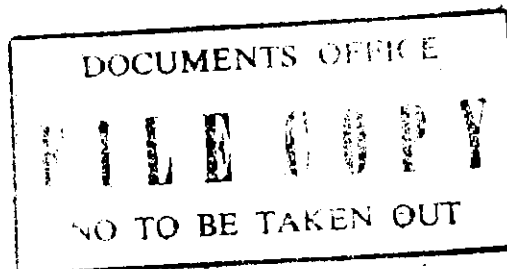


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ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELDS OF
POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

(Prepared by the UNESCO representative on the basis of the Working Paper,
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POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

I. Mandates given by UNESCO governing bodies between October 1967 and November 1969.

1. Activities affecting the population field can be ordered in a spectrum ranging from the direct (e.g. family planning) to the indirect (e.g. economic development, which is associated with lower demographic rates). It is clear, therefore, that UNESCO has, from the beginning contributed to population programmes. Its present mandate (resolution 1.241 of the fifteenth session of the General Conference) moves the organization much nearer the direct end of the spectrum, and authorizes action in school and out of school education, mass communication and the social sciences.

2. In November 1967, the Executive Board of UNESCO, at its 77th session, endorsed the broad perspectives put forward by the Director-General for the following ten years in regard to UNESCO's action, as part of the coordinated United Nations programme, in the field of population. On the basis of this and relevant resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council and within the overall activities of the United Nations system, the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session held in November 1968, approved a coordinated programme in the fields of UNESCO's competence as follows:

"... (a) Within Education by (1) helping in the development of teaching materials, curricula, teacher training, adult education, women's education, community education, etc., and (2) study the possibilities of including an educational pilot project on family planning in the experimental literacy programme.

(b) With Social Sciences by carrying out studies on the different aspects of population and family planning, so as to establish the intellectual base for understanding the complexity of family planning in the context of different cultures.

(c) Within Communication by (1) studying ways for the establishment and operation of efficient programmes within the fields of population and family planning; and (2) providing relevant information and documentation.

II. Activities in the population field in 1968 and 1969

3. Studies and surveys

- a) The first part of the study on the relationships between education and fertility was continued in 1968 and will be completed this year. A second section, dealing with the "critical mass" of education necessary to ensure the institutionalisation of family planning, will then be begun.
- b) The current study on the relationships between education and internal migration, particularly from rural to urban milieux, will be completed towards the end of the year.
- c) Case studies on the status and social rôle of women in relation to fertility will be begun in the present year.
- d) A revised and enlarged edition of an international survey on the teaching of demography, in the series "The University Teaching of the Social Sciences" will appear this year.
- e) The international study on the main research trends in the social and human sciences was completed in 1968 and will be published this year, and contains a section on demographic research.

4. Inter-Agency studies and reports

- a) Contributions were made in the current year to the Inter-Agency Report on Population Problems and Policies, prepared for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and the United Nations Study on Measures, Policies and Programmes Affecting Fertility.

5. Projections

- a) The work on projections in the fields of UNESCO's competence covers school enrolments, the number of teachers required, recurring and capital costs - by level and type of education. Such educational projections

(especially those concerning school enrolments) have an important relationship to projections of labour force, future fertility rates, urban-rural migrations, etc. The work on educational projections is organized along two main lines:

- Participation in and collaboration with other programmes in the field of demographic projections within the United Nations system.
- Preparation of analytical documents for regional conferences of ministers of education and science in UNESCO Member States. These projections are prepared on an ad hoc basis and for regions or sub-regions.

b) With regard to the first point above, UNESCO was represented at the meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections in December 1968, and contributed a paper on "Projections in the field of education: Plans Methods and Assumptions". The ensuing discussion showed that, especially in connexion with the Second Development Decade, it would be desirable to have worldwide educational projections on a country-by-country basis prepared by UNESCO, and the Secretariat is now studying the possible modalities of this.

c) As far as the second point is concerned, regional projections of educational output up to 1980 are being prepared for the Arab States in connexion with the Arab Ministers of Education Conference to be held in 1970. Work on the revision of educational projections for Africa (Nairobi Conference of Ministers of Education, 1968) is also envisaged.

6. Meetings

a) An expert meeting on "Mass Media and National Family Planning Campaigns", was held at UNESCO from 23 to 28 June 1969. Participants included specialists in the use of mass communications media for educational purposes, doctors and administrators in the family planning field, social scientists and educators, as well as representatives and observers from the United Nations, the ILO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and international non-governmental organizations. The conclusions of the meeting provide a frame of guidance for the Organization in

responding to requests from Member States for information, advice and assistance in the use of mass communications media in population programmes.

b) In co-operation with the Danish Government, a consultant meeting was held in UNESCO in September 1969, to advise on the introduction of population and family life elements into school curricula, and in particular on possible training programmes for the various categories of educational personnel concerned. Following the meeting, discussions are now under way with the Danish authorities on a first training course to be held in Denmark in 1970.

