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## INTRODUCTION

Europe's contribution to international co-operation must be considered within the wider framework of the whole international economic and social order, especially because of the great changes that have occurred during the past decade.

We are now 20 years away from the year 2000. Exactly the same time-span that separates us from 1960. The changes that have taken place during the past twenty years will probably be insignificant when we compare them with those that may occur during the next twenty years.

The decade of the 1960s was one of generalised optimism, of faith in humanity's capability to solve all problems and to achieve freedom and prosperity, justice and welfare, for all human beings. The decade started with the launching of the first human-built satellites, and it finished with the arrival of man on the moon. The spectacular results of economic development on Western countries only two decades after World War II, and especially the reconstruction of the two great defeated powers, Germany and Japan, led many to believe that it was possible for all countries to achieve development easily and in a short time. We all remember Rostow's theory on the five stages of economic growth, Galbraith's concepts of technostructure and the affluent society, Heilbroner's great ascent, and the re-discovery of Schumpeter's writings of the 30s and 40s. There was a solid and widespread opinion that accepted development as irreversible in those countries which had already achieved it, and as attainable, in the short or medium term, in those countries which had not yet achieved it.

The optimism of the 1960s was based on two main assumptions: ever-growing technological development and ever-growing economic development. If Marxism aimed at the utopia of a classless society, capitalism aimed at the equally utopian mass-consumption society. Almost everybody was happily immersed in the traditional belief in unchecked, linear and ever-growing progress, which has been so frequent in Western political and sociological thought.

As a result, there was a proliferation of books and articles on the future, especially the year 2000, which were very optimistic about humanity as a whole. Most of them predicted, to a greater or lesser degree, the following outcomes: (a) economic development in all countries, with a more rapid rate of growth in developing countries, so that differences between developed and developing countries would tend to diminish; (b) reduction of intra-country differences among the different social groups (ie among racial, ethnic or religious groups, between the sexes, among regions, social strata or classes, etc.); (c) greater attention to qualitative (as opposed to quantitative) aspects of development, and especially to unexpected and undesirable consequences of economic growth.

Kahn and Wiener's *Year 2000* would be a very good example of that literature, as well as Bell's *post-industrial society*. Both, and many other examples, were full of optimism towards the future, based on the acritical extrapolation of some social and economic tendencies.

At the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, however, a more critical approach to the possibilities of economic development around the world led to a growing pessimistic attitude towards the future. First there was the

preoccupation with the environment and with its degradation on account of economic development. But, immediately afterwards, there was the preoccupation with difficulties for development in developing nations. And then, preoccupation with difficulties even for developed nations, to the point that a certain degradation in the level of living of those societies is now envisaged.

Goldsmith's manifest for survival, Ehrlich and Ehrlich's general book on population, resources and environment, Toffler's eco-spasm report, and many other writings, are just but a few examples of the change from optimism to pessimism. Certainly, the most famous contribution was Meadow's report to the Club of Rome on the limits to growth, just a few months before the first oil crisis on the fall of 1973. Apart from some good criticisms to the details of that report, like those elaborated by Cole and others from Sussex, most writings from that date on accept that main thesis that humanity's future does not seem so bright as used to be considered during the 1960s, but rather, quite gloomy unless immediate action is taken. The economic crisis that has characterised more developed nations since 1973 manifests itself in two main problems: unemployment and inflation. But, as was to be expected, crisis in the more developed nations has also had repercussions on the developing nations, to the point that now it is widely accepted that: (a) international disparities between nations will increase, (b) intra-national disparities between regions and social groups will also tend to increase, and (c) rates of economic growth will be very low, and in many cases even negative.

It is within this more realistic framework that the relationship between population and development, and the relationship between developed and developing nations, must be considered. The growing demand for the establishment of a New International Economic Order is not an isolated issue. It is related, on the one hand, to a political issue, the birth and development of the non-aligned movement. On the other hand, it is related to a new concept of international co-operation, based on a greater and better organisation of the less developed nations, as shown in international meetings and in actions taken by international agencies.

With respect to the first issue, the non-aligned movement, it must be remembered that the first Heads of State's Conference, held in Belgrade in 1961, was attended by 25 member states. The second conference, held in Cairo in 1964, was attended by 47; the third one, in Lusaka in 1970, was attended by 53 member states. But the most significant growth of the movement took place from that date on. In only three years the movement grew by 50 per cent. In fact, the fourth conference, held in Algiers in 1973, was attended by 75 member states, and the fifth one in Colombo (1976) by 86. The last one, for the moment, was held at Havana in 1979, with participation of 92 member states, plus 12 observers and eight invited guests.

