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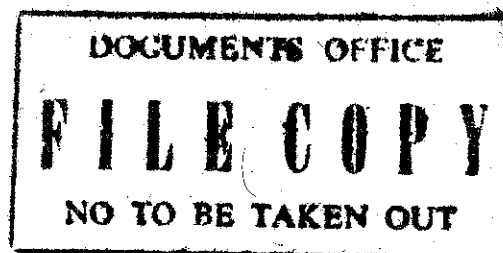
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REPORT OF THE FIRST REGIONAL INTER-AGENCY  
CO-ORDINATION MEETING ON POPULATION  
(Addis Ababa, 11-13 January 1971)

REPORT OF THE FIRST REGIONAL INTER-AGENCY  
CO-ORDINATION MEETING ON POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

1. The First Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population was organized by the Economic Commission for Africa at its Headquarters in Addis Ababa, on 11-13 January 1971, in co-operation with the United Nations Population Division, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The following UN specialized and operating agencies were represented: UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO. Four of the five Population Programme Officers of the United Nations stationed in Africa also attended. The list of participants is given in Annex I and the list of documents in Annex II.

2. In the absence of Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the meeting was opened by Mr. R.K. Som, Chief of the ECA's Population Programme Centre, who also read the Executive Secretary's address. In his opening address, the Executive Secretary, welcoming the delegates, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of ensuring maximum co-operation between the ECA and the United Nations specialized and operating agencies in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission. He added that the meeting was indeed a special feature of the Commission's activities for the Second United Nations Development Decade and was in compliance with resolution 187(IX) of the Commission which urged maximum effort to be made towards the initiation of joint work programmes between the ECA and the individual agencies in their respective areas of competence. The meeting was a sequel to the Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which over the past several years, had successfully co-ordinated United Nations population programmes at the international level. The development of regional counterparts was provided for in General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), the principal aim being to ensure the focussing of sufficient attention on the particular aspects of population problems in each country and region.

3. Regarding their rôle as experts, the Executive Secretary called on the participants to help Africa by examining not only the ECA programme but also those of all other United Nations organizations in the region with a view to devising a modus operandi by which the United Nations could present a co-ordinated approach to population problems and speak with one voice in Africa.

4. The Executive Secretary alluded to the special characteristics of the population problems of African countries and said that the ECA work programme took recommendations of the Commission and its main organs into account. The newly established ECA Population Programme Centre was endeavouring, at its present stage, to create an awareness of the population situation in Africa; help governments set up offices to

tackle population problems; train personnel for such offices and assist governments, at their request, in the formulation and implementation of their population policies.

5. The Meeting adopted the Provisional Agenda given below:
  1. Opening addresses.
  2. Election of Chairman and Secretary.
  3. Adoption of Agenda.
  4. Mandates and programmes of work in the fields of population of the members.
  5. Inter-Agency Co-ordination and Collaboration
    - (a) Research and studies, including demographic projections
    - (b) Information services and clearing house activities
    - (c) Technical co-operation
    - (d) Training
    - (e) African Population Conference
    - (f) Other meetings
    - (g) Other activities
  6. Other business.

6. The meeting unanimously elected Mr. R.K. Som (ECA) as Chairman and Dr. Alex H. Thomas (WHO) as Secretary.

#### MANDATES AND PROGRAMMES OF WORK IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

##### ECA

7. The African Population Programme of the ECA secretariat was evolved on the basis of mandates received over a number of years from various sessions of the Commission and recently from the Executive Committee as well as recommendations from the ECA Technical Committee of Experts and the Conference of African Statisticians, which was the ECA's standing body on both statistics and population during 1965-69. The programme also took account of the recommendations of the meeting of the Expert Group on Population (8-10 June 1970) which could be regarded as the forerunner of the newly established standing body on Population matters, namely the Conference of African Demographers, which is due to have its first session on 20-22 December 1971 in Accra, Ghana, after the African Population Conference on 9-18 December 1971, also in Accra.

8. The programme bore the stamp of special characteristics of Africa's population problems which should be considered in planning for economic and social development in African countries.

