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and Demographers

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REPORT ON ECA POPULATION ACTIVITIES 1979-1980 AND PROGRAMME  
OF WORK 1980-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1982-1983

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report on ECA Population Activities given below covers a shorter period of one year, February 1979 to February 1980, instead of the two years covered by previous reports presented to sessions of the Conference of African Demographers. The reason for this is that the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers is being held just a year after the third session of the Conference of African Demographers.
2. The idea of a joint Conference of the three groups of experts which used to meet in three separate conferences was accepted by the third Conference of African Demographers which, after its deliberations, passed a draft resolution on the working of the joint Conference for adoption by the Conference of Ministers. This was duly adopted by the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting in Rabat in March 1979 as resolution 368(XIV). The acceptance of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers gave rise to its component committees made up of the three substantive groups including the Demography Committee which with immediate effect has assumed the responsibility of reviewing the Commission's work in the field of Population. It is hoped that the enthusiasm of this Committee will be no less than that of the former Conference of African Demographers in its work. It is also the hope of the secretariat that the idea of the Joint Conference of the three groups of experts will encourage and enhance the integration of population variables in development planning.
3. As in the past, the work programme of the secretariat focusses on the creation of increased awareness within the region of the long- and short-term implications of population trends and hence assistance to governments in the analysis of demographic data and in the integration of population variables in development planning and assistance in the creation of self-reliance in population work through the training of nationals both at the United Nations sponsored regional institutes as well as at national training institutions.
4. The main constraint which the secretariat has always had in the implementation of its programme in the field of population and continues to have is the scarcity of resources. The UNFPA which has been the main source of resources has not been able to provide the resources at the level expected for one reason or the other. On the other hand, the regular budget of the United Nations has not been of much help in the provision of the additional resources needed because of the General Assembly's restriction on increases in the expenditures of the Organization.

5. The result is that today, the Population Division has fewer hands than it actually had in 1975 for the implementation of its expanding work programme, though the UNFPA Evaluation Mission, which reviewed the activities of ECA recognized the need for and, in fact, recommended an increase in resources. This has led to delays and the suspension of many projects planned for implementation in the work programme.

## II. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES - 1979-1980

### A. Research and Studies

6. During the period under review the secretariat has undertaken a number of research projects and studies in the implementation of the work programme discussed and approved by the third session of the Conference of African Demographers and adopted for implementation by the Conference of Ministers. The main projects undertaken are given below:

#### (i) Completed Studies

7. The research activities of the ECA Population Division have resulted in a number of papers some of which were presented at various meetings. Studies completed during the year include:

- (a) The completion of the analysis of fertility data from the 1972 Population Census of Mauritius which was undertaken at the request of the Government of Mauritius;
- (b) A study on Some Indirect Mortality Estimates for Libya, Tanzania and Kenya;
- (c) A study on Fertility Differentials in Africa.

Completed papers presented at various meetings are given under Section E of this report.

#### (ii) On-going Research and Studies

8. The secretariat has now developed a population projections programme which essentially involves the modification of the conventional matrix approach to the component method of population projections to include changes in fertility, mortality and migration as observed in each country situation in recent censuses and surveys. This work also involved the computerization of the procedures through the installation of all the main computer programmes developed by the US Bureau of the Census for demographic analysis at the ECA computer centre. This is the first time such a large-scale work on projections has been undertaken at ECA. The results will be sent to the countries, for

comments after which they will be finalized. The work is being co-ordinated with what is being done by the United Nations Headquarters in order to ensure that only one set of projections will be produced by the United Nations system.

9. Another large-scale study in progress is the study on the Interrelationships among infant and childhood mortality, socio-economic variables and level of fertility in Zambia. The field work of this four-round multi-purpose survey, which is being financed by the Ford Foundation, the Government of Zambia and ECA has already been completed. The first round focussed on the collection of baseline demographic data, the second on orphanhood and bio-social factors influencing fertility levels and patterns; the third on socio-economic factors influencing child-bearing; the value and cost of children, and the socio-economic roles of women, while the fourth round dealt mainly with nutrition and health. Changes in the composition of the households were measured during each subsequent round after the first. The analysis of the results of the survey has been held up as a result of delays in the data processing which is expected to be completed in the early part of 1980 to enable the analysis also to be completed in the same year.

