 1990 but no later than 1995.
 - b) Consistent with paragraph 37 of the Plan of Action, countries are urged to set targets and

goals for the implementation of population and development program for reducing birth and death rates so as to attain low levels as soon as possible. In view of the different situations now existing among countries and regions, such targets and goals may reasonably differ among regions:

- (1) Developed countries which have not already achieved a replacement level of fertility should do so no later than 1990.
 - (2) Countries of Asia and the Pacific should endeavor to attain the goal of a replacement level of fertility by the year 2000 as agreed upon at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference (AP 2.1)
 - (3) Countries of Latin America should attempt to attain a replacement level by 2000 to 2005.
 - (4) Countries of the Middle East and Africa should attempt to reach a 3-child family average by 2000 and a replacement level by 2010.
- c) Family planning services should be included in all health services, particularly primary and maternal-child health services. However, they should not be limited to such means of delivery.
- (1) Specific efforts should be made to develop and expand community participation—particularly that of young people—in planning and execution of family planning services (AP 3.1).
 - (2) Such programs should be linked not only with health programs but also with those for nutrition, education, rural development, women, and youth.

- (3) Established commercial channels should be used to distribute contraceptives at subsidized prices.
- (4) Non-governmental agencies should be encouraged to take a major role in providing family planning services, management development and training.
- (5) Services should include a variety of methods, including natural family planning and couples should be assured freedom of choice. (AP 3.3)
- (6) Emphasis should be given, especially in countries with low literacy, to educating and motivating the population at the grass roots level on the values of family planning and its crucial bearing on the quality of life. (AP 3.4)

5. *Education of Youths.* In view of the enormous number of young people under 15 years of age, it is essential that special programs of family life education be integrated into both formal and informal systems of education at all levels to help them understand the implications of too many children for their families and country and the values and means of having smaller families. (AP 814)

6. *Age of Marriage.* Early childbirth is injurious to the health of infants and their mothers and perpetuates high birth rates. Countries should make a determined effort to increase the age of marriage to a minimum of 18 years and an average age of 20 years. (AP 3.7)

7. *Status of Women.* Governments are urged in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 41 of the Plan of Action to give reality to high priority for the full

integration of women into the development process, particularly through greater educational, social, economic, and political opportunities. (ECOSOC 1979/32) For the general progress of the country as well as the reduction of births, countries should provide education for all girls at least through the primary school. National policies and programs should assure equal opportunity for women for education at higher levels and for vocational and other training and career advancement. (AP 7.2) Where needed, legislation should be adopted to assure women a more equitable distribution of income, land, social services, and amenities. (ECOSOC 1979/32)

8. *Research.* Governments, non-governmental entities, and private researchers are urged to give higher priority to research and development of more effective, safer, inexpensive means of family planning, including natural family planning.
9. *Urbanization.* Although urbanization can serve as an engine of development, too rapid, disorderly growth of overcrowded major cities unable to provide for decent amenities of life can become a menace to their inhabitants and to the stability of the country. It is therefore vital that countries give urgent attention to developing a strategy for national planning for the urban future along the lines recommended by the International Conference of Population and the Urban Future at Rome in 1980. Planners should recognize that such strategies cannot succeed without substantial reductions in birth rates in the urban areas and in the rural areas from which migrants flood into the cities. The strategies must therefore include comprehensive national population policies. (Rome 11)

10. *Migration.* Migration must be recognized as a major and growing phenomenon creating irritations and problems among nations and the dangers of future conflicts. These movements should be negotiated among the interested governments with due considerations to the rights of citizens of both countries of origin and destination. (ECOSOC 1979/32/AP 6.4)
11. *Financial Support.* Countries and their peoples have primary responsibility for providing the financial support for their own national population programs, including non-governmental organizations providing family planning services with dedicated leadership and freedom of action. However, increased donor assistance is essential to augment these national efforts. Donor countries are urged to increase in real terms their support for population programs through bilateral arrangements and through multilateral organizations such as the UNFPA, the IPPF, and other non-governmental organizations, including organizations in developing countries conducting family planning programs. The World Bank is particularly urged to increase its allocations to population assistance through soft loans and grants to two percent of its total lending program. Donors should meet promptly with the UNFPA to agree on contributions to an annual level of International Population Assistance of at least one billion (one thousand million) dollars by 1985.
12. *Non-Governmental Organizations.* Non-Governmental Organizations have been at the forefront of the population movement from the outset, working alongside governments, stimulating governments, co-operating with governments, providing leadership, encouragement and support. In most countries with

successful population efforts, the private sector continues to play a major role in the carrying out of national governmental programmes of research, training, and delivery of information and services. More specifically and for example Non-Governmental Organizations provide, among other assistances:

- a) Continuity to national family planning programmes, including relationships with bilateral and multilateral donor agencies when changes occur in local governments;
- b) A large cadre of dedicated—often well-informed—volunteers in service of national policies and programmes—at no cost to the government;
- c) Access to and understanding of the characteristics of village life so determinant of acceptance of national policies and objectives;
- d) Single-purpose programmes supportive of population agendas, unencumbered by complex national agendas of divertive immediate urgency, e.g. military activity;
- e) A resource of talent available for training, leadership, organizational skills, research, management ability, resource development and other specialized expertise;
- f) Institutions and networks in place and available for expandable bases for training and delivery of information and services;
- g) Risk-taking and innovative attitudes and capabilities for the introduction of policies and programmes currently too sensitive for national application by governments or beyond the reach of federal agencies;
- h) Contacts with leadership in various public and private institutions useful in promulgating under-

standing and acceptance of individual, family, village, provincial and national responsibility, initiative, leadership and co-operation in the development of national family planning and related policies.

In recognition of the insidious and all-pervasive nature of the burgeoning population problem, and its impact upon other social, cultural and economic conditions, the private sector realizes that only governments can produce the resources on the scale required to overcome the urgent situation. Yet, the private sector calls attention to its proven record of support and willing availability to increase its role in co-operation with the necessary, immediate expansion of appropriate policies and actions by governments as set forth in the World Population Plan of Action. The private sector today is a far more sophisticated and experienced resource than in 1974 and wishes to continue to be of maximum service wherever appropriate. It urgently and respectfully urges Governments to request and provide for expanded participation by the private sector in pursuit of the World Population Plan of Action.

Commitment

13. We, the undersigned participants at the Non-Governmental Organizations Consultation at Geneva, commit ourselves to the achievement of the recommendations in this declaration.
14. We commit ourselves to making a maximum effort to arouse interest and enthusiasm in population questions and issues and to initiate measures designed to influence the respective organizations we represent and our respective governments to devote a greater

share of their resources to population and family planning programs.

15. We commit ourselves to working at the local level with local organizations and people so that practical programs may enable these plans to be put into effect so that the objectives stated herein may be achieved.

Signed at Geneva, Switzerland, September 15, 1983



S. Warford

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. I. Husain and Messrs. E. Schebeck and S. Denning DATE: April 20, 1984

FROM: K. Kanagaratnam *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Information for Mr. Clausen's Mexico Speech

1. As part of the Department's responsibility for preparing Mr. Clausen's speech at the population conference in Mexico this summer, we need data on cost breakdown by functional and expenditure categories for recent Bank/IDA lending to PHN projects. This is to update tables prepared a few years ago which cover all projects up to Indonesia III (attached).

2. Attached you will also find two skeletal tables which show the categories of information needed for projects covered in your respective divisions. (Please note that the breakdown is for Bank/IDA lending, not project cost). I would greatly appreciate it if you would have these tables filled in and returned to me by April 27, 1984.

cc: Mr. J. Warford *[Arrow pointing to cc line]*

Attachment

LChester/KKanagaratnam:sr

COST BREAKDOWN BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR POPULATION PROJECTS

(US\$ '000)

Loan/Cred.	Appr. FY	Management	Training	Delivery of Services	I, E, C, M, ^{1/}	Research and Evaluation	Subtotal	Contingencies ^{2/}	TOTAL: ^{3/}
JAMAICA I	70	15.6	28.8	1,276.6	-	15.6	1,336.6	663.4 ^{4/}	2,000.0
TUNISIA	71	168.6	264.5	3,734.7	-	22.7	4,190.5	609.5	4,800.0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	71	44.6	768.3	1,437.9	16.2	20.3	2,287.3	712.7 ^{5/}	3,000.0
INDONESIA I	72	1,373.0	3,587.9	1,882.9	2,495.6	1,587.5	10,926.9	2,273.1	13,200.0
INDIA I	72	1,503.3	2,189.6	13,136.1	303.3	663.7	17,796.0	3,404.0	21,200.0
MALAYSIA I	73	443.8	183.6	1,102.9	497.0	780.3	3,007.6	1,992.4 ^{6/}	5,000.0
IRAN	73	250.0	4,760.0	8,935.0	-	200.0	14,145.0	2,355.0	16,500.0
EGYPT I	74	-	417.9	3,039.5	128.8	22.0	3,608.2	1,391.8	5,000.0
KENYA	74	569.2	2,417.0	5,182.3	551.8	136.6	8,856.9	3,143.1	12,000.0
PHILIPPINES I	75	169.5	3,439.0	11,663.9	300.0	620.0	16,192.4	8,807.6	25,000.0
BANGLADESH I	75	66.5	6,202.6	-	1,911.9	1,196.1	9,377.1	5,622.9	15,000.0
JAMAICA II	76	-	218.0	3,269.0	486.0	369.0	4,342.0	2,458.0 ^{7/}	6,800.0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	77	586.0	1,693.0	1,693.0	-	104.0	4,076.0	924.0	5,000.0
INDONESIA II	77	2,172.0	6,673.0	3,590.0	2,000.0	3,170.0	17,605.0	6,895.0	24,500.0
THAILAND	78	153.1	8,340.3	14,964.2	1,700.9	95.3	25,253.8	7,846.2	33,100.0 ^{8/}
MALAYSIA II	79	604.9	3,053.2	7,884.9	2,308.8	661.1	14,512.9	2,487.1	17,000.0
EGYPT II	79	329.6	2,905.9	11,245.2	3,323.4	689.3	18,493.4	6,506.6	25,000.0
BANGLADESH II	79	823.0	-	24,123.0	1,459.0	-	26,405.0	5,595.0	32,000.0
PHILIPPINES II	79	2,225.0	6,245.0	12,780.0	9,475.0	3,875.0	34,600.0	5,400.0	40,000.0
KOREA	80	30.0	705.0	22,725.0	1,240.0	-	24,700.0	5,300.0	30,000.0
INDIA II	80	590.9	2,428.5	29,000.2	3,719.6	361.6	36,100.8	9,899.2	46,000.0
INDONESIA III	80	10,058.7	7,922.0	5,607.4	8,419.8	-	32,007.9	2,992.1	35,000.0
Sub-total		22,177.3	64,443.1	188,273.7	40,337.1	14,590.1	329,821.3	87,278.7	417,100.0
Adjustments:								4,800.0	4,800.0
Tunisia ^{9/}	77								
Iran ^{10/}	77	(250.0)	(4,760.0)	(8,935.0)	(-)	(200.0)	(14,145.0)	(2,355.0)	(16,500.0)
TOTAL		21,927.3 (6.9%)	59,683.1 (18.9%)	179,338.7 (56.8%)	40,337.1 (12.8%)	14,390.1 (4.6%)	315,676.3 (100%)	89,723.7	405,400.0