9. The implementation of the programme is now the responsibility of the Population Programme Centre established within the ECA secretariat on 1 January 1970 through the generous financial assistance of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The Centre's main tasks have been outlined by the Executive Secretary in his opening address. Recognizing the need to preserve the inter-disciplinary nature of demographic studies and problems, the ECA requires the advice and expertise of all the United Nations system of organizations and the non-UN organizations in a co-ordinated manner in the performance of the tasks assigned to the Population Programme Centre.

10. The secretariat elaborated briefly on some of the various activities of the Centre in the implication of the African Population Programme. In the task of creating awareness of the population problems peculiar to Africa it was mentioned that this was being done through various meetings such as the Seminar on the Application of Demographic Data and Analysis to Development Planning (2-9 June 1969) and the proposed African Population Conference.

11. Another means through which awareness is being created in the region is the publication of the African Population Newsletter which seeks to disseminate information on population in Africa.

12. On assistance to governments, mention was made to missions by the Centre's staff to Burundi, Botswana, and Swaziland. In connection with the Centre's own programmes of work, staff members have visited Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Zambia.

13. On the training of personnel for the countries, mention was made of the two new regional Demographic Training and Research Centres which will be established in Yaoundé for the French-speaking countries and in Accra for the English-speaking countries. The ECA's activities in rendering assistance to national institutions, such as the Haile Selassie I University and the East African Statistical Training Centre, were also mentioned.

#### UNESCO

14. The UNESCO mandates, given by the agency's Governing Bodies since 1967, were described. The principle one was in November 1967 when at its 77th Session the Executive Board 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 co-ordinated United Nations programme in the field of population. The broad perspectives covered:

- (a) a long-term programme of studies, including some cross-national analysis, concerning the reciprocal relations between the development of education and evolution of population;

- (b) the promotion of demography as an academic discipline;
- (c) the training of demographers at university level and the creation of opportunities for post-graduate demographic research;
- (d) the dissemination in schools of knowledge about population data and problems, and
- (e) the introduction of population material into adult education programmes.

15. Within this long-term range, and with due regard for flexibility, the meeting was informed that, the Executive Board also approved an outline of programme possibilities for the period 1969-1972, in the education, social sciences and mass communication sectors.

16. The meeting was also informed that in November 1968, at its fifteenth session, the General Conference of UNESCO reviewed the resolution of the Executive Board and an earlier resolution (14 C/Resolution 3.252) of the Conference at its fourteenth session, together with the relevant resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council, and Resolution XVIII of the International Conference on Human Rights (Teheran 1968). On this basis, and within the overall activities of the United Nations system the General Conference approved <sup>1/</sup>, a co-ordinated 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) studying the possibilities of including an educational pilot project on family planning in the experimental literacy programme.
- (b) Within 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 establishment and operation of efficient programmes within the fields of population and family planning; and (2) providing relevant information and documentation."

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<sup>1/</sup> 15 C/Resolution 1.241. See also 15 C/Resolutions 3.251, 4.241 and the approved work plan relevant to Resolutions 1.335, 3.231, 3.232 and 4.301.

17. The UNESCO's present activities and future plans were described: these included a series of studies on the relationships between education and fertility already completed and others on the status and rôle of women in relation to fertility and on teaching and research in demography at university level. Other activities in the areas of meetings, advisory services and communications were also mentioned.

18. In regard to Africa, UNESCO plans to appoint a consultant to introduce population elements into the courses and other activities of ASFEC in UAR, and the Regional Educational Planning Centre in Dakar; advisory missions were already sent to Tunisia and the UAR on the educational communication aspects of population programmes and the resultant request by UAR for an adviser in mass media.

#### ILO

19. In November 1968, the Governing Body of the ILO approved proposals for a broadening of the scope of ILO activities in the field of population including, in particular, support for national and international efforts to moderate population growth. This enlarged mandate complemented the ILO's well established programmes in the fields of labour statistics and manpower planning.

20. The main contribution which the ILO could make to meet the population challenge during the Second Development Decade would be through programmes designed to accelerate the rate of economic and social progress and in particular through the promotion of productive employment.

21. At its 53rd session in 1969, the International Labour Conference endorsed the World Employment Programme which envisages the adoption by member States of effective national policies for attaining the highest level of productive employment, including, whenever necessary and feasible, policies affecting the size of the labour force. A section of the World Employment Programme also urged the countries of Africa, among other things, to re-appraise and modify, as appropriate, their existing policies in the light of their effects on employment and on manpower development, including those effecting the size of the labour force.