10. Others in progress are:

A comparative study on Mortality in East Africa which was completed earlier and is being up-dated in the light of new census and survey data now available; the study on "Fertility Differentials among Different Occupational Groups" will also be up-dated and published; Some preliminary work done on a "Study on the Age Curves of Fertility in Africa" will also be revised and published; A draft monograph produced by the ECA Population Division and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) for the Census and Statistics Department of Libya will be finalized after comments on it have been received; A study of trends in the adoption of Population Policies and programmes which was initiated in 1979 is continuing and is expected to be completed in 1980.

#### Analysis of the World Fertility Survey Data

11. ECA is participating in the United Nations minimum Programme for the Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data. The Population Division has already participated fully in the work of the United Nations Working Group on the Comparative Analysis of the World Fertility Survey Data which has so far held three meetings. Work in Africa has, however, been delayed as a result of delays in the data processing in the countries which have so far completed their surveys.

## B. Case Studies and National Seminars

12. Work on the macro and micro case studies project was concentrated during the year under review mainly on the preparation of some of the case studies already completed for publication. The macro case study on Kenya has already been published while the one on the Ivory Coast is expected soon from the printers. The preparation of new studies was withheld as a result of the difficulty in obtaining the services of appropriate consultants in the countries selected.

13. Future work on this project will concentrate on the revision and the publication of more of the studies so far completed. In this regard a consultant was engaged in 1979 to review the project and make recommendations on its future. On the basis of his recommendations a new project is under review, which will focus on the preparation of the types of studies, including sectorial ones, which will help governments increase their awareness of the relationships between population and socio-economic development and in the integration of population variables in development planning.

14. The programme of National Seminars which has always been a follow-up of the case studies was continued with seminars being planned and organized in Tanzania and Guinea. A new approach adopted in the seminar programme is the greater involvement of nationals in the preparation and the substantive aspects of the seminars as well as the participation of experts from neighbouring countries. The programme will be continued during the next biennium as indicated in the work programme. However, it may be pointed out that the success to be achieved will depend on the collaboration the secretariat receives from the countries, since the seminars are regarded as country projects and therefore the governments concerned have to agree to and submit the project requests to the UNFPA for funding.

## C. Information Service and Clearinghouse Activities

15. All the old publications of the Division continued to be issued as planned. The African Population Newsletter was continued, though during the last year the secretariat had to combine two issues in order to reduce delays in the processing. Number 3 of the African Population Studies series was issued while new editions of the Demographic Handbook for Africa and the African Directory of Demographers were also published during the period under review. A revision of the Directory is in progress now and it is expected that a revised edition would be published in 1980. A new feature of the new edition is the inclusion of information on the languages which people can speak and work in. Though this information cannot be provided for all the persons

listed, because the secretariat has not recovered the completed forms from all, there is no doubt that this additional information will enrich the document.

16. A new publication, the Case Studies Series on the country case studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development was started during the period. So far, one issue on Kenya is already out and the second, on the Ivory Coast is expected from the printers soon. It is the intention of the secretariat to continue this series and publish most of the case studies, both macro and micro, which the secretariat thinks will add to the volume of information on the issue of the relationships between population and economic and social development. The secretariat continued to obtain, either free of charge or on purchase, material which it thought would be of interest to our readers and distributed them within the region.

17. One notable activity during the year was the reorganization of the Population Division's Documentation Unit as a prelude to the expansion of its activities in this area. A consultant was engaged, who with the assistance of a staff member from the United Nations Population Division, New York, reorganized the unit and set up a system of continuous indexing and cataloguing for the unit. In order to improve upon the services rendered by this unit, a new project document has been submitted to UNFPA on the expansion and improvement of the unit to enable the secretariat assume the role the Conference of African Demographers envisaged for it in this field as expressed in ECA resolution 366 (XIV) adopted by the Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting in Rabat (Morocco). The secretariat hopes that UNFPA would approve the project and thus enable the secretariat to give better service to our clients both within and outside the region.

18. The secretariat would like to appeal to delegates to give it all the necessary help which will enable it improve on its services within the region. In this regard, the Population Division would welcome non-technical articles from local or national newspapers or magazines on various aspects of the population issue for publication in the African Population Newsletter.

#### D. Advisory Services

19. The secretariat continued its assistance to countries on request in undertaking various assignments and particularly in the analysis of demographic data. Among the assignments undertaken was the assistance given to the Government of Mauritius in the analysis of fertility data which has now been completed by the secretariat. Assistance to the Government of Libya in the analysis of census data which began in 1978 also continued. This effort, which is a joint one by the ECA Population Division and

the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), during the year under review, resulted in the production of a draft monograph - Population Growth Fertility and Mortality in Libya, which will soon be finalized by the incorporation of comments received on the draft. The assistance is still continuing. Assistance has also been given, during the period, to the Governments of Malawi and Somalia in the analysis of census data.