1/ Includes allocations to innovative activities.

2/ Approximate.

3/ As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

4/ Includes \$300,000 interest and commitment charges.

5/ Includes \$414,100 interest and commitment charges.

6/ Includes \$1,095,600 interest and other charges.

7/ Includes \$944,000 interest and commitment charges.

8/ This includes a \$3.1 million grant from NORAD.

9/ On August 10, 1976, the credit amount was increased to \$9.6 million to include NORAD's grant of \$4.8 million.

10/ On April 1, 1977, the Iran project loan was cancelled: \$642,000 had been disbursed.

COST BREAKDOWN BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PROJECTS

(US\$ '000)

Loan/Cred. Appr. FY	Civil Works	Professional Fees	Furniture and Equipment	Special Equipment	Vehicles and Spare Parts	Technical Assistance	Recurrent Cost ^{1/}	Innovative Activities	Subtotal	Contingencies ^{2/}	Interest and Other Charges	TOTAL ^{3/}
JAMAICA I	70	894.9	86.9	294.8	-	60.0	-	-	1,336.6	363.4	300.0	2,000.0
TUNISIA	71	2,025.8	128.0	636.5	1,171.5	228.7	-	-	4,190.5	609.5	-	4,800.0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	71	1,381.6	119.7	688.7	-	97.3	-	-	2,287.3	298.6	414.1	3,000.0
INDONESIA I	72	4,534.5	367.3	540.0	615.5	1,311.1	1,457.5	2,101.0	10,926.9	2,273.1	-	13,200.0
INDIA I	72	8,400.0	900.0	2,533.3	26.7	575.3	880.0	4,480.7	17,796.0	3,404.0	-	21,200.0
MALAYSIA I	73	1,422.1	75.0	635.5	302.0	298.0	275.0	-	3,007.6	896.8	1,095.6	5,000.0
IRAN	73	9,295.0	1,590.0	2,110.0	-	700.0	450.0	-	14,145.0	2,355.0	-	16,500.0
EGYPT I	74	1,378.5	107.3	1,335.4	-	570.0	217.0	-	3,608.2	1,391.8	-	5,000.0
KENYA	74	6,900.0	797.7	501.2	-	458.2	199.8	-	8,856.9	3,143.1	-	12,000.0
PHILIPPINES I	75	8,813.0	943.2	942.4	680.5	1,353.2	572.0	2,888.1	16,192.4	8,807.6	-	25,000.0
BAHGLADESH I	75	4,121.2	97.0	1,234.7	997.1	456.7	365.5	1,806.7	9,377.1	5,622.9	-	15,000.0
JAMAICA II	76	1,675.0	190.0	508.0	337.0	663.0	769.0	-	4,342.0	1,514.0	944.0	6,800.0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	77	533.0	203.0	331.0	401.0	298.0	433.0	1,877.0	4,076.0	924.0	-	5,000.0
INDONESIA II	77	5,392.0	654.0	809.0	2,336.0	3,200.0	714.0	4,500.0	17,605.0	4,845.0	-	22,450.0
THAILAND 4/	78	18,033.5	324.2	3,018.4	783.0	944.7	150.0	1,000.0	25,053.8	7,846.2	-	33,000.0
MALAYSIA II	79	3,273.3	-	310.2	4,348.7	4,097.0	1,275.1	908.6	14,512.9	2,487.1	-	17,000.0
EGYPT II	79	3,514.7	728.2	1,958.1	2,102.9	3,953.6	976.9	4,309.0	18,443.4	6,506.6	-	25,000.0
BAHGLADESH II	79	17,764.0	884.0	2,220.3	628.7	2,715.0	-	734.0	26,405.0	5,595.0	-	32,000.0
PHILIPPINES II	79	7,999.7	1,066.9	2,624.9	4,708.1	1,060.9	8,986.0	7,162.1	34,600.0	5,400.0	-	40,000.0
KOREA	80	15,860.0	-	6,619.0	1,403.0	750.0	68.0	-	24,700.0	5,300.0	-	30,000.0
INDIA II	80	14,380.8	-	1,751.6	899.0	1,123.8	-	16,955.6	36,100.8	9,899.2	-	46,000.0
INDONESIA III	80	16,776.6	2,025.0	1,952.9	4,463.8	-	457.0	6,332.6	32,007.9	2,992.1	-	35,000.0
Sub-total		154,369.2	11,287.4	33,555.9	26,204.5	24,528.5	18,631.8	55,055.4	329,821.8	84,525.0	2,753.7	417,100.0
Adjustments:												
Tunisia 5/	77									4,800.0	-	4,800.0
Iran 6/	77	(9,295.0)	(1,590.0)	(2,110.0)	(-)	(700.0)	(450.0)	(-)	(14,145.0)	(2,355.0)	-	(16,500.0)
TOTAL		145,074.2	9,697.4	31,445.9	26,204.5	23,828.5	18,181.8	55,055.4	315,676.3	86,970.0	2,753.7	405,400.0
		(46.0%)	(3.1%)	(10.0%)	(8.3%)	(7.5%)	(5.7%)	(17.4%)	(100.0%)			

1/ Includes salaries, operating costs, travel allowances and program activities.

2/ Approximate.

3/ As shown in the Loan/Credit Agreement.

4/ Includes a \$3.1 million grant from NORAD.

5/ On August 10, 1976, the credit amount was increased to \$9.6 million to include NORAD's grant of \$4.8 million.

6/ On April 1, 1977, the Iran project loan was cancelled: \$642,000 had been disbursed.

COST BREAKDOWN BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
(US\$ '000)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/Credit Appr. FY</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Delivery of Services</u>	<u>I.E.C.¹</u>	<u>Research & Evaluation</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Contingencies²⁾</u>	<u>Total/³</u>
Kenya II									
Pakistan									
Malawi									
Comoros I									
India III									

/1 Includes allocations to innovative activities.

/2 Approximate.

/3 As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

COST BREAKDOWN BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
(US\$ '000)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/Credit</u> <u>Appr. FY</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Delivery of</u> <u>Services</u>	<u>M.</u> <u>I.E.C.N./¹</u>	<u>Research &</u> <u>Evaluation</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Contingencies</u> ²	<u>Total</u> ³
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Senegal

Indonesia I

Mali

/1 Includes allocations to innovative activities.

/2 Approximate.

/3 As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

COST BREAKDOWN BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
(US\$ '000)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/Credit</u> <u>Appr. FY</u>	<u>Management</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Delivery of</u> <u>Services</u>	<u>I.E.C.N./¹</u>	<u>Research &</u> <u>Evaluation</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>Contingencies</u> ^{2/}	<u>Total</u> ^{3/}
Tunisia II									
Brazil I									
YAR									
Peru									
PDRY									

/1 Includes allocations to innovative activities.

/2 Approximate.

/3 As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

COST BREAKDOWN BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
(US\$ '000)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/ Credit Appr.FY</u>	<u>Civil Works</u>	<u>Profes- sional Fees</u>	<u>Furniture and Equipment</u>	<u>Special Equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles and Spare Parts</u>	<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Recurrent Cost/¹</u>	<u>Innovative Activities</u>	<u>Sub- Total</u>	<u>Contin- gencies/²</u>	<u>Interest & Other Charges</u>	<u>Total/³</u>
Kenya II													
Pakistan													
Malawi													
Comoros I													
India III													

/1 Includes salaries, operating costs, travel allowances and program activities.

/2 Approximate.

/3 As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

COST BREAKDOWN BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
(US\$ '000)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/ Credit Appr.FY</u>	<u>Civil Works</u>	<u>Profes- sional Fees</u>	<u>Furniture and Equipment</u>	<u>Special Equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles and Spare Parts</u>	<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Recurrent Cost/¹</u>	<u>Innovative Activities</u>	<u>Sub- Total</u>	<u>Contin- gencies/²</u>	<u>Interest & Other Charges</u>	<u>Total/³</u>
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Senegal

Indonesia I

Mali

/1 Includes salaries, operating costs, travel allowances and program activities.

