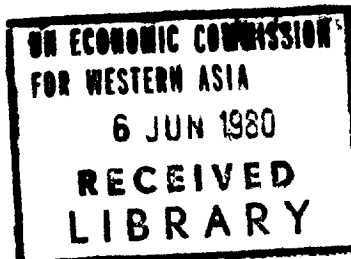




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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Seventh session  
19-24 April 1980  
Baghdad, Iraq

Item 7 (e) of the Provisional Agenda

SECOND REGIONAL POPULATION CONFERENCE OF ECWA

The Second Regional Population Conference for the countries of Western Asia was held in Damascus from 1-5 December 1979. It will be recalled that the First Regional Population Conference was held in 1974 and recommended the holding of such conferences once every five years. A similar recommendation was contained in paragraph 108 of the World Population Plan of Action which set the purpose of the conference as review and appraisal of the Plan of Action itself at the regional level. Finally, the Post-World Population Conference Consultations for the ECWA region which was held in Doha on 24 and 25 March 1975 and continued in Beirut on 1 and 2 May 1975 and which regionalized the recommendations of the WPPA also supported the above recommendation.

Sixteen substantive papers were presented to the conference by a number of experts from inside and outside the region covering the major topics of the World Population Plan of Action. It was attended by representatives from nine members of ECWA (Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine Liberation Organization, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Syrian Arab Republic), and by representatives from United Nations Headquarters, UNICEF, UNESCO as well as from a number of non-governmental organizations working in the region. Finally, representatives from seven universities in the region and three regional institutes also participated as observers.

.... The conference resulted in the attached final report which contained, inter alia, 4 recommendations which are of concern to the countries of the region as well as international organizations. ECWA session may wish to consider these recommendations, take note of them, endorse them or alter them as it considers appropriate. If endorsed these recommendations will be taken into account, as much as possible, in the formulation of the next programme of work.

## ONE: ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

### INTRODUCTION:

1. The Second Regional Population Conference of the countries of Western Asia was held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, 1-5 December, 1979.
2. This conference was held in accordance with recommendations of previous regional and international meetings and conferences, notably, the First Regional Population Conference, held in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1974; the World Population Conference, held in Bucharest, Romania, which issued the World Population Plan; and the Advisory Meeting of the United Nations and its Fund for Population Activities to follow up the decisions of the World Population Conference in Western Asia, which was held in Doha and Beirut in 1975, and which specified the region's priorities within the framework of the World Population Action Plan.

### Objectives of Conference

3. The objectives of this conference were as follows:
  - The review of the progress achieved in various demographic fields in the region and the underlining of accomplishments realized by countries of the region in these fields over the past five years.
  - The identification of the features of present and future population problems, with an attempt to propose the consequent solutions to cope with their impacts and results.
  - The development of recommendations and proposals of previous regional and international conferences, especially those issued by the above-mentioned advisory meeting in a manner consistent with the present circumstances and realities.

### Participants

4. Delegates of Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab

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Republic participated in the conference. The conference was also attended by representatives of the specialized agencies and organizations, some United Nations agencies, and of some centres, institutes, and universities. A full list of the participants and the parties they represented is attached to this report (Appendix 1).

#### Conference Office

5 Dr. Farid El-Boustani (Syrian Arab Republic) was unanimously elected president of the conference. Likewise, Dr. Hayan Haidar (Lebanon) was elected vice-president and Mr. Abdulla Monan (Democratic Yemen) was elected secretary.