With respect to the second issue, greater collective participation of developing countries in international meetings, attention should be given to UN sponsored conferences on human rights (Teheran, 1968), environment (Stockholm, 1972), world food (Rome, 1974), world population (Bucharest, 1974), human settlements (Vancouver, 1976) and population and the urban future (Rome, 1980), to mention but a few. The role of developing nations in those international conferences has grown continuously so that their voice has an ever-growing weight on decisions taken by international agencies.

Related to this last issue are the activities of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), established in 1969, which have been of great importance as instruments to implement international co-operation and assistance in the broad field of population. UNFPA, in co-operation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, sponsored an international meeting on population and development at Colombo in 1979, to which a more detailed reference will be made later on in this paper.

PRESENT AND FUTURE SITUATION OF THE WORLD

Most reports on the present situation of the world point out three main problems which are of the greatest importance not just for economic and social development, but even for world peace. They are: (a) high rates of population growth, (b) global diminution of resources, and (c) growing degradation of environment, both natural and socio-cultural.

World population estimates around 1980 were about 4,400 million, of which 1,800 million lived in urban centres and 2,600 million in rural areas. The distribution between developed and developing nations was 1,200 million and 3,200 million respectively. The rate of world population growth during the last decade has been of such magnitude that it would double in only 36 or 37 years; the present rate of growth, still close to 2 per cent per year, is very high, and prospects for the next two decades are only slightly lower. More important seems to be the fact that the rate of growth of world urban population is even higher, three times that of the rural areas. On the other hand, while developed nations have a very low rate of growth, even close to zero, developing nations have a rate of growth between 2.5 and 3.5 per cent annually.

According to very reliable reports, the expected world population in the year 2000 will be 6,200 million, that is 50 per cent more than the present population. The net population gain will be approximately 2,000 million, which was the total world population in 1930. In the year 2000, for the first time in the history of mankind, more than half of the world population will be living in urban areas, and the population of developing nations will approach 5,000 million, that is, more than the total world population in 1980.

But the population problem, important as it may be, is only one of the three problems mentioned above. According to the United Nations report on the world social situation in 1978, living conditions in the different regions of the world present, around 1978, as many contrasts as at the beginning of the decade of the 1970s. The differences have not only been maintained, but even increased with respect to many indicators, to the point that it is estimated that about 40 per cent of the labour force in developing countries is unemployed or underemployed.

The main conclusions of the report may be summarised as follows:

1. Population continues to grow at a very high rate, especially in developing countries, thus constituting an important obstacle to development itself and to the reduction of differences among countries.
2. Population tends to concentrate in cities, thus increasing the demand for urban equipment and services and accumulating great numbers of unemployed youngsters, who constitute a dangerous base for potentially very aggressive and radical social movements, as well as for marginal behaviour like delinquency and drug addiction.
3. The labour force has increased, but so has unemployment and underemployment, especially in developing countries, and among women and younger age groups.
4. Great numbers of people, especially in developing countries, not only lack jobs, but as a consequence, have no access to consumer goods, to public services, and therefore may be said to live in poverty.
5. Gross internal product per capita in 1975 was about 30 times higher in developed countries than in less developed ones. Likewise, private consumption per capita was about 25 times greater in the more developed countries.

6. Income differences among social groups within each country continue to be greater in developing countries, and they are also greater in urban areas than in rural areas.
7. Most countries have made great efforts to increase their social service benefits, especially with respect to education, health, environment, housing, etc. However, the increase in people's expectations has been so important and the growth of the population so high, that those increases in social services have been, in most cases, insufficient, and in many cases, so insufficient that they have really meant a quantitative and/or qualitative reduction in those services.
8. In spite of the many and frequent references to the need to achieve world disarmament, present armament expenditure all over the world amounts to approximately 250,000 million dollars, equivalent to two-thirds of the gross national product of the countries which constitute the poorest half of the total world population.

Another well-known report, the Global 2000 Report prepared for the President of the United States, states that, "if present tendencies continue, the world in the year 2000 will be more crowded, more contaminated, and will be ecologically less stable and more vulnerable to conflicts than the world we now live in. Important tensions which will affect population, resources and the environment are clearly foreseeable. Though material production will increase, the inhabitants of this planet will be, in many aspects, poorer than they are today".

OECD's report "Interfutures" is not more optimistic. Four of the six world scenarios contemplated in the report share the hypothesis of increasing social conflicts among social groups. Other recent studies, like Heilbroner's "Inquiry into the human prospect", or Hirsch's "Social limits to growth", insist on the potential social consequences of the present crisis, which may eventually lead to more authoritarian and less democratic governments.

It is only natural that the changes that have occurred from the 1960s to the 1970s may have affected the relationships between developed and developing nations. However, as was indicated previously, the non-aligned movement and the greater participation of developing nations in international decision-making are factors which have a great influence on the North-South dialogue.