/2 Approximate.

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COST BREAKDOWN BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY FOR BANK/IDA LENDING FOR PHN PROJECTS
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<u>Project</u>	<u>Loan/ Credit Appr.FY</u>	<u>Civil Works</u>	<u>Profes- sional Fees</u>	<u>Furniture and Equipment</u>	<u>Special Equipment</u>	<u>Vehicles and Spare Parts</u>	<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Recurrent Cost/¹</u>	<u>Innovative Activities</u>	<u>Sub- Total</u>	<u>Contin- gencies/²</u>	<u>Interest & Other Charges</u>	<u>Total/³</u>
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Tunisia II

Brazil I

YAR

Peru

PDRY

/1 Includes salaries, operating costs, travel allowances and program activities.

/2 Approximate.

/3 As shown in Loan/Credit Agreement.

PRESIDENT CLAUSEN'S SPEECH
UNITED NATIONS WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE
MEXICO CITY, AUGUST 1984

SUMMARY OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION: Concern about population growth is rising, but it still gets little real attention or resources -- despite evidence that a good deal can be done, at relatively low cost. Yet LDC expenditures for family planning etc., while modest, are rising. So is demand for population assistance (especially for family planning). But only 2% or less of ODA goes for population -- and less of MDB aid. We need more effort -- prudent policy makers will try to lower birth rates while supporting development more broadly to raise living standards. Bank wants to help more.

FOUR KEY WAYS:

POLICY DIALOGUE: Bank will:

- Emphasize consequences of rapid population growth for:
"development drag", society, environment, MCH, women.
(Where know too little, promote research.)
- Emphasize ability to do something:
 - Development side: ways of building demand for smaller families
(especially as affects women);
 - Family planning side: know family planning makes a real difference
in many settings. (Government commitment helps.)
(Again promote research as necessary.)

DEVELOPMENT SIDE: Bank recommends building population concerns into other appropriate aspects of development -- e.g. education for girls and women, population in curriculum development; income, saving, and "social security" policies (especially as affecting women).
-- Such things are considered "good" in their own right; population impact is another reason for supporting them.
-- Examples from Bank lending -- especially in education.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES: Bank intends to increase its efforts and improve effectiveness.

- Know "keys to success" roughly;
- Know there is "unmet need" in most places;
- Know governments, NGOs, and the private sector all help.
(Governments especially via PHC.)
- Bank tends to support government PHC including family planning,
often through multi-donor funding arrangements. (Summarize lending.)
- Bank becoming more flexible in its population projects (more
emphasis on "software", innovation, working with NGOs, research).
- Bank expects sharply increased lending program in next few years.

PRESS OTHER DONORS TO DO MORE.

Clamer Speech
World Pop Conf.

WBR
- general
global
economic
production

DETAILED OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

- Paradox A. Concern about rapid population growth is strong and rising in many countries. Yet "population programs" (largely family planning services and information, but also analysis of how population growth affects development, etc.) still command relatively little attention or resources globally -- despite growing evidence that much more could be done to encourage family planning with due concern for voluntarism, culture, and cost.
- B. It is heartening to see rising LDC expenditures on family planning and other programs affecting population growth, though these expenditures remain modest. (WDR estimates roughly that developing countries outside China spend no more than \$1 billion annually on family planning.)
- Another Paradox C. This growing LDC interest has generated rising requests for population assistance -- now about \$450 million annually. But less than 2% of Official Development Assistance from DAC countries (\$370 million currently) goes for population -- and even less of MDB assistance. The Bank believes population assistance should at least triple -- the need is there, the demand is there, and the ability to do something effective is there.
- D. Efforts to slow population growth deserve higher priority. The purpose of development is not just faster GNP growth but improved living standards for individuals. The prudent policy maker will work to increase the size of the economic pie -- and encourage voluntary family planning to limit the numbers who must share. The Bank wants to do more to help.

FOUR KEY WAYS THE BANK WILL HELP

I. POLICY DIALOGUE

- A. The Bank is emphasizing the consequences of rapid population growth more in its policy dialogues with borrowing countries:
1. "Development drag"
 - a. More people mean more schools, tools, and food.
 - b. "Burden of dependency" on those old enough (but not too old) to work really productively.
 - c. Diminishing returns to labor. This can only be overcome by technical change, increases in capital, land, or other resources to be used with labor, or gains from specialization (often through international trade); none is sure or easy.
 2. Social pressure

High proportion of young people, particularly in poor societies, can promote disintegration starting with the family itself when discouraged parents can no longer care for their children. (Costs in abandoned children, abandoned mothers, abortion, and "stability".)

3. Environmental stress

- a. Fast enough population growth can actually damage the resource base -- land, forest cover, waterways and water table, air, and so on. Not clear what the dimensions are, but is clear that damage can be traced to population growth.
- b. With sufficient political will, resources, and luck in technological breakthroughs, much environmental stress may be fixable. But it won't be easy if it is indeed possible.

4. Maternal and child health

Too close and too many pregnancies -- too early and too late in the mother's life -- threaten both maternal and child health by progressively weakening mothers. Each succeeding child is born weaker and thus less able to withstand the respiratory, diarrheal, and parasitic infections that are still tragically common in developing countries. Malnutrition only makes matters worse. It is hardly surprising that most deaths in the third world are of young children or of women around the time of birth or after clandestine abortion.

5. Women's Opportunities

It should be obvious that women can more easily satisfy their aspirations for education, improved incomes, and generally wider opportunities if they can plan childbearing.

(Besides strengthening the policy dialogue, the Bank will also promote research in these areas where too little is known -- especially on "development drag" and environmental consequences.)

II. DEVELOPMENT SIDE:

- A. We know that poverty can lead many families to want large families, even though rapid population growth makes it harder for their countries to eradicate poverty.
- B. But certain aspects of development make smaller families more attractive. Keys seem to be reducing parents' economic dependence on children and widening opportunities for women.
- C. Bank is encouraging that population concerns be built into other appropriate aspects of development -- e.g. by encouraging female education, by incorporating information on population growth and family planning into school curricula, and by considering how fiscal policy and savings and credit institutions may involve women. Such efforts are widely regarded as worth supporting in their own right; their impact on family size is another reason for supporting them. In a world of scarce resources, this additional argument may matter a good deal.
- D. Examples from Bank projects: education; Bangladesh IRDP; others.

III. FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

- A. We know that family planning works -- makes a demographic difference -- in many settings. Where development has proceeded enough so that smaller families become more attractive and where government commitment is strong, family planning tends to work better. But Bank believes that family planning can also work in difficult circumstances if service programs are appropriately designed. We think the keys include offering a variety of methods, delivering services not just at clinics but through active "outreach" rooted in individual communities, and providing some medical backup so that problems can be caught quickly. Such an approach meets users' and managers' needs -- and it is cost-effective. (Costs per active user are in the neighborhood of \$15-20 per year.)
- B. We also know that "unmet need" exists almost everywhere -- people are having substantially more children than they say they want. Providing safe, effective, affordable family planning services can enable them to have only the children they want and can care for.
- C. Most family planning services in developing countries are provided by governments, usually through systems of "primary health care" focusing on maternal and child health. But private organizations and the private commercial sector play a major role too. (Of course breastfeeding provides substantial, if not always reliable, contraceptive protection; and, particularly where women cannot find good family planning services, abortion -- often illegal and dangerous -- is common.)
- D. The Bank has concentrated on helping governments extend family planning through primary health care so that a reasonable basic system is in place. But it also supports some "freestanding" family planning programs.
 - 1. History of lending program: Over 1974-83 the Bank committed some \$345.3 million for 18 population projects and some \$113.8 million for health projects, often PHC including some family planning. Most projects were in Asia, though projects come increasingly from other areas.
 - 2. In Africa and sometimes elsewhere, the Bank often helps establish basic primary health care including family planning because this makes sense on health grounds and also facilitates the delivery of family planning services. (Examples -- maybe Malawi and Tunisia, even Indonesia.)
 - 3. The Bank seeks to organize multidonor efforts to extend PHC -- so that individual donors can follow their own comparative advantages and desires while the country ends up with an overall approach to family planning that makes sense. (Examples -- maybe Bangladesh, India, Kenya.) Where such multidonor efforts are not formalized, the Bank tries to promote informal cocoperation.

E. But the Bank is also exploring more innovative and flexible approaches:

1. The Bank's comparative advantage has sometimes been "bricks and mortar" -- building clinics and other infrastructure to support the extension of primary health care including family planning. But the Bank is moving beyond that as needs demand and funds contraceptives (Since 19--), local recurring costs for service delivery (since 19--), and increased training and management assistance.
2. The Bank also encourages NGO activity -- NGO's have an outstanding record in family planning, and the Bank is exploring ways of working more closely with them.
3. The Bank is also exploring new opportunities to support research on contraception and on more effective ways of delivering family planning in the field.

F. Conclusion: In short, the Bank intends to do more -- and more effectively. We intend to increase our lending for population sharply, accelerate disbursements, and increase effectiveness.

IV. FINALLY, THE BANK INTENDS TO ENCOURAGE OTHER DONORS TO PROVIDE INCREASED POPULATION ASSISTANCE.

A. Demand is up; we have effective approaches.

B. Need many channels for assistance. Most donors now channel population assistance through UNFPA and IPPF; a few have bilateral programs. Of course the Bank augments this.

1. Summarize aid flows by donor country for most recent year. (About \$370 million of which \$200 million from the U.S. and substantial sums from Scandinavians, FRG, Japan, UK.)
2. Summarize aid flows through UNFPA, IPPF and other major NGOs, and bilateral programs -- maybe show by region.