#### Opening Session

6. The conference was opened under the auspices of the H.E. the Minister of State for Ministers' Affairs, Mr. Anwar Hamadi. The first speech was delivered by Dr. Farid El-Boustani, the Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics in the Syrian Arab Republic, who welcomed the participants and expressed best wishes for a pleasant stay in Damascus. Dr. El-Boustani noted that the Syrian Arab Republic was experiencing a significant population growth, with an estimated average growth rate of around 3.3 per cent, which was among the highest population growth rates in the Third World. Recent field studies conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics pointed to a rise in the natural population growth rates in the country due to a drop in mortality rates. Even though this imposed a tangible burden on the developmental process, this process had still achieved its objectives, despite all the difficulties that arose, due to the determination of the leaders and officials. He said that he was not implying that the Syrian Arab Republic had overcome all the problems of population growth or that there were no population problems in the country and that it was at ease over its demographic future. In fact, it had its problems, like all other countries in the world, both developing and advanced. For instance, an analysis of its population growth components, namely,

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deaths, births, and emigration, would help to increase understanding of problems and identify their trends. This was what the specialized bodies in the country were actually doing, in co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics and the State Planning Authority, as they conducted social, demographic, and economic studies. These studies were designed to analyse and determine fertility levels, to study internal migration and determine its characteristics and geographical distribution, and to determine projections of the size of the human force and the work-force in ten planning zones in the country. Emigration also occupied an important place among the above-mentioned studies, since it was an important component of actual population growth. Dr. El-Boustani noted that the repercussions of economic development on society and urbanization problems in the Syrian Arab Republic had created a suitable atmosphere for the control of trends of population growth components to some extent. The education of women and their employment had raised their average marriage age and had led to smaller family units. These units were more compatible with the units of financial abilities of women and their lack of full-time devotion to domestic work. In view of the importance of the demographic factor to natural economic life, the Syrian Arab Republic hosted the Second Regional Population Conference, organized in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, which invited a number of Arab and international experts to debate a number of important population development topics.

7. Dr. Riad Tabbarah then delivered a speech on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, Dr. Mohamad Said Al-Attar, in which he welcomed delegates and participants in the Conference and thanked the host Syrian Arab government and the Central Bureau of Statistics for the hospitality accorded to all conferees. He said that the population action plan of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, like other action plans of the Commission, involved the convening of seminars to discuss questions of prime importance to Arab development. During these seminars studies were presented by Arab and foreign experts and views were exchanged between academic scholars and those actually responsible for the formulation and implementation of development policies in the region. One of the important results of such seminars was the publication of books on the studies presented, arranged according to the scientific area to which the subjects discussed are related, which could provide valuable help for training, both within the region and beyond. He referred to the special seminar on the compilation and analysis of population data

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held by the Commission in Jordan in 1978, which resulted in the production of a book entitled "The Population Framework," which was published by the Commission in English and Arabic and had already been adopted as a textbook by a number of Arab, American, and European universities. He noted that this conference was not limited to scientific aspects only, but was expected to issue recommendations which represented the will of the countries of the region and which would help to organize population activity in the region. These recommendations would also serve as guidelines for the population activity of the Economic Commission for Western Asia and would markedly influence the population policies of countries of the region and the general development of human resources. Dr. Tabbarah stated that in addition to the final conference report which would contain these recommendations, the Economic Commission would issue a book containing the studies presented to the conference for distribution to governments, universities, and researchers working in the fields of population and development of human resources in the region. In closing he stressed that demography was not confined to questions of numerical growth, but also involved other important questions vital to Arab development, such as the impact of high fertility on the well-being of mothers, children, and families; the problems of high mortality rates among certain groups of society; migration from the rural to urban areas; the problem of primate cities; emigration within the region; and the brain drain out of the region, as well as the compilation of population data during surveys and censuses, and civil registration.