22. It was however felt that the ILO could make a distinctive and important contribution to population action programmes by virtue of its direct contacts with trade unions and employers' organisations. The aim of ILO involvement in this field is to promote awareness and discussion of population questions among the ILO's constituents and, where appropriate, to promote their participation in family planning activities.

23. It was hoped to achieve this aim through a combination of:

- (a) educational and informational activities principally within the framework of workers' education, labour welfare and co-operative and rural institutions programmes; and
- (b) action to stimulate the participation of social security and enterprise-level health and welfare services in the provision of family planning advice and services to workers and their families.

24. Exploratory missions were planned to selected countries of the region to assess needs for ILO assistance in the fields of workers' education; the use of social security and plant-level medical services as a channel for family planning; and the rôle of labour welfare officers in family planning counselling. The first of such missions would visit UAR in March 1971 while others were planned for Ghana, Kenya, and possibly Tunisia.

25. Other plans included a regional trade union seminar on population and family planning for English-speaking sub-Saharan Africa to be held in September 1971, and a similar seminar for Arabic-speaking countries in early 1972. In addition it was hoped in the near future to appoint a regional adviser on the provision of family planning for workers and their families, as part of enterprise-level health services. It was also hoped to organize a regional seminar for employers in 1972.

#### FAO

26. The FAO Conference in 1967 re-emphasized the rôle of FAO in the field of population and approved the development of an educational approach of integrating family planning in the new programme called Planning for Better Family Living. The FAO's mandate in the population fields with special reference to developments between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth sessions of Governing Bodies (November 1967 and November 1969 respectively) comprised:

- (a) the carrying out of policy oriented research on the implications of population trends for agricultural development, rural employment, current and projected levels and patterns of long-term demand and supply for agricultural products, levels of food consumption and nutrition, levels of living, and of the effects of food and nutritional factors on fertility and mortality, particularly among the young, and on other demographic variables; and
- (b) the development of an educational approach that integrates family planning into a comprehensive better family living programme.

27. To ensure effective co-ordination of these activities, an Economic and Social Department Working Group on Population Questions has been established within the FAO. At the same time, the FAO has growing commitments to contribute to the inter-agency activities in population fields carried out within the frame work of the existing inter-agency work programme, co-ordinated by the ACC Sub-Committee on Population.
28. Work on the inter-relation between population trends and agricultural development was continuing, resulting in the issue of several studies and publications, such as, those on the State of Food and Agriculture and the FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. These studies review problems of agricultural development against the background of expected trends in population. The Organization has continued to prepare projections of the agricultural population, population economically active in agriculture, and of trained manpower requirements in agriculture. Other activities in this field have entailed participation at various inter-agency meetings.
29. A new programme, Planning for Better Family Living (PBFL), which views family planning in the context of overall human and social welfare, has recently been introduced. This programme focusses upon the family and places emphasis on all aspects of family living and needs of family members throughout the family cycle so as to provide the opportunity by which members can acquire knowledge, attitude and skills needed for making sound decisions on all aspects of family life.
30. The main objectives of the PBFL programme are to assist governments in fostering awareness of the interrelationships between rapid population growth and low levels of living, by integrating the components of the PBFL in development plans and the development of comprehensive policies for better family living. The aim is also to assist programme planners in the development of materials and methods for particular programmes including the need for demographic data, and to work with families and groups in programmes that would contribute to the strengthening of family life. The programme was being developed as an integral part of on-going FAO-assisted programmes reaching families through action-oriented research, communication education and training activities.
31. Demonstration projects were being planned to be undertaken in selected countries of Eastern/Southern Africa comprising Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda, to be followed by Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia, for training and development of appropriate methods and instructional materials. The work envisaged consists of base-line studies to assess the current status of knowledge, attitude and practices in relation to levels of living as well as including investigations in patterns of communication and attitudes related to family needs.
32. Leadership and training for the projects of all staff involved would be undertaken by a team of three PBFL advisers, assisted by



country experts, national officials, counterparts and available institutions. The projects would also provide for fellowships for training in family life research and communication.