#### THE COLOMBO DECLARATION

It is within the international context just described that the Colombo Declaration on population and development must be evaluated. The declaration was formulated by the 58 countries represented at the International Parliamentarians' Conference, held at Sri Lanka in 1979, sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, thus being the first parliamentarians' conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

The main characteristics of the international frame of reference may then be summarised as follows:

- a. A growing consciousness on the part of the more developed countries about their responsibility to co-operate with developing countries;
- b. A more problematic situation for implementing that co-operation, due to difficulties encountered by developed countries as a result of the oil crisis of 1973, which initiated the economic crisis that has characterised western economies since that date;
- c. A growing consciousness on the part of developing countries about their right to demand a reduction of inter-country socio-economic differences.

Various international conferences, many of them sponsored by the UN, had included since the 1960s some reference to the need for finding the necessary instruments which would lead to a greater international justice and solidarity. The New International Economic Order (NIEO) constitutes an important attempt in that direction.

The Colombo Declaration established that the goals and objectives formulated in the NIEO should be urgently achieved, at the same time that internal changes should be introduced in order to assure a more equitable distribution of resources and a more reasonable and just society in each country.

With respect to development, the Conference reformulated goals and strategies to take into account a more deliberate effort towards social justice, a more equitable distribution of income and full employment, a more equilibrated spatial distribution of the population, a wider selection of appropriate technologies, a greater effort to improve each individual's capacity to become self-sufficient, an improvement of the role and condition of women within the family and in society, and a better use of public education and information programmes.

With respect to population, the Conference agreed that concrete measures should take into account the reduction of mortality, the provision of information on family planning services and the accessibility of those services, the training and equipment of a sufficient number of paramedical personnel and field workers to take care of preventive and curative health services as well as family planning services, the encouragement to marry later, and a greater participation of men and women, especially younger ones, in population and family planning programmes.

The conference called upon governments to reinforce and enlarge programmes of socio-economic development and to formulate adequate population policies; to evaluate population trends and consequences in their own countries, on the assumption that population policy is part of each nation's sovereignty; to take explicit measures to promote and reinforce integration of population programmes in all developmental activities; to allocate a greater proportion of available national resources to rural areas; to promote equal responsibilities for men and women in public affairs, as well as in political, economic, social, cultural and family matters; to guarantee that all couples and individuals may exercise their basic right to decide in a free and responsible manner the number and spacing of the children they want to have, and to have at their disposal the necessary information, education and means; to encourage biological and social research on more reliable, efficient and socially acceptable techniques to regulate fertility; to increase their global contribution for international assistance to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to bilateral assistance programmes and to non-governmental organisations.

To reach these goals, the conference made an appeal with the purpose of attaining by 1984 an annual budget of one thousand million US dollars for international population assistance. It also made specific appeals to governments, mass media, religious leaders, youth, UN organisations (including the World Bank) and intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental and voluntary organisations, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and people in general. Lastly, the Conference called for a world population conference in 1984, for a reinforcement of the role and functions of the UNFPA, and for the integration of population and development as a key question in the international strategy for development, which may be approved for the next decade.

It is clear that the Colombo Declaration made explicit the growing sentiment all over the world that differences between developed and developing countries should be reduced in order to attain a more just international social order, and that international assistance through bilateral relations, intergovernmental organisation or non-governmental organisations would be the most appropriate means to achieve that goal. It must be recognised, however, that the Declaration was made precisely at a time of international economic crisis, thus making it more difficult for developed countries to fulfil the actions expected from them. The net result may be an accumulation of tensions in the international community, due to problems caused by a growing world population, diminishing resources (especially the non-renewable ones), a growing degradation of the environment and of the quality of life in general, and a maintenance or even growth of intra-national and international inequalities which will tend to cause greater and wider social conflicts. The real problem seems to be not the existing inequalities, but the frustration that will result from unsatisfied expectations to reduce those inequalities, expectations that arose only a couple of decades ago. That is why all efforts to increase international assistance, in any form, will be absolutely necessary, not only from the moral point of view of obtaining a more just social order, but from the pragmatic point of view of avoiding social conflicts and preserving international peace.

One final point that should be made is that the Colombo Declaration gives a very special emphasis to international assistance in population matters. That is a clear indication of the assumption that the population problem is a major barrier to development in developing countries, and that it should be taken care of prior to other problems. This justifies the qualitative importance attached to population assistance, in spite of the fact that it constitutes a small percentage of all international assistance.

#### INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE

International development assistance may take three main forms: bilateral agreements, intergovernmental organisations (multilateral co-operation) or non-governmental organisations (mainly foundations and other non-profit organisations). Export credits, private investment and other commercial transfers are generally excluded from the concept of international development assistance.

The practice of international development assistance began to be relevant during the decade of the sixties, though it was practised before. But the distinguishing characteristic since that date is that, up to then, international development assistance had generally taken the form of bilateral agreements between governments, while since 1960 it took more and more frequently the form of multilateral co-operation through intergovernmental or even non-governmental organisations.