8. Minister Anwar Hamadi concluded the opening session with a speech in which he said that he was pleased that the Syrian Arab Republic had hosted the Second Regional Population Conference of the countries of Western Asia, which included a select group of people with knowledge, experience, and expertise. He described the conference as a contribution to the international efforts to identify the factors in and reasons for population problems, as well as their results and effects, in order to be able to cope with them more effectively. He stressed that the stand of the Syrian Arab Republic on local, regional, and international population problems had been repeatedly reaffirmed. This stand was always based on national and humanitarian goals which sought the realization of human happiness and well-being, especially since these problems had acquired global dimensions and were of concern to the whole international community. As such, the role of the Syrian Arab Republic was and would continue to be positive and responsive to all measures and recommendations of the

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United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Republic clearly defined its position towards population problems at all levels through its stand at the different conferences and meetings in which it had the opportunity to participate, and it always faithfully sought to translate the recommendations and resolutions of such conferences and meetings into practice. Minister Hamadi, in a reference to the international scene, expressed support for the agreement reached in Bucharest which stressed that population issues were not confined to the fields of population growth, malnutrition, and birth control and were not isolated from other complex problems that faced as individuals, as groups, or as a whole. In a reference to the Arab scene, the Minister said that the Syrian Arab Republic always viewed its population problems from an Arab perspective because of its deep-seated conviction that there was a vast potential for human and economic co-operation and integration between the Arab countries which would ensure the optimum utilization of the human and natural resources of the Arab world. On the local scene, Minister Hamadi said, the stand of the Syrian Arab Republic on population problems was no longer hesitation but confrontation. This had led to significant achievement in this field, as was evident from the expansion of irrigation and land reclamation projects, the improvement of rural living conditions and means of production, the establishment of rural industries, the supporting of population censuses and research, the stimulation of analytical studies, and the intensive efforts to train increasing numbers of demographers. He noted, however, that development in the country faced the challenge of a high population growth rate, which imposed pressure on available resources, an uneconomical age distribution, and limitations on the educational system. Other challenges included an obvious imbalance in population distribution due to intensive migration currents from rural areas to the cities, the constant drain of scientific expertise and human resources leaving the country, and forced internal migration in the aftermath of Israeli aggression against Arab territories.

9. The agenda of the conference (Appendix 2A) was then adopted and agreement was reached on the presentation of studies and on the consequent debates.

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LWO : RECOMMENDATIONS

Population and Development

10. Population and development are interrelated; population variables have a profound influence on the pattern and quality of development and on the nature of development and are the determinant factor of the demographic situation. A demographic policy should be part of a comprehensive development policy, and on this basis the conference recommended the following:
1. Countries of the region should formulate officially adopted population policies or positions which are incorporated into development plans and programmes. Population plans and positions should be regarded as an integral part of development plans and programmes.
  2. An Arab fund should be established, with each Arab country contributing according to its resources. This fund would prepare and finance an Arab plan for the development of the natural resources available in the Arab world, especially in the field of food security, in order to decrease the dependence of the Arab world on a limited number of advanced countries.
  3. The concept of development should not be confined to economic aspects, but should be profound and broad enough to also include administrative, social, intellectual, and cultural aspects, as well as the development of human resources. Development should aim at creating a civilized and just society and an economy possessing genuine productive capacities (including scientific and technological capacities).
  4. The most important basic requirements for the launching of development are the presence of a general community-wide yearning for development; development-oriented political, intellectual, and economic trends; and human forces with adequate moral and material incentives which are given the opportunity to get involved in order that their commitment to development might be true and strong, and in order that they might exert every effort needed for the development process.

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5. The population and human resources factors is the basic component of development strategy because it constitutes, at present, the main bottle-neck of Arab development and also holds the key to easing this bottle-neck once the training, organization, incentives, and leadership needed to organize the participation of human resources are available.

6. All social and economic development plans should address themselves to the population and human resources factor in a sound, clear-cut, and integrated manner in order to ensure the realization of the goals set forth in the plans and to be able to concentrate on vital issues. Increased opportunities for the gainful employment of the whole work force are very important within this context.

#### Morbidity and Mortality

11. Despite the marked decline in mortality levels in countries of the region, further reductions in the mortality levels are still a basic objective of these countries. The conference, therefore, recommended the following:

1. Priority should be given to the improvement of methods for gathering morbidity and mortality data, the establishment and development of civil registry and vital registration systems, and to field studies on this subject. These studies could be conducted by using either the comprehensive survey or sampling methods or by the use of the current statistics method. Priority should also be given to the identification of the factors that influence morbidity and mortality, with review and tabulation of the data in accordance with international terminology and classifications.