#### UNICEF

33. The policy of the UNICEF on population activities with special reference to family planning has developed considerably within the last four years. The General Progress report in 1970 of the UNICEF Executive Director was recalled in this connection, which stressed the increasing number of countries that were adopting policies relating to population which required wider provision for family planning services as an extension of maternal and child health services. Since the decision was taken by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1967 to support family planning aspect of maternal and child health services, aid has been approved for a number of countries particularly in Asia and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Such aid has taken the same form as that given for health services generally.

34. It was observed that without the assurance that children who are born would have a reasonable prospect of surviving, parents are not ready to accept the notion of limiting births. Therefore an adequate maternal and child health service is a prerequisite for successful family planning. Furthermore, to be efficient and safe, family planning should be closely associated with basic health services. Other means of reaching the family were also required, such as organized woman groups, the school system, agricultural extension services, social workers and mass media.

35. The importance that the UNICEF gives to training was also emphasized and illustrated by the allocation made in 1970 for a project in the UAR for various types of personnel in connection with the family planning programme being carried out mainly through the regular health services of that country.

36. It was stressed that the UNICEF now gives contraceptives as part of its aid to comprehensive health programmes in accordance with its general approach for country programming. Such aid is provided on request by Governments and with the technical approval, support, and advice of the WHO.

37. Some general views which were expressed at the 1970 UNICEF meeting were also recalled. These include the cautious approach that should be adopted in implementing a national population policy and the paramount importance of information and education for the effective implementation of action programmes.

38. The significant trend in the UNICEF programme policy towards a "country approach" was also stressed, in which the UNICEF co-operates closely with all other United Nations and specialized agencies, and many

bilateral agencies, within the priorities of national economic and social development plans. Participation of the UNICEF in projects involving health activities takes place with the technical advice of the WHO. It also co-operates with and receives technical advice and assistance from other agencies, particularly FAO, UNESCO and ILO, as appropriate.

#### WHO

39. The WHO's policy on population activities and family planning, and some areas of its assistance in this field were outlined. The present day WHO participation in population activities has been arrived at through a gradual process of several resolutions of the World Health Assembly over the last few years giving the mandate to the Director-General to establish programmes in population activities and family planning for member States which may request assistance in this field.

40. The importance of the establishment of basic health services for the development of effective health measures in the African region was stressed if the family is to receive the minimum requirement to enjoy good health for all its members particularly for the infants. This was considered very necessary for the introduction of any family planning programme. However, caution has to be exercised in the implementation of family planning programmes in areas where people are not very receptive; in this context, it was noted that it was pointed out that the family planning activities could be more easily developed through MCH clinics, which the WHO is assisting to establish.

41. Because of the shortage of qualified personnel, the WHO has been active in education and training of national personnel to assist in the implementation of its programmes including family planning programmes. The WHO has been carrying out research in various subjects connected with population activities and family planning and has also been co-operating with the United Nations in statistical surveys involving foetal and infant mortality. It also advises and assists countries in the organization and setting up of national health statistics services.

#### INTER-AGENCY CO-ORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

##### ECA Population Programmes

42. The provisional draft of the Programme of Work and Priorities of the ECA on population in 1971-73 with projections to 1976 was discussed by the members: this will be the subject of review by the Second Meeting of the ECA Technical Committee of Experts, to be held in Tunis on 1-6 February 1971, after which it will be placed for approval before the ECA Tenth Session (First Conference of Ministers), meeting in Tunis on 8-13 February 1971. The comments received from the UN agencies on the ECA population programmes were also presented. The meeting recommended that

this programme be circulated to the UN agencies through their representatives at this meeting in order to obtain an indication of their interests in specific projects, in which collaborative links could be established including joint programmes. This was done after the meeting and the ECA population programme is reproduced in Annex III, indicating the interests of the UN agencies in specific projects.

(a) Research and studies

43. The ECA population programme includes research and studies on demographic aspects of economic and social development; the size, structure and trend of population; migration and urbanization; mortality levels, trends and differentials; relevant aspects of population policies and programmes; fertility levels, trends, and differentials; policies and programmes on fertility, urbanization, and population distribution, etc.