C. WDR estimates that population assistance could usefully triple or even quadruple. (Quote something.)

D. All donors should help.

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      d
      d
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      d
      d
i      n
ii     nnnnn  dddddd  sssss  ppppp
i      n      n  d      d  s      p      p
i      n      n  d      d  sssss  p      p
i      n      n  d      d  s      s  p      p
i      n      n  d      d  s      s  p      p
iii     n      n  dddddd  sssss  ppppp
      p
      p
      p
      p
  
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Tue Apr 3 15:07:27 1984

MEXICO SPEECH

Introduction

Bank Policies

1. Historical origins of Bank concern for population, concern of impact on development - emphasis on population growth and why.
2. Bank has worked in the past in 3 areas:

Economic work and dialogue

Some numbers - references in Economic reports

Nature of policy dialogue - some references to specific sector work

Some references incl. in depth studies, population sector reports - give numbers and examples.

Lending for population

Amount lent

Countries lent to

Content of projects

Program dialogue and project/program outcomes

Concept of key and priority countries

Some discussion of these and why

Emphasize willingness to assist all countries with problems

Transition - The population problem has grown much more acute and more urgent action is now needed. Bank welcomes and endorses the proposals for the further implementation of the Plan of Action and stands ready to assist. Refer to international cooperation.

To do so, the Bank will:

- (1) Emphasize those development sectors that impact on fertility -
- (2) Increase some specifics the policy and program dialogue - how
- (3) Help increase program effectiveness and support program needs
- (4) Make more resources available - some numbers
- (5) Support research.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE March 22, 1984

TO Mr. Roger Chaufournier, EMNVP

FROM M.A. Burney, IRD *MB*

EXTENSION 73595

SUBJECT Arab Parliamentary Conference on Development Population
Tunis, May 8-11, 1984

SDN
DIH III
Mr. Denning
Mr. Waide } *P. chesell*
drafting of
RC's speech
(a) we can
be it with
AWC speech per

1. Further to our conversation of this morning, this is to brief you on the above conference, with the hope that you will find it possible to address the meeting.

Background:

2. The Global Committee on Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) is organizing another regional conference, this one for Arab parliamentarians in Tunis. Meetings of parliamentarians on the same subject have been organized by GCPPD in Sri Lanka, China, Brazil, and New Delhi. In addition to the regional meeting in Tunisia, a global meeting will be held in Mexico City (August 15-16, 1984) following the UN International Conference on Population (August 6-14, 1984).

The GCPPD is a non-governmental organization with a small secretariat in New York. Takeo Fukuda is the Chairman of the Board, and Congressman James Scheuer is the Executive Committee Chairman and the political driver behind the work of the Committee. The secretariat is headed by an able and energetic Executive Director, Akio Matsumura. It is funded by private business, UNDP/UNFPA, etc.

The main purpose of the GCPPD is to provide political support and awareness to the link between development and population - working through regional and national groups of parliamentarians in the developing countries. So far they have been able to attract very good names for their meetings. For example, Mrs. Gandhi inaugurated the conference in New Delhi, and Helmut Schmidt was the keynote speaker. Bevan Waide and ~~Stephen Denning~~ *Mr. Denning*, who attended the meeting for the Bank, were impressed with the level of participation. Leopold Senghor is expected to be the keynote speaker in Tunis.

All of this costs money, and the GCPPD has an active fund raising program. The Bank contributed \$10,000 for the New Delhi gathering, and we are asked for more for the Tunis meeting. I understand that Fukuda, Scheuer and Matsumura are seeing Mr. Clausen on April 5 about the work of the Committee, the Tunis meeting, and of course, about possible Bank contribution.

9/3/27

I have told Matsumura's office that the Bank will participate in the Tunis meeting and that you would most likely address the conference. I would appreciate confirmation so that we can firm up the arrangements.

Next week, we expect to receive the final program; in the meantime, please find attached a copy of the preliminary agenda.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Burki, Denning, North, Southworth

MABurney:rd

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. S. Shahid Husain, OPSVP

DATE: January 23, 1984

FROM: Ernest Stern, SVPOP *ES*SUBJECT: Presidential Speeches

This is to confirm what I told you last Monday that we have agreed to change the process by which major presidential speeches will be prepared. In the future, the process will start by the preparation of a technical note which should cover the analytical background of the subject, its context and indicate, where appropriate, the Bank's policy stance and program for the future. While the authors of these notes should not attempt to prepare a draft speech, they must of course keep in mind the purpose of the note, both in terms of the amount of details they provide and its format.

Upon completion of this technical note, it will be given to the Speech Writing Unit and they will prepare a draft speech. The first draft of that speech will be reviewed with the author of the technical note to make sure that the substantive matters are properly incorporated. However, it should not at that stage be the responsibility of the author to seek to deal with strictly editorial matters.

For the Annual Meeting speech it was agreed that the general framework should be on the future role of the Bank. Input for this will come out of the exercise now being carried out by Mr. Wood. The three main sub-themes will deal with Africa, Debt and Structural Adjustments, and Concessional Lending. A note on the last subject will be prepared by Mr. Burki and we have agreed to provide notes on Sub-Saharan Africa and Debt and Structural Adjustment. In our discussion, you indicated that Mr. Kavalsky would be responsible for the note on Debt and Structural Adjustment and Mr. De Azcarate for the note on Africa. I would like to review with you the outline as soon as it is available. The due date for both technical notes is June 15. In order to provide the authors with maximum time, I would like to see their final draft by June 1.

Mr. Clausen also plans to deliver one of the lead speeches at the Population Conference in Mexico in August. For that purpose, the WDR team will provide the technical note basing it of course on the population material being prepared for the WDR. We have agreed to provide a supplementary note dealing with past and future Bank policies and programs in population. This should include, of course, projects, the treatment of population in our economic reports, and our work to get Governments to focus on this issue as a matter of priority. I understand that this note will be assigned to Mr. North; the due date is May 18. In arranging the work schedule for that, please also provide time for us to review the note. The Bank's program in population will be an important component of the President's address.

ES:n

July 13, 1982

Mr. V.C. Chidambaram
Assistant Director
World Fertility Director
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1 WOES, U.K.

My dear Chidambaram,

As I spoke to you on phone a few days ago, Susan Cochrane and I have agreed to write a paper on the impact of mortality decline on fertility for the seminar on fertility being organized by the UN in connection with the 1984 World Population Conference. For this paper, we would like you to prepare some cross-tabulations and compute a few regressions from the WFS data for less developed countries. Our immediate requirements for the tabulations and analysis are set forth in the attachment. We would like this to be done for as many LDCs as possible before the middle of August.

Please let me know by phone for how many countries such an analysis can be done, whether it will be possible for you to get this done by the middle of August and, how much will be the total cost.

Yours sincerely,

K. C. Zachariah
Population, Health and Nutrition Dept.

Attachments

cc: ~~Mr.~~ J. Warford
Ms. S. Cochrane

KCZachariah:mlo

Request for Cross-Tabulations and Regression from WFS for LDCs

Cross-Tabulations

1. Ever-use of family planning methods (including sterilization) by number of deaths among children ever-born, and parity.

No. of deaths among children ever-born	Parity						TOTAL	
	1 - 3		4 - 6		7+			
	Ever Used	Never Used	Ever Used	Never Used	Ever Used	Never Used	Ever Used	Never Used
0								
1								
2+								
TOTAL								

2. Current use of family planning methods including sterilization, by number of deaths among children ever-born and parity.

No. of deaths among children ever-born	Parity						TOTAL	
	1 - 3		4 - 6		7+			
	Currently Using	Not Using	Currently Using	Not Using	Currently Using	Not Using	Currently Using	Not Using
0								
1								
2+								
TOTAL								

3. Distribution of woman by desire for additional children, classified by number of deaths among children ever-born and parity.

	Parity						TOTAL	
	1 - 3		4 - 6		7+			
No. of deaths	Want more children	Dont want more children	Want more children	Dont want more children	Want more children	Dont want more children	Want more children	Dont want more children
0								
1								
2+								
TOTAL								

4. Average birth interval (mean) between i^{th} birth (B_i) and $i + 1^{\text{th}}$ birth (B_{i+1}) by survival status of B_i (died or survived the first 12-months of life) for selected value of i .

$i =$	Average birth interval if:			
	B_i died 1st month	B_i died 1-11 months	B_i survived 1st 12 months	TOTAL
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

5. Similar table as (4) with median instead of mean.
6. Repeat Table 4 for women who have ever-used a contraceptive or were sterilized.
7. Repeat Table 4 for women who have never used a contraceptive or were sterilized.

8. Parity progression ratios (to be calculated from the following table for each i).
Distribution of women by number of children ever-born and survival status of each birth during the first 12 months.

Birth Order	Women with at least $(i+1)$ children ever-born				TOTAL
	B_i survived B_{i+1} survived	B_i died B_{i+1} survived	B_i survived B_{i+1} died	B_i died B_{i+1} died	
$i + 1$					
$i + 2$					
$i + 3$					

One table each for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$.