2. Attention should be directed to the differences in mortality, be they geographical, economic, or social, without accepting the decline in the raw data levels as an indicator of the improvement of the health situation in countries of the region.

3. Attention should be given to the reduction of the mortality rate, especially the infant and child mortality rate, by increasing the material resources made available to families, by raising educational standards, by strengthening the efforts to support mother and child care centres and to expand their services, by co-ordinating

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imperative that family planning information be made available and that family planning services be included within integrated health programmes. Governments of countries of the region and international agencies concerned should extend facilities needed to accomplish this, especially through the expansion of services offered by mother and child care centres to include family planning services.

4. Legislation promoting family planning and the participation of women in development should be adopted, as both are essential to the realization of population policies designed to increase the happiness and well-being of mankind. Adequate attention should be given, in this connection, to rural and semi-urban societies and to the use of communications media. Actually, the participation of all groups of society in the formulation and implementation of family planning projects is an important element in ensuring the success of these projects.

5. In view of the fact that the development of the role of women in the Arab society requires, in addition to concerted effort, a sound knowledge of their economic and social conditions and of the extent of their participation in the building of the Arab society, statistical methods should be developed and adapted to the realities of the region and a sample survey of the condition of woman in the Arab world should be conducted. Increased emphasis should be given to the education of women and their increased participation in social and economic development, and serious efforts should be exerted to develop their capacities as an important human resource in the country.

#### Geographical Distribution and Internal Migration

One of the most serious results of development in this region is the imbalance in the geographical distribution of the population and the high population density in major cities, which has stripped rural areas of their people and overloaded the infrastructure of cities. The primacy of primate cities over national economies in the region has reached such a point as to adversely affect social and economic development, and to impose burdens on the natural environment. It has also become a factor in the increased imbalance of both the geographical distribution of the population and the distribution of income. Consequently, the conference recommended the following:

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1. Development policies should not only aim at raising the general indicators of economic growth, but should also take into consideration the suitable distribution of the population between different areas by providing a better distribution of economic establishments and social services.
2. Effective measures to achieve a better distribution of the population and to cut down on intensive migration to major cities should be adopted. These include internal regional planning, administrative decentralization, and the development of towns and small cities within a framework of balanced comprehensive development of different regions.
3. Measures should be taken to cut down on migration from rural to urban areas. This requires sound rural development, which includes the establishment of an integrated agricultural-industrial economy in rural areas and the creation of industrial complexes in these areas as alternative locations for urban-based industries.
4. The Economic Commission for Western Asia should organize a scientific conference to consider problems of migration in countries of the region, especially the primacy of primate cities, the reasons for it and the problems arising from it, and the policies needed to cope with such problems.

#### Regional and International Emigration

Available data indicates that inter-Arab migration is much higher than emigration within other regions of the world. This has resulted in manpower shortages in home countries and high proportions of non-Arab manpower in some host countries. Any debate over a unified Arab strategy aimed at promoting the co-operation of the Arab world in the development of available resources in order to eliminate economic and political dependence is an exercise in wishful thinking as long as tight restrictions continued to be imposed on the movement of citizens between the Arab countries. The facilitating of movement within the Arab world would create opportunities for the cultural, economic, and social interaction of the people of the Arab homeland and would help in the formulation and implementation of regional development plans. In addition, freedom of movement is regarded as one of the basic and inalienable human rights, as specified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in many other international and regional agreements and in United Nations decisions. Consequently, the conference recommended the following:

1. The legal safeguards that enable the citizen to exercise his right to leave his country should be emphasized and the authority of the state to prevent the citizen from exercising this right should be confined to compelling political reasons.

2. Countries of the region should conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements to safeguard the interests of the emigrant and his family as well as those of the home and host countries.