(b) Information Services and Clearing House Activities

44. The ECA Population Programme Centre is bringing out the African Population Newsletter; the Demographic Handbook for Africa and the African Directory of Demographers have also been up-dated. The African Population Studies Series, which will include both report of meetings and important papers as well as substantive studies, is under preparation. These efforts were commended by the meeting and it was suggested that the UN agencies make use of the information service and clearing house activities of the ECA Population Programme Centre in regard to their own activities, including on-going projects and publications. The meeting recommended that a consolidated list of experts in population and related fields working in the region under the auspices of different UN agencies and also other bi-lateral and multi-lateral organizations be prepared and published in the African Population Newsletter.

Technical co-operation

45. The technical co-operation activities of the ECA and the other UN agencies were discussed. The importance of co-ordination was emphasized particularly concerning missions to individual countries: it was appreciated however that there were some practical difficulties concerning the availability of experts at certain points of time. The UN agencies would however try to ensure that the timing of the missions were such as to be of value to the countries concerned and the assistance of other UN agencies could be utilized.

46. The importance of co-ordination of technical co-operation activities at the country level was further emphasized for missions undertaken either individually and organized jointly. The role of the UNDP for such co-ordination at the country level was mentioned and

the importance of the existence of counterpart co-ordinating machinery in the government emphasized. In view of the limited resources and grant needed, the possibility of inter-disciplinary approach in formulating and implementing action programmes on population was stressed and the UN agencies were urged to use their special relationship with individual governments to ensure the success of such action programmes, which in the ultimate analysis depends on the willingness and ability of the governments to put these into action.

47. It was agreed that as far as possible advance mission plans by staff members of the different UN agencies would be exchanged. The assistance that the UN Population Programme Officers could provide in technical co-operative activities was also emphasized.

#### Training

48. The ECA's training activities consisted, firstly, of provision of assistance to African governments and institutions in demographic training at national Centres and, secondly, of the establishment and maintenance of regional demographic training and research centres at Accra (for English-speaking countries) and Yaoundé (for French-speaking countries). In evolving the programmes of training and research at the Accra and Yaounde Centres, the UN agencies would be consulted and their staff invited to participate in such programmes.

49. On the other hand, the staff of the Population Programme Centre and of the regional Demographic Training and Research Centres, and the Population Programme Officers, should participate in the training courses and seminars conducted by the UN agencies in their respective fields which already include population components. Some specific instances of such possible co-operation were cited.

50. It was also agreed that the two regional demographic training centres should from time to time organize for high-level Government Officials ad hoc courses on population and its relation to economic and social development, at which the UN agencies should be invited to participate.

#### African Population Conference

51. The plans for the African Population Conference, being organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population in co-operation with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, to be held in Accra, Ghana, on 9-18 December 1971 and the First Session of the Conference of African Demographers on 20-22 December 1971, also at Accra, were outlined. The ECA's responsibilities related to the invitations of the African and a number of non-African governments, the UN agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The UN agencies have already been

invited to prepare working papers in their respective fields of competence relating to population and these are now under preparation. A number of case studies, both at the macro- and micro-levels relating to specific country situations, are also being commissioned by ECA. African countries have been invited to prepare country statements, an outline of which has been provided by the ECA.

52. The UN Population Programme Officers agreed to ensure adequate representation of the African countries at both the Conferences and the timely preparation of the country statements.

#### Other meetings

53. The ECA programme of meetings on population was reviewed and the interest of the UN agencies ascertained in a number of specific meetings. It was suggested in particular that the Working Group on Demographic Aspects of Manpower and Employment (1975) may be organized jointly with the ILO: this meeting is the regional follow-up of the Inter-regional Seminar organized by the UN and the ILO in Moscow in 1970.

54. The meeting recommended that the UN agencies should keep the ECA informed not only of meetings planned for the African region but also of interregional meetings in the field of population.

#### Other activities

55. The rôle of the UN Population Programme Officers and the mutual assistance between them and the staff of the other UN agencies were discussed. In this connection, importance was stressed of ensuring that the approved country programmes are implemented without undue delay.

56. The meeting noted that in the absence of any Population Programme Officer stationed at ECA Headquarters, frequent visits by the ECA Population Programme Centre and the Population Programme Officers would also be required.