Regression:

I. Dependent variable (dummy variable)

0 = not using family planning methods, not sterilized

1 = using a family planning method or sterilized

Independent variables

parity 0, 1, 2

number of deaths among children 0, 1, 2

education of mother

other socio-economic variables

Regressions

II. Dependent variable

I_i = interval between B_i and B_{i+1}

Independent variables

S_i = length of survival of B_i
in months (0, 1, 2, ..., 12)

Age

Education

Other possible socio-economic variable
of mother or household

One regression for each i

$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

for $i = 1$ repeat the regression for those women
whose B_1 was a boy
whose B_1 was a girl

for $i = 2$ whose B_2 was a boy
whose B_2 was a girl

for $i = 3$ whose B_3 was a boy
whose B_3 was a girl

for $i = 4$ whose B_4 was a boy
whose B_4 was a girl

Repeat II for:

- a. women who have ever-used family planning methods excluding
sterilization
- b. women who have never-used family planning methods

III. Additional Births

Dependent variable: parity (P_i)

Independent variables:

D_i = dummy variable 0 or 1
according whether B_i died in
infancy or survived 12 months

D_{i-1} = dummy variable 0 or 1
according whether B_{i-1} died
in infancy or survived 12 months

$D(i+1)^+ =$ total number of deaths among $B_{i+1}, B_{i+2}, B_{i+3}, \dots$

Age of mother
Socio-economic characteristics
of mother or household

Step-wise regression:

D_i

D_{i-1}

$D(i+1)^+$

Age

Socio-economic variables

One regression each for $i = 2, 3, 4$



PRU
4.5

POPULATION NEWSLETTER

ISSUED BY THE POPULATION DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK

Number 32

December 1981

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION IN 1984

The Economic and Social Council has decided to convene an international conference on population in 1984.

The Council decided that the conference should be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation.

As requested by the Council, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, as the Secretary-General of the conference, and Mr. Léon Tabah, Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as Deputy Secretary-General of the conference.



Abbreviations

CELADE	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Latin American Demographic Centre)
CICRED	Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFS	World Fertility Survey
WHO	World Health Organization

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The Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for global research on and analysis of current population trends and policies; comprehensive demographic estimates and projections; analyses of the relationship between population and socio-economic development; and review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted at the World Population Conference in 1974.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL DECIDES TO CONVENE AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION IN 1984

At its resumed session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene an international conference on population in 1984.

The Council decided that the conference should be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation.

The Council designated the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session with the participation of any other State, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the conference. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to serve as Secretary-General of the conference and the Director of the Population Division to serve as Deputy Secretary-General. As part of the preparatory work for the conference, four expert group meetings were authorized.

The Economic and Social Council began discussing the question of holding an international conference on population in 1984 at its first and second regular sessions of 1981. Later in the year, at its resumed session, it considered a note by the Secretary-General on financing such a conference from extrabudgetary resources and on preparatory and organization arrangements (E/1981/114), a revised statement on the programme budget implications of a conference (E/1981/40/Rev.1), and the text of the draft resolution on holding a conference, as recommended by the Population Commission. On 25 November 1981, in its resolution 1981/87, the Council decided to hold the population conference in 1984 on the understanding that the programme budget implications would be reviewed by the Council at its first regular session in 1982 in the light of a report to be submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) on the status of extrabudgetary financing. The Council also agreed that the Secretary-General could begin the preparatory work for the conference.

For the full text of resolution 1981/87, see the annex. The full texts of other resolutions on population adopted by the Council at its first regular session of 1981 also appear in the annex. (See also Population Newsletter No. 30/31 (April 1981)).

WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS AS ASSESSED IN 1980

According to the estimates and projections, as assessed in 1980, prepared by the Population Division, the total population of the world was approximately 4,432 million in 1980, with an annual rate of growth of 1.7 per cent. The Division projects (medium variant) that the rate of growth will be reduced to 1.5 per cent by the end of the century and to 1 per cent by 2025. Accordingly, it is projected that the world population will increase to 6.1 billion by the year 2000 and to 8.2 billion by 2025. Those projections have been published in the recently released World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.XIII.8).

The publication shows that the more developed regions account for 1.13 billion people, or approximately one fourth of the world total, and are increasing at an annual rate of 0.7 per cent. The less developed regions, on the other hand, account for 74 per cent of the world total and are increasing at an annual rate of 2.1 per cent. It is estimated that by the year 2025 the population of the less developed countries will be about 95 per cent of the world's total increment.

According to the projections, the world will experience a decline in gross reproduction rates from 1.92 in 1975-1980 to 1.46 in 1995-2000 and 1.15 in 2020-2025. The projections also indicated that the world as a whole enjoyed an appreciable reduction in mortality and an increase in life expectancy at birth, from 47.1 years in 1950-1955 to 57.5 years in 1975-1980. The lowest levels of life expectancy at birth in the period 1975-1980 were in Africa and Southern Asia—48.6 and 50.6 years, respectively. In contrast, in nearly all the countries of the more developed regions, life expectancy at birth is 70 years or more.

The publication gives summaries of the assumptions, methods and major results of the 1980 round of estimates and projections. The tables in the annex provide figures, by region and country, on total population and annual rate of growth, crude birth and death rates, gross reproduction rate, and life expectancy at birth for males, females, and both sexes combined for the period 1950-2025. In addition, because of their usefulness to social and economic planners, annual mid-year population figures are shown for the period 1975-1992.

DATA BASES FOR MEASUREMENT OF LEVELS, TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS IN MORTALITY

Many Governments have expressed dissatisfaction with their levels and trends of mortality, but many also lack sufficient data on which to base assessments and evaluations of mortality conditions. It is recognized that reliable and timely mortality data serve many purposes in national planning: identifying a population's demographic circumstances; delineating major health problems; identifying associations between diseases and underlying factors; and demonstrating the impact of health and development programmes on mortality. There are many types of data collection systems for generating mortality information—civil registration, sample vital registration, censuses, multiround surveys, and single-round surveys. There are also many ways of building onto or combining the systems for more intensive investigation of mortality differentials and determinants. The type of system a country adopts usually depends on its needs and capabilities.

In order to synthesize the experiences of various government and national institutions in the collection, analysis and use of mortality data for formulating policies in the health and development sectors of their countries, the Population Division organized, as part of its expanded programme in mortality studies - in collaboration with the Statistical Office, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and with the financial support of UNFPA - a Working Group on Data Bases for the Measurement of Levels, Trends and Differentials in Mortality. The Group, consisting of over 40 experts in the field of mortality studies, drawn from all around the world, met at Bangkok from 20 to 23 October 1981.

The Population Division was represented by Mr. Léon Tabah, Director; Mrs. Zulma Recchini de Lattes, Chief of the Population Trends and Structure Section; and Mr. Larry Heligman, Population Affairs Officer, also of the Population Trends and Structure Section.

The Working Group discussed the following issues: the use of mortality data for health and development programmes; approaches for the collection of mortality data; the use of continuous registration systems; collecting mortality data through multipurpose surveys; birth or death records as a sampling frame for studies of mortality; and special data-collection systems for studying health processes. The Working Group reviewed the current state of knowledge on mortality in the developing countries and expressed great concern with the almost total absence of even the most basic mortality data in most African countries and in many parts of Asia and Latin America. Even where data exist, they are usually inadequate or improperly analysed for health and development planning.

The Working Group recommended that Governments be encouraged to establish birth and death registration for all by the year 2000. Governments, the Group urged, should strengthen their civil registration systems and make use of censuses and surveys as a means of collecting information on mortality change. The Group also recommended the expansion of activities in data collection and analysis. To that end the Group called upon the United Nations and the World Health Organization to assist and co-operate with Governments in carrying out mortality studies in order to provide appropriate and reliable data for socio-economic and health planning and for reducing the current high levels of mortality in many countries. The Working Group stressed that donor agencies concerned with advancing human welfare should expand their support for programmes dealing with mortality data collection and analysis and for the implementation of the results of those programmes.

The proceedings and recommendations of the meeting and the papers prepared for it will appear in published form at a later date.

ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES

The Population Division, with funding from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), has almost completed a study on estimates and projections of infant mortality for all the countries of the world. The study is the first of its kind, and is therefore expected to make an important contribution not only to demographers and social scientists but also to health and medical planners and policy makers.

There are many countries in the developing world that do not have the data necessary for accurately determining the current level of their infant mortality. There are even fewer countries that are able accurately to assess past and likely future trends in infant mortality, in spite of the fact that the level of infant mortality is among one of the preferred indicators for describing demographic conditions and the overall social and economic well-being of a country.

The estimates and projections now being made by the Division will cover the period from 1950 to 2025. The bench-mark estimates will be obtained from a thorough survey of all existing estimates and from new estimates based on indirect techniques for demographic estimation. The study is expected to be completed by the end of February 1982, and a report will be issued on the findings. The infant mortality rates will also be incorporated into the 1982 round of the United Nations global demographic estimates and projections.

AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

The need to relate demographic projections to development planning and population policies has intensified in recent years. In response, the Population Division organized an Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Projections, which met from 16 to 19 November 1981 at United Nations Headquarters to consider how the United Nations could better incorporate population projections into development strategies and how to improve methodology, especially in light of the poor quality of many of the data available.

The experts who attended in their personal capacity were: Mr. V.C. Chidambaram, Mr. M.A. El-Badry, Mr. Nathan Keyfitz, Mr. Hervé Le Bras, Mr. Asok Mitra, Mr. Norman Ryder, Mr. Alden Speare, Mr. George Stolnitz and Ms. Erica Taucher. Mr. Stolnitz was Chairman of the meeting and Mr. El-Badry was Rapporteur.

Representatives from the Statistical Office of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), UNFPA, WHO, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the United States Bureau of the Census and the Population Council, also participated. In his opening statement, Mr. Léon Tabah, Director of the Population Division, expressed appreciation to the participants for their interest and collaboration in the work of the United Nations in population projections. He called their attention to the following problem areas: methodology and assumptions; how to incorporate projections into development strategies; insufficient knowledge of demographic variables in an economic and social context; patterns of international migration; and fertility and mortality projections.

Several papers were submitted to the meeting on issues related to population projections and socio-economic development and policy considerations, fertility and family planning projections, trends and prospects of mortality and population projections, population projections for the more developed countries and urban/rural projections.