3. The entry of any Arab citizen to any Arab country, his residence in it, and his exit from it should be facilitated. This involves the following:

a. Every Arab citizen should be granted the right to reside in any Arab country for a renewable period of five years. Actually, Syria and Iraq have already relieved all Arab citizens of restrictions of entry, residence, or exit.

b. Residence permits and work permits should be separated.

c. Priority in employment should be given to Arab citizens over non-Arabs in all Arab countries.

d. Every Arab citizen who emigrates to an Arab country to reside should be given the right, spelled out clearly in positive law, to be accompanied by members of his family. This would prevent the break-up of the family and consequent socio-economic problems.

e. Arab citizens should only be expelled from the territory of an Arab country according to the specifications of a law that also grants the right of appeal to the courts in each and every case.

f. The Palestinians should be allowed to benefit from any facilities provided under agreements (bilateral or multilateral) on movement and residence that might be concluded or that the conference would recommend.

4. The training and planning of manpower, which is one of the main pillars of regional and international emigration policies, should be based on the following principles:

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a. Consideration should be given to the needs of the region as a whole, not only to the specific needs of the country involved.

b. These efforts should be designed to raise the production level of the Arab workers and to enlist the participation of women in development.

5. High priority should be given in emigration policies to halting the brain drain from the region. Efforts in this direction should be within a framework of freedom which does not conflict with the above-mentioned rights. Special reliance should be placed on the organizing and planning of university education in a manner compatible with the needs of the region. This should be coupled with efforts to benefit from emigrant high-level manpower at work locations or by encouraging its return to home countries.

6. Immigration policies must be based on a more equitable distribution of capital among the Arab countries through the concentration of economic investments in the less developed, capital-poor Arab countries.

7. The Economic Commission for Western Asia should sponsor a regional and international conference for an in-depth, detailed study of inter-Arab emigration and emigration from the region. Such a conference should aim at:

a. Consideration of the possible formation of a committee that represents the countries concerned in order to co-ordinate emigration between them.

b. Formulation of a regional agreement that would organize inter-regional emigration on a clear-cut and sound basis.

#### Collection and Analysis of Population Data

13. The availability of population data drawn from censuses, surveys, and the civil registry and their sound demographic analysis are two basic conditions for the formulation of social and economic development plans and programmes. Lately countries of the region have stepped up the collection and analysis of this data, and they are still working seriously in this field. However, despite the achievements realized, population data, especially on internal and external population movements, is comparatively inadequate and is badly in need of improvement. In addition, much of the

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available data has not been subjected to demographic analysis. Consequently, the conference recommended the following:

1. Special efforts should be devoted to the strengthening and development of statistical organizations of countries of the region, especially central statistics bureaus or directorates and civil registries, with an emphasis on their co-ordination both within the specific countries and between them. The exchange of expertise in this field would be of special benefit to all involved.

2. There should be active participation in the United Nations programme of censuses for the eighties. Efforts should also be exerted for the future fulfillment of the following requirements in order to facilitate both the comparison of results and their use in regional development plans and programmes:

a. Efforts should be made to take censuses in the region simultaneously or within short time spans.

b. Efforts should be made to co-ordinate the timing of censuses with the timetable of national and regional development plans and programmes.

c. Efforts should be made to unify terms and definitions used in censuses and to unify the principal sections of questionnaires and graphical tables.

d. A common census should be taken in all parts of the region in the year 2000.

3. Efforts to collect all forms of population data, especially data on population movements within the countries and between them, should be intensified. These efforts should also include the development of emigration survey methodology in a manner compatible with the realities of the region.

4. A regional plan for surveys and field studies should be formulated in conjunction with the centres of the national institutions concerned and with the financial support of international agencies and others.