57. The meeting considered that African Population Programme could benefit from an exchange of experiences from programme formulation, implementation and evaluation at an inter-regional level at which the Population Programme Officers could also take part. It recommended that such a meeting be organized at an appropriate moment under the auspices of the UN Population Division.

#### OTHER BUSINESS

58. It was tentatively agreed to hold the Second Meeting for three days in April 1972 in Addis Ababa.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION

59. The recommendations of the meeting are summarized below:

### Population Programmes

(1) Close collaboration should be established between ECA and the UN agencies concerned with population programmes in Africa.

(2) The ECA's work programme and priorities on population in 1971-1973 with projections to 1976 should be circulated to the representatives of the UN Agencies participating in the meeting in order to obtain indications of their interest in specific projects, including joint programmes.

### Information services

(3) A consolidated list of experts in population and related fields working in the region under the auspices of different UN agencies and also other bilateral and multilateral organizations be prepared by the ECA Population Programme Centre and published in the African Population Newsletter.

### Technical co-operation

(4) As far as possible, advance mission plans by staff members of the different UN agencies should be exchanged.

(5) Wherever possible, action programmes in population fields should be developed in an inter-disciplinary manner.

### Training

(6) The UN agencies should be consulted in evolving training and research programmes, including ad hoc courses for high level government officials, at the regional demographic training and research centres at Accra and Yaoundé and the staff of the UN agencies should be invited to participate in such programmes.

(7) The staff of the ECA Population Programme Centre and of the UN regional demographic training and research centres as well as the UN Population Programme Officers should be invited to participate in training courses and seminars conducted by the UN agencies in their respective fields which include population components.

### Meetings

(8) The UN agencies should keep the ECA informed of both regional and inter-regional meetings on population.

Programme formulation, implementation and evaluation

(9) An inter-regional meeting to exchanging experiences for programme formulation, implementation, and evaluation should be organized by the UN Population Division.

Future meetings

(10) Regional inter-agency co-ordination meetings on population should be organized annually, the next meeting to be held for three days in April 1972 in Addis Ababa.

CLOSING SESSION

60. After the adoption of the report at the final session of the meeting, the participants thanked the ECA for organizing the meeting, and expressed their appreciation of the rôle the ECA Population Programme Centre was playing in regional inter-agency co-ordination on population. Mr. R. K. Som, Chief of the ECA Population Programme Centre, made a closing statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary, thanking the participants for the valuable contributions they had made to the success of the meeting for identifying in particular specific projects of interest to the different UN agencies and intensifying co-operation between them and ECA in the field of population.

ANNEX I

List of Participants

United Nations

Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. R.K. Som, Chief, Population  
Programme Centre

Mr. D.K. Ghansah, Head, Programmes  
and Policies Section, Population  
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Mr. P.O. Ohadike, Head, Fertility  
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Mr. I. Ba, Officer-in-Charge,  
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ANNEX II

List of Documents

E/CN.14/POP/32	Provisional agenda.
E/CN.14/POP/34	The African Population Programme Programme de population pour l'Afrique.
POP/INF/67	Assistance to health aspect of family planning for Africa (Prepared by WHO/ECA Office).
POP/INF/69	Statement by the UNESCO Representative.
POP/INF/70	Planning for Better Family Living (Prepared by FAO).
POP/INF/71	Statement by the UNICEF Representative.

Other background documents

FAO: Activities and Programmes of the Food and Agriculture  
Organizations of the United Nations in the field of population  
and closely related fields (E/CN.9/234/Add.1, December 1969).  
Planning for Better Family Living (NU: MISC/69/23 - November 1969).

ANNEX III

LIST OF ECA'S PROJECTS ON POPULATION, 1971-1976, SHOWING  
THE INTEREST OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, TENTATIVELY ASCERTAINED

ECA PROJECT	UNICEF	FAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO
15A:1 Demographic aspects of economic and social development					
(a) Assistance to governments:					
(i) In defining the interrelation between population trends and socio-economic development;					
(ii) In evaluating and adjusting data preparing studies, and conducting research for the region as a whole, especially countries that do not have requisite personnel;					
(iii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems.					
(b) Studies:					
(i) Survey and evaluation of censuses and other demographic data for selected countries, including cost-benefit analysis;					
(ii) Age reporting and methods of adjustment of age data;					
(iii) Sectoral population projections		x	x		x
(iv) Comparative studies on relationship between population growth and food supply, labour force and employment, education, health, housing, investments, etc.;	x	x	x	x	x
(v) Trends in migration and urbanization in the region and their economic and social implications;			x		
(vi) Demographic aspects of manpower and employment			x		
(vii) Comparative studies of educational attainments of their interrelationships with fertility, mortality and migration;				x	x
(viii) Studies of mortality levels, trends, and differentials in the Africa region;					x
(ix) Demographic aspects of nomadic and refugee populations.					