The Expert Group commended the United Nations for its work in projecting the population of countries, regions and the world to the year 2025 and expressed appreciation for that valuable contribution to meeting the needs of Government officials, particularly development planners, demographic researchers, and other individuals and institutions involved in areas related to population matters. The Expert Group pointed out that population projections have an enormous influence on socio-economic planning and policy-making, and enable the demographer not only to reflect opinions on future birth and death rates but also to influence them.

Recommendations were made by the Expert Group to the United Nations on strengthening and expanding its work on population projections. For example:

- (a) In publishing population projections, major data sources should be given and any adjustment of data should be indicated.
- (b) The quality of estimates and projections should be evaluated with reasons given for why there are plausible ranges for users to consider.
- (c) Long-term projections (50-100 years) should continue to be prepared, to assist Governments in planning their population programmes.
- (d) Consideration should be given to the reliability of model life tables for estimating mortality trends.
- (e) A new procedure should be devised for establishing assumptions about the future trends of fertility, taking into account socio-economic factors; a better understanding of past fertility trends is also required for the preparation of projections.
- (f) Definitions of urban areas should be standardized; methodologies for urban and rural projections should be reviewed and refined to improve accuracy.
- (g) More attention should be given to international migration as a component in population projections.
- (h) Effort should be made to prepare a manual on methods of estimating and projecting subnational populations.
- (i) Estimated age and sex distribution for countries with populations of less than 300,000 should be prepared, and a guide documenting the types of procedures followed should also be made available.
- (j) Regional workshops on projections should be organized, to encourage countries to incorporate population projections into development planning.

The recommendations made by the experts will be, as far as possible, taken into account in the 1982 round of global demographic estimates and projections currently being prepared by the Population Division.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In mid 1982 the Population Division will publish a major study, International Migration Policies and Programmes: A World Survey, dealing with permanent immigration/emigration, labour migration in both developed and developing countries, illegal migration and refugees. On each topic the study provides a brief historical note, a description of major trends and general relevant issues, major policy responses, the main types of institutional arrangements and a regional overview of policies adopted by individual Governments.

For many years the Division has analysed the demographic aspects of international migration. Research on the subject was given greater emphasis after the adoption in 1974 of the World Population Plan of Action, which made a number of specific recommendations concerning voluntary international movement, bilateral and multilateral consultations regarding migration policies, migrant workers, refugees and so forth. In 1979 the review and appraisal of the Plan of Action revealed that Governments showed an increasing tendency to consider international migration in the context of prevailing economic conditions and broad social and political principles, although there was a notable lack of uniformity in their views on how specific flows were related to those conditions.

The Division's study will draw attention to the significance of contemporary international migration, as assessed in 1980/1981, and will shed much light on how Governments deal with the issue.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY DATA

The fifth meeting of the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data will be held at Geneva from 26 to 29 January 1982. The meeting will review the preliminary findings of the project's minimum research programme undertaken by the Population Division, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies.

The Division has carried out research to be presented to the meeting on relationships between fertility and education, age at first union and fertility, marital status composition and fertility, impact of population structure on crude fertility measures, relationships between nuptiality and fertility in countries of the West Indies, and levels and trends in fertility from World Fertility Survey (WFS) data; has prepared a manual on comparative demographic analysis; and has reviewed substantive findings and methodological issues concerning comparative analysis of WFS data. The Division will report to the Working Group on those issues.

ECE will present papers on family planning in Europe and the United States of America in the 1970s, basic characteristics, sample designs and questionnaires, and multivariate analysis. ECA will submit papers on age at first marital union and fertility—Kenya and Lesotho; the effects of marital duration, ethnicity and education on mean parity in Kenya and Lesotho; marital composition and fertility—Kenya and Lesotho. ESCAP will present papers on marital status composition and fertility and on differentials in urban/rural fertility in the countries of the ESCAP region. The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) will submit a paper on marital status and fertility.

All of the papers are subject to revision, pending discussion by the Working Group, which will also discuss the future work plan and co-operation among the different member bodies. The papers prepared by the Population Division will be submitted for publication during the second quarter of 1982.

SYMPOSIUM ON POPULATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Population Division, in co-operation with the Human Rights Division, and with the financial support of UNFPA, organized a Symposium on Population and Human Rights at Vienna from 29 June to 3 July 1981. The Symposium's objective was to review the developments in the formulation and implementation of human rights principles in relation to demographic, economic and political conditions since the first symposium on the subject, held at Amsterdam in January 1974 as one of the preparatory meetings for the 1974 World Population Conference.

The experts who attended the Symposium in their personal capacity were Mr. Aaron Antonovsky, H.E. Don Antonio Carrillo-Flores, Mr. George M. Dib, Ms. Ruth B. Dixon, Mr. Stanislaus M. D'Souza, Mr. Hector Gros-Espiell, Mr. Pierre Laroque, Mr. Alfredo E. Lattes, Mr. Henri Leridon, Mr. Jonathan S. Lieberman, Mr. Milos Macura, Ms. Violeta Sara-Lafosse, Mr. Dirk van de Kaa and Mr. August Vanistendael.

The Population Division was represented by Mr. Léon Tabah, Director, and Mr. Donald Heisel, Co-ordinator of the World Population Conference Implementation. Mr. Max Tardu represented the Division of Human Rights. Representatives of other offices of the United Nations, UNFPA, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations were also present.

The Symposium dealt with the following topics in the context of human rights: population trends and policies; morbidity/mortality; fertility; internal and international migration; status of women; and new institutional arrangements for population policy formulation.

The Symposium began its deliberations by discussing the concept of human rights, suggesting that human rights problems be treated in a manner applicable to different cultural, economic and social settings. It was noted that the concept of social and economic development as a human right was gaining wider acceptance, especially in the context of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. It was pointed out that in many instances what was most needed was not the articulation of new human rights but rather more complete and rigorous implementation of rights that were already embodied in existing international instruments.

Recommendations on two traditionally controversial issues - abortion and euthanasia - were made by the experts. While stressing the rights of individuals in those areas, the experts strongly emphasized the need for safeguards to prevent misuse of those rights. It was recognized that on all such issues the authority resting in national sovereignty was fundamental in the implementation of human rights.

Below are some of the recommendations made by the experts:

(a) Regarding fertility:

- Paragraph 14(f) of the World Population Plan of Action, which states that "All couples and individuals have the basic rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so; the responsibility of couples and individuals in the exercise of this right takes into account the needs of their living and future children, and their responsibilities towards the community", remains fully valid.
- Both compulsory use of abortion and its unqualified prohibition would be a serious violation of human rights.
- The potential demographic significance of innovations in the fields of genetics and biology requires further study with regard to their implications for population and human rights.

(b) Regarding mortality and mortality:

- Everyone has the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, but many countries continue to fall short of minimum targets for mortality reduction.
- Particular attention must be given to safety and ethical issues arising from the introduction of high technology medical practices into low technology societies. Special care is required so that the human rights of individuals are not infringed upon when "informed consent" is obtained from the poor and illiterate.
- There is need to confront the threat to life and human well-being emerging from the growing stocks and spread of nuclear weapons and of conventional armaments.
- There is a need to establish formally the right of individuals to die with dignity, but effective safeguards must also be established to prevent misuse of that right.

(c) Regarding internal migration:

- Every person has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
- Distribution policies and their human-rights aspects should be fully integrated into both population policies and social and economic development strategies.

(d) Regarding international migration:

- Governments should reinforce their adherence to international instruments by seeking multilateral and bilateral agreements with other countries with which they are linked by migration flows.
- Further attention should be given to the issue of the rights and interests of non-migrants in countries of both origin and destination.

(e) Regarding the status of women:

- Education is a key factor in the attainment of women's rights.
- Age of entry into marriage is an important factor in a woman's right to independence of status.

(f) Regarding aging and the aged:

- The role of the aged in development should be determined, and their rights as useful members of society must not be undermined.

(g) Regarding new institutional functions:

- There is need to integrate the internationally adopted positions on population, human rights and socio-economic development.
- In addition, some new institutional arrangements to monitor, raise the level of awareness of, and further the implementation of human rights and population should be considered.

The experts felt that the international conference on population to be held in 1984 might be an appropriate forum for the endorsement of a document on the integration of positions on the relationships between population, human rights and socio-economic development.

POPULATION INFORMATION NETWORK (POPIN)

So far, 75 organizations have joined the international Population Information Network (POPIN), established under the aegis of the United Nations as a means of identifying and establishing better ways of improving the flow of population information among member institutions (see Population Newsletter No. 30/31 (April 1981)). The Network consists of libraries, clearing-houses, information systems and documentation and reference centres. More than 500 letters and brochures have been circulated to announce the establishment of POPIN and to invite membership in it.

An Advisory Committee has been formed from member institutions to provide the Secretary-General of the United Nations with guidance and advice for the effective operation of POPIN. The first meeting of the Committee will take place at Geneva from 22 to 25 March 1982. Working groups have also been formed to deal with the following subjects: the Population Multilingual Thesaurus; the development of a guide for the establishment and strengthening of population information services; and the inventory and evaluation of training materials and methodology of population information activities. The working groups will also be meeting in March 1982, before reporting to the Advisory Committee on their programme of work.