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Research, Training, and Education

14. Demographic training within the region is essential for the preparation of high-level manpower capable of analysing population data and carrying out research into the relation between population and development, which should be the corner stone in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of population and human resources development policies. The region still has a lack of such manpower, especially university-trained manpower. This shortage has had an adverse impact on university-level research and training. The conference consequently recommended the following:

1. Regional efforts, especially those of statistical and demographic training institutes and centres that serve Western Asia, should be strengthened and expanded to meet the need for technicians capable of analysing population data and preparing estimates and projections needed for social and economic development plans and programmes.
2. Top priority should be given to the urgent and pressing need for higher-level university population studies, which are essential for scientific research into the relationship between population and development in the region. Such research is an indispensable basis for the strong grasp of population issues and problems that is fundamental to the formulation of sound development policies. Consequently, efforts should be made to establish one or more centres of higher university education in co-operation with the universities in the area.
3. University-level population training programmes should not neglect biological studies and should include curricula designed to help solve population problems. This would serve as the basis for the close co-operation of sociologists, economists, and others in education and training.
4. A regional training programme should be drawn up under the supervision of the Economic Commission for Western Asia that would concentrate on short-term seminars designed to increase the demographic knowledge of people working in this field in the region, especially in the fields where knowledge is expanding at a fast pace.

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5. Scientific research into population affairs, especially that which is carried out by researchers in the region, should be strengthened, and wider co-operation between research and training centres in ECWA countries should be achieved.

6. Special support should be given to research into the inter-relationship of education and population, the reasons for death differential rates, and the problems of migration and emigration --especially the reasons for and results of emigration and the characteristics of Arab migrants who move between Arab countries. This latter group includes large numbers of Palestinians who were forced to leave their country.

7. In view of the pressing need to increase public awareness of population problems, especially among the youth, population studies should be included in academic curricula.

#### General Recommendations

15. Countries of the region should formulate population plans within the framework of development plans, taking into consideration recommendations of this conference and those contained in the world population plan. Special emphasis should be given to the establishment of a high-level administrative unit in each country which would propose comprehensive population policies based on scientific studies prepared specifically for this purpose.

16. Countries of the region should increase their co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia by facilitating the work of its experts and by providing all data available. These countries should also increase their support for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which has become the main external sponsor of population activities in the area.

17. The United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

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should increase their population activities in the region and support the efforts of researchers, countries, and national and regional training centres in the training of the high-level manpower needed for development operations.

18. The Economic Commission for Western Asia should follow up the implementation of the recommendations of this conference and should co-ordinate these activities with the monitoring and evaluation of the world population plan which is being performed by United Nations agencies.



APPENDIX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRIES

Bahrain

1. Layla Mahmoud Radi  
Directorate of Statistics  
Ministry of State for Cabinet Affairs
  
2. Abdullatif Al-Siddiqi  
Directorate of Statistics  
Ministry of State for Cabinet Affairs

Democratic Yemen

1. Abdulla Noman  
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2. Mohammed Saeed Bin-Raeya  
Director  
Department of Social and  
Population Statistics

Jordan

1. Ahmed Hammoudeh  
Population Studies Centre  
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Lebanon

1. Hayan Haidar  
Member of the Board of Directors  
Council for Development and  
Reconstruction
  
2. Sami Salameh  
Director of Employment  
National Employment Institute

Oman

1. Ali Mahboob Deputy Director of National Income  
Industrialization Office  
Development Council
2. L.L. Sarin Statistical Expert  
Directorate of National Statistics

Palestine: Palestine Liberation Organization

1. Mohammad Abdallah Abu Koash Palestinian Central Bureau  
of Statistics
2. Aouni Raja' Salam Palestinian Central Bureau  
of Statistics
3. Fawaz M. Al-Khayat Palestinian Central Bureau  
of Statistics