7. Advisory missions

a) An advisory mission consisting of two communication specialists and an educator was sent to Tunisia towards the end of 1968, to report on possible international assistance in the development of Tunisia's National Family Planning Programme. The mission report is under study by government. Consultants on education and the media of mass communication have also been supplied as members of inter-agency family planning missions to the UAR and India. Consultants in education and mass communications in family planning went to Indonesia in July 1969 as part of a wider mission, co-ordinated by UNESCO, for overall educational development assistance, and to Malaysia in July-August 1969. An educational consultant from UNESCO is a member of the current mission on training needs for family planning personnel in Central America and the Caribbean. Negotiations are under way with Colombia, Morocco and Pakistan for advisory missions in which they have expressed interest. There are preliminary indications from the UNDP and the United Nations Population Trust Fund that assistance in the fields of UNESCO's competence may be requested from a number of countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

III. Future programme of work in population fields

8. Within the framework set in the broad perspectives for the future, and in the light of the experience gained during the current biennium (1961-1970), the General Conference of UNESCO may consider, at its next session (end 1970) the formulation of a more detailed programme of long term activities.

9. Possible activities over the next few years include:

- (a) projections by single country, for educational enrolment, places and budget required by demographic trends; by sub-regions, for consequences of demographic growth for the eradication of illiteracy;
- (b) studies: relationship of education to fertility; institutionalization of family planning; migration; status and social role of women in relation to fertility; motivation, values, beliefs, attitudes and their significance for population programmes;
- (c) International, regional and national seminars and training courses: at policy and working levels, in the education, mass communication and social science fields;
- (d) advisory missions and follow-up field projects.

IV. Possible expanded activities of the UNESCO for financing by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

10. The present outline of a possible five-year programme (1970-1974), necessarily conjectural at this stage of activities, confines itself to these themes, and does not refer to others, e.g. the environmental and ecological fields, in which UNESCO has an out-going programme and which, as the Organization's population programme develops, may figure among the latter.

11. The aspects to be included are:

- (a) orientation of existing projects
- (b) projections, research and studies

- (c) documentation and materials
- (d) training courses and meetings
- (e) fellowships.

V. UNESCO programmes under discussion with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for funding and implementation in 1970.

12. Series of regional training courses in the use of mass media for family planning programmes in Asia: each of one month duration. These would provide practical instruction in the preparation of mass media programmes and the production and use of materials designed to promote family planning policy-makers, by personnel and the public at large.

13. Strengthening of mass communication component in a national family planning programme in Latin America. The component would include research assessment of the impact of different media on various target audiences and their combination for maximum effectiveness, and studying the relationship between the media and the inter-personal communication.

14. A regional mass media expert with the UNESCO regional office for education at Bangkok and a permanent communication specialist for headquarters.

15. Asian workshop on development of population and family life education in schools (for 4 weeks July - August 1970). The purpose of the seminar is to train educational personnel in the teacher educator and curriculum fields in the development of material for population and family planning education curricula at primary and secondary level. The workshop will be preceded by a consultant mission that will conduct a survey of the situation in the countries of the region in respect of school curricula in relation to population programmes.

16. Meetings on population and family planning education in schools. The UNESCO regional office for education in Latin America and in Africa will conduct surveys of the existing situation as regards curricula in schools and teacher colleges, in relation to population policies in countries of the region. Following the survey work, a meeting of experts is proposed to advise on future activities especially curriculum development, teacher training, and development of materials.

17. Consultant and advisory missions. These include consultants (a) on population and family planning attached to the Asian Institute for Teacher Educators, (b) with ASFEC and CREPAL, the two fundamental education centres, and (c) for four regional educational planning institutes for incorporating population elements in the curricula of their annual courses. Advisory missions are likely to increase. One of the functions of the missions is to identify activities and projects suitable for international assistance.

18. In 1970 UNESCO proposed to prepare a sourcebook on population for teachers. This will discuss different aspects of the subject of population which may be brought into the curricula of the regular school system.

19. Studies of the relationship between population and environment in selected situations. These will begin in 1970 with a case study of two tropical island-systems, which represent well defined and self-contained ecosystems to identify methodological questions.

20. Study of problems relating to the introduction of population education into school curricula. The proposal is to initiate focused studies concurring this problem with the help of a consultant.