Institutions wishing to strengthen existing population information services or establish new ones should contact the POPIN Co-ordinating Unit, Population Division, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Staff members of the Population Division participated in the following activities related to the Division's work programme:

- UNFPA Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development in Africa (Nairobi, July 1981)
- Presentation of a paper on demographic processes occurring within the family life cycle, at WHO meeting on fertility (Wiesbaden, July 1981)
- United Nations mission and seminar on formulation of population policy in Cyprus (Nicosia, July 1981)
- WHO/CICRED meeting on socio-economic differential mortality in industrialized societies (Wiesbaden, July 1981)
- Consultations with Latin American Demographic Centre on United Nations/UNICEF project on estimates and projections of infant mortality rates (Santiago and San José, July 1981)
- Consultations with government officials on international migration problems and policies (Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, July 1981)
- Johns Hopkins University workshop on the use of cost/benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis in family planning programmes (Baltimore, August 1981)
- IUSSP Seminar on Family Type and Fertility in Less Developed Countries (Sao Paulo, August 1981)
- Norwegian Nobel Institute Symposium on Population Growth and World Economic Development (Oslo, September 1981)
- Consultations with government officials and research institutes on project on socio-economic development and fertility decline (Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, October 1981)
- Consultations with ECA on technical procedures for demographic estimates and projections for African countries (Addis Ababa, September 1981)
- Discussions with the World Bank, Johns Hopkins University, United States Agency for International Development, government officials and relevant institutions in India, Japan and the Philippines on the establishment of the international Population Information Network (POPIN) (October 1981)

- Consultations with ECE, WHO and the World Fertility Survey (WFS) on preparation of estimates and projections of infant mortality (Geneva and London, October/November 1981)
- Research Triangle Institute Seminar on Population and Development (Washington, D.C., October 1981)
- Consultations with United States Department of Health and Human Services to discuss and exchange information on social security programmes, including maternity benefits and family allowances, for research and analyses of population policies in relation to fertility and the status of women (Washington, D.C., October 1981)
- Lectures at the fifth session of the Interregional Demographic Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning (Moscow, October 1981)
- Mission to Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Turkey regarding their Governments' components in the overall project on socio-economic development and fertility decline (Colombo, Tunis and Ankara, October/November 1981)
- Consultations with the ILO and FAO on a project on inter-relationships between demographic factors and socio-economic variables (Geneva and Rome, November 1981)
- Consultations with WFS on data for comparative analysis project (London, November 1981)
- Consultations with ECA and the ILO on co-ordination of work in study on internal migration (Addis Ababa and Geneva, November 1981)
- Consultations with the World Bank, the ILO and FAO on inter-relationships between demographic factors and socio-economic variables (Washington, D.C., Geneva and Rome, November 1981)
- Panel of Experts on the World Assembly on Aging (Vienna, November 1981)
- Consultations with the Governments of India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand on the forthcoming round of United Nations demographic estimates and projections as assessed in 1982 (November/December 1981)
- IUSSP/WFS Seminar on the Analysis of the WFS Family Planning Module Data (Kuala Lumpur, December 1981)
- Ninth session of the Advisory Committee of the Cairo Demographic Centre and annual seminar of the Centre (Cairo, December 1981)

- Consultations with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis on urban and city projections (Vienna, December 1981)
- CICRED Meeting on Infant and Childhood Mortality in the Third World Countries (Manila, December 1981)
- ESCAP Technical Working Group Meeting on Migration and Urbanization (Bangkok, December 1981)
- United Nations/WHO/Australian National University Meeting on Sex Differentials in Mortality: Trends, Determinants and Consequences (Canberra, December 1981)
- Consultations with ECA and ECWA on a collaborative project on population and development (Addis Ababa and Beirut, December 1981)

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

The XIX General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) was held at Manila from 9 to 16 December 1981. The Union, a prestigious scientific organization founded in 1928 to promote international co-operation in the scientific study of population, is an association of individual members, of whom there are now approximately 1,500 from over 100 countries. General conferences of IUSSP are held every four years to consider a wide range of subjects on population.

President Ferdinand Marcos addressed the Conference. At the opening ceremony statements were made by Mr. Conrado Lorenzo, Chairman of the Commission on Population (Philippines), Mr. Ansley J. Coale, President of IUSSP, Mr. Léon Tabah, Director of the Population Division (United Nations) and Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of UNFPA.

There were over 600 participants at the XIX General Conference, discussing and exchanging views on over 40 population topics. In addition to issues relating to fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization, estimates and projections, population and development, there was a wide range of topics concerning such areas as population policies, genetics and social biology, income distribution, mathematical demography, the labour market, roles of women and demographic models.

The following staff members of the Population Division, as members of the Union, participated in their individual capacities in the Conference: Ms. Gwendolyn J. Acsadi, Ms. Birgitta Bucht, Mr. Donald Heisel, Mr. Larry Heligman, Mr. David Horlacher, Mr. Jerry Huguet, Mr. Shunichi Inoue, Mrs. Zulma Recchini de Lattes, Mr. Maurice Szykman, and Mr. Léon Tabah.

Mr. Tabah also participated in the session on population growth and international economic relations. Mr. Inoue was responsible for the formal session on integration and consistency among total population projections and projections of specialized or functional components. Mr. Heisel was responsible for the informal session dealing with recent developments in the estimation of international migration--flows and stocks. Mr. Horlacher, in collaboration with Mr. Mau Thanh Luu and Mr. S. L. N. Rao, presented a paper on issues and organizational arrangements for integrating population factors into development planning to the formal session dealing with integration of demographic variables in development planning.

The proceedings of the Conference, and papers and summaries of discussions, will be published at a later date, for the purpose of furthering knowledge in population and for stimulating research.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN D. DURAND, former Assistant Director in charge of the Population Branch of the United Nations - as the present Population Division was formerly known - died on 27 October 1981. Mr. Durand joined the United Nations in 1947 and left in 1965 to take up the post of Chairman of the Graduate Group in Demography at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Durand shaped the pioneering contributions of the United Nations in demography, was largely responsible for the standards of excellence set by the Organization in that field, and laid the foundation for the expanded programmes of research, training and action now being undertaken by the United Nations system. Even after leaving the Organization, Mr. Durand maintained an active interest in the work of the Population Division, contributing to its research work and participating in a number of expert group meetings. He was the author of many scientific articles and books dealing with the economically active population, world population trends and the population of China. He was universally respected among demographers for his uncompromising scholarship.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE POPULATION DIVISION

Population and Development Modelling (ST/ESA/SER.A/73)

Sales No. E.81.XIII.2. 129 pp. \$US 12

The papers prepared for the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Development Modelling and the resulting recommendations appear in this publication. The Expert Group, which met from 24 to 28 September 1979, reviewed existing population/development models and assessed their practical value in policy-making and planning, especially with regard to their adaptability to the needs of developing countries. It is hoped that this volume will serve the needs of, *inter alia*, planners, policymakers, model builders and social scientists, particularly in connexion with the integration of population factors into development planning and policy formation.

Available in English only.

Population Distribution Policies in Development Planning (ST/ESA/SER.A/75)

Sales No. E.81.XIII.5. 205 pp. \$US 16

Population distribution is considered by many countries as a major population problem, exceeding that of fertility and natural growth. In September 1979 a United Nations/UNFPA Workshop on Population Distribution Policies in Development Planning was held at Bangkok, and the papers prepared for that meeting appear in this publication. The many issues discussed appear under the following broad headings: goals of population distribution policy; government intervention in population distribution; population redistribution mechanisms and policy instruments; urban-oriented policies; rural-oriented policies; and institutional requirements and data needs.

Available in English only.

World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980 (ST/ESA/SER.A/78)

Sales No. E.81.XIII.8 101 pp. \$US 9

The estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division and set out in this report are based on the results of the 1980 assessment of demographic trends, which is the eighth round of such assessments undertaken by the United Nations. The figures presented are derived from demographic data that had become available by the middle of 1980.

The report gives summaries of the assumptions, methods and major results; tables supply information, for regions and countries, on total population and annual rate of growth, crude birth and death rates, gross reproduction rate, and life expectancy at birth for males, females, and both sexes combined for the period 1950-2025. In addition, because of their usefulness to social and economic planners, annual mid-year population figures are shown for the period 1975-1992.

Magnetic tapes containing the major results and assumptions associated with the estimates and projections are available upon request. The charge for the tapes is around \$US 100.

Available in English; French and Spanish in press.

Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 13
(ST/ESA/SER.N/13)

Sales No. E.81.XIII.4. 84 pp. \$US 8

This issue of the Bulletin has articles on socio-economic determinants of mortality and trends in fertility level in the Soviet Union. It also includes reports of the United Nations/WHO Meeting on Socio-Economic Determinants and Consequences of Mortality, the United Nations Symposium on Interrelations among Resources, Environment, Population and Development, the United Nations/UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population/Development Modelling.

Available in English; French and Spanish in press.

The International Population Information Network (POPIN)
(ST/ESA/SER.R/43)

Non-sales item

This publication is the report of a consultative meeting organized by the United Nations in collaboration with UNFPA in April 1981 to discuss the establishment of POPIN. The report sets out the objectives and guide-lines for the overall operation of POPIN, including its work programme for the period 1981-1982.

Available in English only.

"Population policy briefs: Current situation in developed countries, 1980" Working paper No. 72 (January 1981).

Declining fertility levels, in some cases to below replacement level, the question of mortality differentials, the aging of population, increasing concern about the volume of foreign-born population, and inappropriate spatial distribution are some of the problems most commonly cited by the developed countries. This working paper presents a brief summary of current perceptions and policies on the part of Governments in relation to population growth, fertility, international migration and spatial distribution.

"Estimates and projections of the number of households, by country, 1975-2000" Working paper No. 73 (May 1981).

The household estimates and projections presented in this working paper cover the period 1975-2000 and are based on population estimates as assessed in 1978. The report gives the total number of households, their annual rates of growth, and average household size by area, region, and country for each five-year period between 1975 and 2000, according to medium, high, low and constant variants. The working paper also discusses the concept of headship rates, patterns and trends; projections of age and sex specific headship rates; data and assumptions; and gives a summary of the results.