20. A staff member of the Population Division participated in a joint ECA/FAO mission to identify the problems in the integrated rural development of the Ruzizi Valley embracing Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The Division also undertook a joint mission with the ECA Statistics Division to assist the Government of Djibouti in the preparations for its first population census and to prepare a project document on the census for submission to UNFPA. The Republic of Guinea was also assisted in the preparation of a project document on the national seminar on Population and Development Planning for submission to UNFPA.

21. The secretariat also assisted the Algerian Government with the services of a staff member who, as requested by the Government, examined the 1980-1984 work programme of the Department of Statistics and National Accounts, proposed the elements to be considered in the determination of a national population policy, examined the question of an exploratory mission on the training of Algerian demographers and initiated informal contacts about co-operation between the United Nations and the Government of Algeria on population issues.

22. The assistance being given to the Nigerian Government jointly by the Regional Institute for Population Studies, the ECA Statistics and Population Divisions was also resumed after the data processing was completed. The project personnel are now busy on the analysis of the data obtained from the five different surveys undertaken by the Team in Nigeria. It is expected that the report of the team would be completed and presented to the Government of Nigeria by the middle of 1980.

23. Exploratory missions have been made to the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Guinea, Cameroon, and the Congo to ascertain the type of assistance that the secretariat might give to these countries especially in the analysis of demographic data.

24. Staff of the Division took part in Population Needs Assessment Missions to Somalia and Ethiopia on behalf of UNFPA. Another staff member undertook a mission to Tanzania as a member of a team of experts on the request of the Government. The purpose of the mission, or better still, the role of the Division's participation in the mission was to analyse available demographic

data for the Dodoma region and identify gaps and to prepare a two-year project request for the Government to enable UNFPA to finance a research programme aimed principally at improving the data base needed for the planning of the Dodoma region, the development of which, the team of experts had been assembled to draw up a plan for.

25. All these assignments have been executed by two regional advisers and the secretarial staff of the Population Division. UNFPA has agreed to increase the number of regional advisers from two to three in 1980. The secretariat hopes to make use of this increase in resources to expand its services to the countries especially in the analysis of data obtained from the 1980 round of censuses.

E. Meetings, Conferences, Expert Groups/Seminars

26. Since the third session of the Conference of African Demographers, three main meetings have been organized by the Population Division for which various papers were prepared. In addition, staff of the Division participated in various other meetings/seminars etc. for which they prepared papers. The main meetings are listed below by category.

27. (1) Meetings organized or co-sponsored by ECA

- (i) Expert Working Group on Fertility and Mortality Levels and Patterns in Africa and their Policy Implications, Monrovia, Liberia, 26 November - 2 December 1979.
- (ii) National Seminar on Population and Development Planning in Tanzania, Arusha, 18-24 February 1980 (in collaboration with ILO).
- (iii) National Seminar on Population and Development Planning in Guinea, Conakry, (in collaboration with ILO).

28. (2) Meetings organized by other Agencies and organizations in which ECA either participated and/or prepared papers for:

- (i) Seminar on the Demographic Aspects of Migration in West Africa, Ouagadougou, 16-19 January 1979 (jointly organized by OECD and the World Bank);
- (ii) UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee, Geneva, 13-14 March 1979.
- (iii) Seminar on Population Policies in Africa, Lome, 12-18 March 1979 (organized jointly by RIPS and IFORD);

- (iv) Meeting of the United Nations Interagency Task Force on Population and Development, Geneva, 24-30 March 1979;
  - (v) Workshop on Child Spacing in Tropical Africa: Tradition and Change, Brussels, 17-19 April 1979;
  - (vi) National Symposium on Population Management as a Factor in Development including Family Planning, Maseru, Lesotho, 22 April - 2 May 1979;
  - (vii) Seminar on the Initiation of a Demographic Research Programme in the Sahel, Bamako, Mali, 31 May - 2 June 1979;
  - (viii) Working Group on Socio-Economic Determinants and Consequences of Mortality, Mexico City, 19-25 June 1979;
  - (ix) Working Group on the Survey of Infant Mortality, Yaounde, Cameroon, 22-26 October 1979;
  - (x) Third meeting of the United Nations Working Group on Comparative Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data, Geneva, 19-22 November 1979,
  - (xi) Regional Seminar on Population Education and the Reform of Educational Systems in Africa south of the Sahara; Nairobi, 10-15 December 1979;
  - (xii) Seminar on the Role of Population in Socio-Economic Development, Cairo, 16-22 December 1979 (organized by the Cairo Demographic Centre);
  - (xiii) Regional Census Training Workshop for Arabic-speaking countries, Damascus, 4 January - 6 March 1980 (organized by the Economic Commission for Western Asia);
  - (xiv) Expert Working Group on Source Book on Population Education, Dakar, Senegal, 27-29 February 1980.
29. (3) Population Division Papers Presented at Meetings, Seminars, Conferences, etc.