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2. Abdul-Azeem Mohammed Abu-Abdulla Director  
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Central Bureau of Statistics
2. Nader Hallak  
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Central Bureau of Statistics
3. Mustafa Alwani  
Central Bureau of Statistics
4. Mansour Kabani  
Central Bureau of Statistics
5. Leila Sharak  
Central Bureau of Statistics
6. Nihad Hanbali  
Central Bureau of Statistics
7. Monser Rouessi  
United Nations Expert  
Central Bureau of Statistics
8. Affaf Al-Zein  
Head, Department of Civil Affairs  
Ministry of Interior
9. Hajer Sadek  
Women's League
10. Safouh Al-Akhras  
Office of the Prime Minister
11. Khaldoun Daieh  
Central Commission for Control and  
Inspection
12. Holo Bouzo  
Central Commission for Control  
and Inspection
13. Mustafa Dabbas  
Federation of Labour Unions

- |                     |                                                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14. Yassin Khalifa  | Aleppo University                                               |
| 15. Ahmad Al-Ashkar | Aleppo University                                               |
| 16. Mikhael Sarraf  | Director of Studies<br>Ministry of Social and<br>Labour Affairs |

UNITED NATIONS

Population Division (Headquarters)

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mohammed El-Badry | Assistant Director for Research |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

- |                        |                                              |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Riad Tabbarah       | Chief, Population Division                   |
| 2. Mohammed Hanif Khan | Regional Adviser in Population<br>Statistics |
| 3. Nabil Khoury        | Population Affairs Officer                   |
| 4. Muhi El-Deen Mamish | Population Affairs Officer                   |
| 5. Joseph Chamie       | Population Affairs Officer                   |
| 6. Leda Zenian         | Associate Population Affairs Officer         |

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Juliet Sayigh | Senior Regional Adviser |
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CONSULTANTS

Yusif Sayigh	Economic Adviser
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William Brass	Professor of Medical Demography London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Lincoln Day	Senior Fellow Department of Demography Australian National University
Adnan Mroueh	President Lebanon Family Planning Association and Professor at the American University of Beirut
John I. Clarke	Professor of Geography University of Durham, U.K.
Georges Tapinos	Professor of Economics Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and Head of Research Unit of Economic Demography at I.N.E.D.
W. Roger Böhning	Income Distribution and International Employment Policies Branch Employment and Development Department ILO, Geneva
Clive A. Sinclair	Research Fellow in the Economics of the Middle East University of Durham, U.K.

George Dib	Professor of International Law Lebanese University
Mohammed Mazouz	UN Expert, CEDOR, Bucharest
Vaino Kannisto	Interregional Adviser on Demographic and Social Statistics UN Statistical Office, N.Y.

#### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

##### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

1. I. E. Vaidyanathan	Regional Adviser for Population Dynamics and Educational Planning for the Arab States
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#### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

1. Mohamed Bouzidi	Regional Director, Tunisia
2. Salem Kiswani	President, Jordan Family Planning Association

##### International Statistical Institute

1. Samir Farid	Expert, World Fertility Survey, London
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##### Arab Centre for Information Studies on Population and Development

1. Antwanette Nejme	Head of Section
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American University in Cairo

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1. Leila Barraaj  
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1. Assad El-Atat  
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1. Rafic Boustany  
Faculty of Law and Economics

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1. Erfan Shafey Professor and Chairman  
Department of Economics

Al Mousel University, Iraq

1. Taha Hamadeh Obeid Professor  
Department of Sociology

Damascus University

1. Hassan Husein Hassan Department of Sociology

Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development, Damascus

1. Shafik Al-Salah Lecturer

Centre for Studies and Research on the Middle East (CERMOC), Beirut

1. Philippe Fargues Demographer

Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait

1. Nader Abdel Maksoud Fargani Expert



APPENDIX 2 (A)

SCHEDULE AND AGENDA

Saturday 1 December 1979

09:30 - 10:30	Opening Ceremony
10:30 - 11:00	Break
11:00 - 13:00	Population and Development

Sunday 2 December 1979

09:00 - 11:00	Morbidity and Mortality
11:00 - 11:30	Break
11:30 - 13:00	Reproduction and Family Formation

Monday 3 December 1979

09:00 - 11:00	Geographic Distribution and Internal Migration
11:00 - 11:30	Break
11:30 - 13:30	International Migration
16:00 - 18:00	Collection and Analysis of Demographic Data