"Population policy digest: indicators, perceptions and policies (Economic Commission for Africa)" Working paper No. 74 (July 1981)

This working paper, the first of five (one for each region), gives the basic demographic and population policy indicators regarding population growth, fertility, mortality, international migration and spatial distribution, and a summary of the current perceptions and policies of Governments regarding population in relation to the development of each country.

Population Policy Compendium

Published jointly by the Population Division and UNFPA, the Population Policy Compendium is a collection of separate loose-leaf data sheets giving, in condensed form for every country, basic demographic data (population, morbidity and mortality, fertility, international migration, spatial distribution), some non-demographic indicators (e.g., primary school enrolment, calories per capita per day etc.) and major governmental policies with regard to population.

Compendium data sheets for the following countries have recently been made available: Chile; China; Colombia; Ghana; Madagascar; Senegal; and Tunisia.

Some forthcoming events

January-April 1982

26-29 January	Geneva	United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of WFS Data
18-20 February	London	WFS, Programme Steering Committee
1-3 March	New York	POPIN Thesaurus Management Group
2-5 March	New Delhi	Joint United Nations/WHO Programme of Mortality Studies. Second Collaborators' Meeting of Country Case Studies
7-18 March	Geneva	Working Group on the Evaluation of Training Material and Methodo- logies in Population Information (POPIN)
16-18 March	Geneva	Working Group on the Development of a Guide for the Establishment of Population Information Services (POPIN)
22-25 March	Geneva	POPIN Advisory Committee
19-24 April	Geneva	Third United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Methods of Measuring the Impact of Family Planning Programmes on Fertility
13 April - 7 May	New York	Economic and Social Council, First regular session

Annex

Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 1981

Resolution 1981/28. Strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/32 of 9 May 1979, in which it called upon the governmental representatives of States Members of the United Nations responsible for drafting and adopting the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the action programme to be produced by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, and other international instruments for economic, social and technological progress to include in such documents full recognition of the interrelationships of population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development, and the need for full and urgent action to deal with population problems; these interrelationships should also be borne in mind in all instruments developed for the implementation of a new international economic order,

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

Also noting with satisfaction resolution 1 of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, b/ in which the Conference called upon Governments to take all appropriate measures to provide information, education and means to enable women and men to exercise freely the right to determine their family size and to set aside an appropriate proportion of their resources for population programmes,

Recalling that its resolution 1979/32 included 14 priority areas for action identified in the first review and appraisal of the progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, c/

a/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

b/ See Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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

Emphasizing the important role of technical co-operation in implementing the World Population Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on monitoring of population trends, d/ which shows that, although there has been some decline in the rate of growth of the world's population, there are indications that some developing countries are not succeeding in reducing infant and general mortality to the levels set out in the World Population Plan of Action and that, although there have been significant declines in fertility in some countries, there have been relatively slight or no such declines in some less developed countries and that others have increased their rate of population growth,

Conscious of the magnitude and urgency of the tasks remaining,

1. Urges all Member States and regional and international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, to develop and strengthen further activities designed to implement the World Population Plan of Action, in particular to recognize that, together with social and economic factors, population is a central element in any strategy designed to improve the quality of life;
2. Urges governmental representatives of States Members of the United Nations responsible for formulating new development strategies, for the organization and conduct of relevant international conferences or for the drafting of international instruments for economic, social and technological progress to give full consideration to the interrelationships of population factors and social, economic, cultural and political development in dealing with population problems;
3. Calls upon the World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund, the regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet given due attention to population to take steps to include population matters in the deliberations of their periodic and special conferences and to integrate population questions more fully into their regular work programmes;
4. Urges international organizations, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Health Organization, and national Governments to give high priority to research on human reproduction and the development of more acceptable, safer, and more effective means of fertility regulation, to promote the establishment of projects in which research workers in developed and less developed countries would co-operate fully in such research, and to emphasize to public and private donors the great importance of such research;
5. Requests the Population Commission to continue with the process of monitoring, review and appraisal of progress made towards the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and requests the regional commissions and specialized agencies to continue to contribute to that process;

6. Urges the Secretary-General, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other international bodies concerned to continue supporting the World Fertility Survey to ensure that fertility and family planning data are collected and analysed as required, inter alia, for the monitoring of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, taking account of experience gained through technical co-operation projects in the field of population in implementing the World Population Plan of Action, to strengthen efforts to meet requests for assistance in the implementation of the Plan of Action from the developing countries.

14th plenary meeting
6 May 1981

Resolution 1981/29. Work programme in the field of population

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, in which the Assembly affirmed that the World Population Plan of Action a/ was an instrument of the international community for the promotion of economic development, quality of life, human rights and fundamental freedoms within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress,

Taking due cognizance of the population policies and programmes adopted by international agencies, non-governmental organizations and many countries pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action,

Taking note of the discussions of the Population Commission at its twenty-first session on the progress of work and the work programme in the field of population,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the progress of work, the work programme for the biennium 1982-1983 and the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;

2. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue vigorously the work on monitoring of population trends and policies and the work necessary for the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

(b) To continue the work on population trends and structure, paying particular attention to studies of fertility, mortality and internal and international migration;

(c) To strengthen the work on demographic estimates and projections;

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

(d) To continue work on interrelations of population and development, paying due attention both to the implications of population trends for development and to the impact of social and economic change on demographic trends, with a view to promoting the integration of demographic factors in national and international development strategies and plans, and to expedite the preparation of manuals for the use of national planners on methods of incorporating demographic factors in development planning;

(e) To arrange for the timely publication and wide dissemination, in all working languages, of the manual for estimating basic demographic indicators from incomplete data;

(f) To effect the more timely publication of all population studies and projections;

(g) To continue work on the assessment of levels and trends of fertility, and studies designed to explain causes of fertility change, including those dealing with the impact of family planning programmes, and the condition of women, making full use of data from the World Fertility Survey, other relevant sample surveys, population censuses and data from vital registration systems;

(h) To continue to promote co-operation within the United Nations system in the international comparative analysis of World Fertility Survey data through the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data;

(i) To continue the analyses of population policies and their implications for national and international development planning;

(j) To pursue research on the impact of population policies, other than family planning programmes, on population trends and to co-ordinate the work on population policy with that in other subprogrammes;

(k) To continue work on the interrelations of population, resources, environment and development;

(l) To facilitate, in collaboration with the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the establishment of a Population Information Network (POPIN), in collaboration with national and international information programmes;

(m) To continue the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the field of population for countries requesting such assistance, in co-operation particularly with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and, in the event of a forthcoming world population conference, to take full account of experience gained through technical co-operation projects in the field of population;

(n) To strengthen the United Nations programme of training in population, through the work of the regional and interregional demographic training and research centres sponsored by the United Nations, support for national training institutions and the continuation of the programme of fellowships for training in the population disciplines, particularly in relation to development planning;

(o) To assist Governments, on their request, in establishing or strengthening national institutions whose purpose is to co-ordinate population activities, particularly those relating to development planning, to study techniques of incorporating population factors in national development and to advise Governments in the formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of population policies and programmes;

(p) To continue to carry out a population inquiry among Governments;

3. Urges Member States to ensure that methods of evaluation and analysis of population census and survey data and their use form an integral part of national census programmes by establishing and strengthening national population organizations and institutions;

4. Emphasizes the need for the organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen their collaboration and co-ordination in the planning and execution of their population programmes, as well as the need for those organizations to strengthen collaboration and co-ordination with national research organizations and other organizations outside the United Nations system in the planning and execution of their population programmes.

14th plenary meeting
6 May 1981

Resolution 1981/87. Convening of an International Conference
on Population in 1984

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the World Population Conference,

Recalling also Council resolution 1979/32 of 9 May 1979 on the strengthening of actions concerned with the fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Population Commission on its twenty-first session, a/ in which it recommended the convening of a new population conference,

Urging States participating in the Conference to involve high-level policy-makers and experts in population and related fields,

Noting with appreciation the policies and programmes adopted by many States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, b/

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 3 (E/1981/13).

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

Concerned at the magnitude and urgency of the tasks still remaining for the more effective implementation of the World Population Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, in which the Assembly stated, inter alia, that the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action should be strengthened during the 1980s and that the international community should increase the level of population assistance in support thereof,

Having regard to General Assembly resolutions 35/5 of 20 October 1980 and 35/10 C of 3 November 1980,

1. Decides to convene in 1984 an international conference on population open to all States as full members and to the specialized agencies, under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind that it should be conducted with utmost economy in size, duration and other cost factors and the need to utilize extrabudgetary resources for its financing to the maximum extent possible;
2. Decides that the Conference shall be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationships between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation;
3. Decides further that the Conference shall work within the framework of the existing World Population Plan of Action, the principles and objectives of which continue to be fully valid;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the substantive contribution to the Conference of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate;
5. Decides to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other State, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference, and for this purpose decides that rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and rule 1 (d) of the rules governing payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations shall be waived;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to serve as the Secretary-General of the Conference; and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs to serve as the Deputy Secretary-General;
7. Recommends that the personnel to be utilized in the preparations for the Conference should be drawn mainly from the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which will be responsible for the co-ordination of the substantive aspects of the preparations, including the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure a significant contribution by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development to the Conference and to take full account of experience gained through technical co-operation activities in assisting in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action:

9. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to seek financial support from external sources for the Conference and to report thereon on a regular basis to the Economic and Social Council:

10. Authorizes the Secretary-General to convene a maximum of four small expert groups, or to call upon individual experts in the preparatory work for the Conference, up to a maximum of 45 experts in all, excluding expertise from the secretariats of the regional commissions, taking fully into account the need to ensure a full range of scientific disciplines and the principle of equitable geographical distribution:

11. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council.

45th plenary meeting
25 November 1981

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