During the period under review the Population Division prepared the following papers for presentation at various meetings or as working papers:

- (i) Fertility Differentials in Africa;
- (ii) Some Indirect Mortality Estimates for Libya, Tanzania and Kenya;
- (iii) Correlation Variations in the Determinants of Death and Infant Mortality Rates in Africa;
- (iv) Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Spatial and Subregional differential Fertility in Africa;
- (v) How High is Fertility in Africa?
- (vi) The Role of Population in Socio-Economic Development;
- (vii) Population Interrelationships in Development Planning in Africa;
- (viii) Zimbabwe Demographic Profile (prepared at the request of UNCTAD);
- (ix) Appraisal and Adjustment of Census Data;
- (x) Demographic Trends in the Least Developed Countries of Africa;
- (xi) Demographic Trends in the Southern subregion of Africa.

#### F. Training and Research

30. During the period under review ECA continued to backstop the activities of the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) at Yaounde and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at Accra, the two United Nations sponsored regional training institutes which continued to expand and improve upon the services they have been rendering to the countries they serve. ECA continued to participate in the Governing Councils and the Advisory Committees of the two institutes as well as invite governments to nominate students for training at the institutes. ECA still continues to be involved in the activities of the Cairo Demographic Centre, an interregional institute serving parts of Africa, and West Asia mainly and even quite a number of countries in the Far East and South-East Asia. Thus ECA participated in the last meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Centre in December 1979, of which ECA is still a member.

31. All three institutes continue to be more involved in the countries through the increasing number of research studies now being undertaken in the countries served by them either on their

own initiative or on request by the governments but always in collaboration with the governmental institutions concerned. Both RIPS and the Cairo Demographic Centre have now started Ph.D programmes. As advised by the Advisory Committees, this type of course will be maintained on a small scale in order to make it possible for the institutes to concentrate on their basic programmes.

32. One welcome change in the development of RIPS and IFORD is the decentralization of their management from the United Nations Headquarters to ECA with effect from January 1980. This trend in the management of these institutes is both in line with General Assembly Resolution 32/197 and the aspirations of the African Governments as expressed in ECA resolution 367(XIV) adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in Rabat in March 1979. This resolution was initiated at the third session of the Conference of African Demographers. The decentralization implies that ECA is now fully responsible for the administration of the two institutes.

33. The decentralization process now offers ECA an opportunity to implement another recommendation of resolution 367(XIV), which requested the Executive Secretary "to initiate negotiations with the Governments of the United Republic of Cameroon and Ghana on how to modify the agreements governing the institutes in order to make them fully regional in character, by making it possible for all the countries served by the two institutes to participate fully in the Governing Councils of the institutes and to devise means whereby the Governments of these countries can all contribute materially to the support of the institutions."

34. ECA has already taken action to implement this recommendation by starting consultations with the two host Governments and it is expected that missions will be visiting all the countries served by the two institutes according to their respective agreements about early April 1980. The Governments have already been informed of the proposed missions. The secretariat is also initiating action to implement another recommendation of the resolution which requested the Executive Secretary "to hold consultations with the Governments concerned in order to find the best means whereby the secretariat could assist the Portuguese-speaking countries in their training needs in order to help them to find a solution to the acute shortage of qualified personnel currently in existence in these countries."

35. It is the hope of the secretariat that all governments will give ECA their co-operation in its efforts to regionalize the two institutes by providing the support, both moral and material,

which the Institutes need in continuing and improving upon the good work they have been doing as part of the effort to make the countries of the region self-reliant in population work. In this regard, the assistance and co-operation of the delegates of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers in general and in particular the members of its Demography Committee would be indispensable and extremely welcome.

36. ECA would like to pay tribute to all African and non-African governments and organizations which have so far contributed materially to the support of the programmes of the institutes.