Tuesday 4 December 1979

09:00 - 11:00	Intra-Regional Migration
11:00 - 11:30	Break
11:30 - 13:30	Research, Training and Education

Wednesday 5 December 1979

11:00 - 13:00	Adoption of the Report
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APPENDIX 2 (B)

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

Date	Topic	Paper Title	Author
Saturday 1 December	Population and Development	"A Strategy for Arab Development"	Y. Sayigh
		"Population, Human Resources, and Develop- ment in the Arab World"	R. Tabbarah
Sunday 2 December	Morbidity and Mortality	"Variations and Policy Issues in Mortality"	V. Valaoras
		"Policies for the Reduction of Mortality Differentials"	W. Brass
	Reproduction and Family Formation	"Indirect Means of Fertility Policy"	L. Day
		"Family Planning and Family Welfare"	A. Mroueh
Monday 3 December	Geographic Distribution and Internal Migration	"Arab Cities: Present Situation and Future Prospects"	S.E. Ibrahim
		"Contemporary Urban Growth and Concentration In the Middle East"	J. Clarke
	International Migration	"The Economics of Inter- national Migration"	G. Tapinos
		"The Idea of Compensation in International Migration"	W.R. Böhning
	Collection and Analysis of Demographic Data	"A Policy for Population Data Collection System"	V. Kannisto

<u>Date</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Paper Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
Tuesday 4 December	Intra-Regional Migration	"Contemporary International Migration and Human Resources Development in the Arab Region: Background and Policy Issues"	J. Birks and C. Sinclair
		"Legal Aspects of Intra-Regional Migration: Proposals for Action"	G. Dib
	Research, Training and Education	"The Nature and Contribution of the Cairo Demographic Centre"	S. Huzayyin
		"The Role and Nature of CEDOR Contribution to Training, Particularly of Arab Demographers: Problems and Prospects"	M. Mazouz
		"Towards a Strategy of Population Training in the ECWA Region"	Population Division ECWA

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Schedule and Agenda E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/1
  
2. Information documents
  - Scientific Programme E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/INF.1/Rev.2
  
  - List of Documents E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/INF.2
  
  - List of Participants E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/INF.3
  
3. Background Papers
  - "A Policy for Population Data Collection System"  
by Vaino Kannisto E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.1
  
  - "Contemporary International Migration and Human Resources Development in the Arab Region: Background and Policy Issues"  
by J.S. Birks and C.A. Sinclair E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.2
  
  - "The Idea of Compensation in International Migration"  
by W.R. Böhning E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.3
  
  - "The Role and Nature of CEDOR Contribution to Training, Particularly of Arab Demographers: Problems and Prospects"  
by Mohammed Mazouz E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.4
  
  - "Contemporary Urban Growth and Concentration in the Middle East"  
by John Clarke E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.5
  
  - "Indirect Means of Fertility Policy"  
by Lincoln Day E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.6

- "Variations and Policy Issues in Mortality"  
by Vasilios Valaoras E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.7
- "Arab Cities: Present Situation and Future Prospects"  
by Saad El-Din Ibrahim E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.8
- "Family Planning and Family Welfare"  
by Adnan Mroueh E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.9
- "Legal Aspects of Intra-Regional Migration: Proposals for Action"  
by George Dib E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.10
- "Towards a Strategy of Population Training in the ECWA Regions"  
by the Population Division of ECWA E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.11
- "The Nature and Contribution of the Cairo Demographic Centre"  
by Suleiman Huzayyin E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.12
- "Policies for the Reduction of Mortality Differentials"  
by William Brass E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.13
- "The Economics of International Migration"  
by Georges Tapinos E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.14
- "A Strategy for Arab Development"  
by Yusif Sayigh E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.15
- "Population, Human Resources and Development in the Arab World"  
by Riad Tabbarah E/ECWA/POP/CONF.3/WP.16