ECA PROJECT	UNICEF	FAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO
(c) Collection and dissemination of information:	X	X	X	X	X
(i) Preparation of a compendium of population data, estimates and projections, demographic surveys, research work and studies on population trends and their implications on the socio-economic development of countries in the region, through issues of <u>Demographic Handbook for Africa</u> , and <u>African Population Studies Series</u> ; preparation and publication of technical manuals;					
(ii) Preparation and publication of information on population, and stimulating contact among workers on African Demography through issues of <u>African Population Newsletter</u> , <u>African Directory of Demographers</u> , and assistance in bringing out an <u>African Population Journal</u> ;					
(iii) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data and research and studies on various aspects of population problems.					
(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):					
(i) African Population Conference (1971);	X	X	X	X	X
(ii) Conference of African Demographers (biennial from 1971);					
(iii) Regional UN inter-agency co-ordination on population meetings (annual)	X	X	X	X	X
(iv) Meeting of non-UN organizations interested in population work in Africa (annual);		X			
(v) Seminar on statistics and studies on migration and urbanization (1971);				X	
(vi) Expert Group on techniques of evaluation of basic demographic data (1972);					
(vii) Working Group on statistics and studies on nomadic population (1972);					
(viii) Working Group on national and sub-national population projections (1973);		X	X		
(ix) Working Group on mortality surveys and studies in Africa (1974);					X

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(x) Working Group on demographic aspects of manpower and employment (1975);

xx

(xi) Working Group on demographic aspects of educational planning (1976)

x

15A:2 Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

x

x

(i) In formulating, implementing and evaluating national population policies and programmes and conducting pertinent methodological studies;

x

x

(ii) In designing, executing, and analysing surveys on fertility, infant mortality, and evaluation of population programmes;

x

x

(iii) By participating and assisting in national meetings on population policies and various aspects of population programmes.

x

(b) Studies:

x

x

(i) Comparative studies of fertility levels, trends and differentials in African countries;

(ii) Study of marriage patterns and their relation to fertility;

x

(iii) Study of socio-economic factors of low fertility in specific population groups;

x

(iv) Study of policies and programmes on urbanization and population distribution;

(v) Studies of methods and techniques in fertility analysis (including use of computers);

(vi) Extent, organization, and methodology of population programmes in Africa;

x

x

(vii) Study of Administration of population programmes

x

(viii) Comparative studies of communication techniques used by African countries in their population programmes

x

x

x

xx Proposed to be a joint programme with the ILO.

ECA PROJECT	UNICEF	FAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO
(c) Collection and dissemination of information	x			x	
(i) Compilation and dissemination of selective documentation on data, research and studies on population policies and programmes;	x	x	x	x	x
(ii) Conducting pilot studies on fertility, infant mortality and evaluation of population programmes in selected African countries with a view to evolving suitable methodology.	x				x
(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, and expert working groups (1971-1976):	x			x	
(i) Expert Group on policies affecting urbanization and population distribution (1972);					
(ii) Expert Group on national population policies (1973);					
(iii) Working Group on communication aspects of family planning programmes (1974);		x		x	
(iv) Expert Group on administration of population programmes (1975);					
(v) Working Group on effectiveness of family planning programmes (1976);		x			
(vi) Study-tour on population programmes		x			
15A:3 Regional training and research					
(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):					
(i) Provision of assistance to African governments and institutions in demographic training at national institutions;			x		
(ii) Establishment and maintenance of regional demographic training and research centres at Accra (for English-speaking countries) and Yaounde (for French-speaking countries);			x	x	
(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):					
(i) Meetings of Directors of UN Demographic Training and Research Centres (biennial from 1971);				x	
(ii) Meeting on training in demography and population programmes (1973).					x