37. In respect of other types of training, ECA has during the one-year period under review, organized a middle-level training course for the staff of the Census and Statistics Department in Libya.

G. Interagency Collaboration and Co-ordination in the implementation of Programmes

38. There has been continued collaboration with other United Nations as well as non-United Nations organizations in the implementation of ECA work programme and also theirs. Notable among these are the national seminars on population and development in Tanzania and Guinea were organized jointly by ECA and ILO. ECA also collaborated with the United Nations agencies in projects which needed such close collaboration as the work of the Interagency Task Force on Population and Development, the Interagency Working Group on projections, the Working Group on Comparative Analysis of the World Fertility Survey Data, etc. The other United Nations agencies have also been very helpful in the presentation of sectorial viewpoints on the topics dealt with at the national seminars on Population and Development Planning.

39. ECA also collaborated closely with the United Nations Headquarters, which has been managing RIPS and IFORD, in the back-stopping of the activities of the institutes and hopes to do the same after the decentralization of the management of these institutes. Mention must also be made of the collaboration ECA has had with RIPS in the analysis of the Libyan and the Sudan Census data as well as the continued collaboration with RIPS in the implementation of the Nigerian Capital City Project. The secretariat will continue all these types of collaboration in the coming biennium in order to achieve the maximization needed in the use of scarce resources.

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1980-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO  
1982/83

The work programme of the secretariat for 1980-1981 with projections to 1982-1983 given below, is what should be implemented if the required resources would be forthcoming. It is planned to expand considerably the secretariat's work in the field of documentation and assistance to governments in the integration of population variables in development planning.

9.480 POPULATION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO  
DEVELOPMENT

Subprogramme 1

9.481 Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes within the framework of economic and social development

Origin: Central Assembly resolution 2211(XXI); ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV); sixth session of the Commission (report, E/4651, paras. 517-524); sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report, E/CN.14/CAS.6/27), Expert Group on Population (report, E/CN.14/POP/23); first and second sessions of Conference of African Demographers; first session, Conference of Ministers (resolution 230(X)); second session, Conference of Ministers and third session, Conference of Ministers (resolution 273(XII)); the World Population Plan of Action.

Project aim: The objective of this subprogramme is to create increased awareness of the short-term and long-term issues relating to different aspects of population structure, movements and changes among African Governments and assist them in the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and in the integration of the population aspects in the process of the planning for development.

The need for increased awareness of population issues and of the need for population policies has become more urgent in the light of the persistent high rate of growth of population in the region, the unlikelihood of its slowing down sufficiently rapidly in the next few decades, the continuing shift of population structure in favour

of the young and the associated issues of education, employment and production and the possible intensification of a drift from rural areas to a few large urban centres with serious economic and social consequences.

Priority A

Work Content:

- 9.481.01 (a) Assistance to countries and territories (1980-1983):

In formulating, implementing and evaluating national population policies and programmes as an integral part of and aid to economic and social development planning; and in implementing the recommendation of the World Population Plan of Action.

(b) Studies:

- 9.481.03 Study of the impact of changes in population growth structure and movements, etc., on economic and social development planning (1980-1983) (in collaboration with Socio-economic Research and Planning Division) 9.481.26; 9.481.28

- 9.481.05 Studies on volume, trends and policies of migration, urbanization and population distribution and their relationship to the economic and social development of the sending and receiving areas (1980-1983). (In collaboration with Socio-economic Research and Planning Division) 9.481.26; 9.481.28

- 9.481.06 Study of international migration policies and their effects on the movements of migrant labour in the Western and Southern African sub-regions (1980-81) - see also new seminar on subject;

- 9.481.08 Study of the interrelationships of population distribution with the environment and resources with special reference to the Sahel (1980). (In collaboration with UNSO) - see also 9.481.04

- 9.481.09 Comparative study of the family planning programmes in selected countries (1981-1982). (See also first new meeting after 9.482.28).

- New Study of manpower policies in relation to population trends in selected countries 1981-1982.
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1980-1983);
- 9.481.26 National seminars on the role of population in economic and social development (1980-1983, two seminars per year) - see also 9.481.02, 9.481.03, 9.481.05, 9.482.05)
- 9.481.28 Seminar on the use of demographic data and analysis in socio-economic planning. (In collaboration with Socio-economic Research and Planning Division) (1982)
- New Expert Group on family planning programmes in Africa (1983).
- New Seminar on the socio-economic implications of migration policies and trends in Southern Africa (for the Southern African countries, 1982).
- New Second African Population Conference (1983) (in collaboration with Statistics Division and IUSSP.)
- Related Programmes: Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above subject as also with the Statistics, Social Development and the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division of ECA.
- Subprogramme 2
- 9.482 Population dynamics and economic and social development
- Origin: General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI); ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV); ninth session of the Commission (report, E.4651, paras 517-524); sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report, E/CN.14/CAS.6/27); Expert Group on Population (report, E/CN.14/POP/23); first and second sessions of Conference of African Demographers; first session, Conference of Ministers (resolution 230(X)); second session, Conference of Ministers, and third session, Conference of Ministers (resolution 273(XII)); the World Population Plan of Action.

**Project aim:** The objective of this subprogramme is to develop, test and apply techniques of demographic research in the context of African development; to study and evaluate factors accounting for demographic growth rates and structural changes as aids to the design of socio-economic policies and the planning for socio-economic development.

**Priority A**

**Work content:**

9.482.01 (a) Assistance to countries and territories (1980-1983):

In defining the interrelations between population trends and socio-economic development; in conducting pertinent methodological studies; in designing, executing and analysing demographic surveys; in evaluating and adjusting data; in implementing the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action.

(b) Studies:

9.482.02 Evaluation, adjustment and analysis of demographic data including preparation of population projections (1980-1983);

9.482.04 Studies on mortality including levels, trends, patterns and preparation of life tables (1980-1983) (to be fed into 9.482.21);

9.482.05 Study of the trends in the demographic aspects of labour force with emphasis on female participation rates (1980);

9.482.06 Study of the demography of nomadic population (1980) (In collaboration with UNSO and UNEP). Project to be fed into 9.482.21;

9.482.07 Study of international migration trends in selected countries (1981-1982) (to be fed into 9.482.21):

9.482.08 Studies on fertility levels, patterns, differentials, trends, the socio-cultural factors influencing them and their implications for development (1980-1983);

- 9.482.09 Study of the relationship of infant and childhood mortality to fertility levels and patterns in selected African countries (1980-1983)
- 9.482.10 Study of sub-fertility and infertility in the Central African subregion and their policy implications (1982) (In collaboration with WHO, 1983).
- 9.482.11 Study of marriage, its changing patterns and relationship fertility (1982-1983).
- New Study of the implications of population trends for investment in education (1982-1983) (see also 9.481.03).
- New Study of fertility trends in selected countries with and without family planning programmes (1983).
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information
- 9.482.20 Demographic Handbook for Africa (1983).
- 9.482.21 African Population Studies Series and Case Studies Series (1980-1983).
- 9.482.22 Preparation of Bibliographies (1980-1983).
- 9.482.23 African Population Newsletter (1980-1983).
- 9.482.24 African Directory of Demographers (1983).
- New Manual for social workers with special reference to population.
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups.
- 9.482.26 Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, second session (1982).
- New Expert Group on Demographic Analysis for African countries (1981). (see 9.482.02).
- New Seminar on the demographic aspects of manpower development and employment 1983 (in collaboration with ILO and ECA Public Administration Division).

New

Seminar on fertility patterns and trends in the Central African subregion and their policy implications 1983. (see also 9.482.08 and 9.482.11).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with the Statistics, Social Development and the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division of ECA.

Subprogramme 3

9.483

Regional training and research

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI); Commission terms of reference; ninth session of the Commission (report, E/4651, para. 522); sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report); Expert Group on Population (report); first session and second session of Conference of African Demographers, first session Conference of Ministers (resolution 230(X)); second session Conference of Ministers and third session Conference of Ministers (resolution 273(XII)).

Project aim:

The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the governments in the training of personnel for work in the field of population by encouraging them to make full use of the regional demographic training centres at Accra, Yaounde and Cairo and available national institutions and to avail themselves of the research facilities of the institutions. Each country should be able to train at least one demographer each year as recommended by the African Regional Post World Population Conference Consultation in Lusaka in 1975.

Priority A

Work content:

9.483.01

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1978-1979):

In demographic training at national institutions incorporating demography in the training programmes of economists, planners, other related professions; the maintenance of the regional demographic training and research institutions at Accra (for English-speaking countries) and Yaounde (for French-speaking countries) and

also partly for the Cairo Demographic Centre and in implementing the recommendation of the World Population Plan of Action on training.

(b) Studies:

9.483.02

Training course on the techniques of fertility and mortality analysis (1982).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with the Statistics, the Social Development and the Socio-economic Research and Planning Divisions of ECA, and the regional training institutes.