Thus in 1961, total official development assistance amounted to 5,200 million US dollars. In only sixteen years, that figure has almost trebled, reaching 14,759 million in 1977. Assistance from developed to developing countries has grown continuously in most fields (education, agriculture, health, industry, etc), under any of the three forms mentioned above (see Table 1).

But it has been in the field of population assistance that growth rates have been really spectacular. In the same time-span, population assistance has grown from 6 million US dollars to 345 million, and as the Colombo Declaration established, it is expected to reach 1,000 million US dollars by 1984, when the next World Population Conference must take place. The proportion of population assistance over total official development assistance has therefore changed from an insignificant 0.1 per cent in 1961 to 2.3 per cent in 1977.

H Gille, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, has summarised the most relevant data on international population assistance in several articles, which facilitates the troublesome work of data collection.

Population assistance data by major donors are presented in Table 2, differentiating government donors from intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations. The analysis of these data must take into account the fact that there is overlapping among the three categories of donors, which leads to double counting. That is why data are presented excluding double counting, both in current US\$ and in constant US\$ (1970=100).

The first thing that may be noticed in Table 2 is that population assistance from government donors is the most important source in all the years considered. But while non-governmental organisations was the second most important source of assistance in 1971 and 1972, intergovernmental organisations took that place since 1973. Growth rates show it more explicitly. Thus, population assistance from government donors had a rate of growth of 194 per cent during the total period 1971-79, while the corresponding rates of growth for intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations were 897 per cent and 95 per cent respectively. The rate of growth for total population assistance during the same period, not excluding double counting, was 261 per cent, but if double counting is excluded it comes down to 181 per cent and 57 per cent, depending on whether current US\$ or constant US\$ are considered.

Therefore, in real terms, population assistance has only grown by 57 per cent from 1971 to 1979, which is quite a less spectacular figure than it would seem. Nevertheless, population assistance has grown more rapidly than total official development assistance. Considering only the period 1971-77, it may be observed that the latter grew by 92 per cent, while population assistance grew by 116 per cent during the same period.

It may be concluded, then, that population assistance has experienced a very important growth during the decade of the '70s, at least larger than total official development assistance, but not so important as might be deducted from considering crude total figures, due to two factors: double counting among the three sources of assistance which have been considered, and use of current US \$ instead of constant US \$.

Considering government donors it must be pointed out that the United States was, and still is, the most important single donor. In 1971, US contributions represented 81 per cent of all governmental assistance, but it diminished to only 46 per cent in 1979. Norway and Sweden were the second and third most important single donors in 1971, and they maintained those positions in 1979. The greatest relative growth has corresponded to the Federal Republic of Germany, who contributed in 1979 an assistance 21.3 times that of 1971, which may be compared with the ratios for US (1.2), Sweden (6.4) and Norway (10.4).

With regard to intergovernmental organisations, it may be noticed that the bulk of the assistance originated in UNFPA, which represented 31 per cent of total IGO assistance in 1971 and has grown to 46 per cent in 1979. The greatest relative growth during the period corresponds, however, to UNESCO, though at a much lower absolute level of assistance.

Finally, with respect to non-governmental organisations, IPPF, the Population Council and the Ford Foundation were the three most important sources of assistance in 1971. IPPF represented 35 per cent of total NGO assistance in 1971, and it grew in absolute and relative terms through the period, so that it represented 43 per cent of total NGO in 1979. One should point out the absolute and relative reduction experienced by the Population Council and the Ford Foundation. On the other hand, it is important to point out the very important growth experienced by the "others" category, mainly due to the growth of Family Planning International Assistance, a NGO which was not considered separately until 1974, and which in 1979 contributed a total of 14,120,000 US \$.

It was mentioned before that, in comparing the three sources of population assistance, the relative growth of IGOs could be noticed. As a matter of fact, that comparison may be more easily made in Table 3. The data seems to demonstrate the relative increase of IGOs assistance (from 13.2 per cent to 36.3 per cent) over total assistance (not excluding double counting and in current US \$), and the relative decrease of governmental assistance (from 61.5 to 50.1 per cent) and NGO assistance (from 25.3 to 13.6 per cent).

In order to better understand the meaning of those data it should be remembered on the one hand that population assistance started mainly on a bilateral basis, and only recently it has begun to shift towards multilateral agreements through IGOs: (the United Nations began its programmes on population assistance in the early 1950s, and around that date also started the programmes of IPPF, the Population Council and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, but UNFPA was not established until 1969). On the other hand, governments are providing their assistance more and more through IGOs, which explains the growth of double counting through the period 1971-79. Thus, the ratio of total population assistance (including double counting) to total population assistance (excluding double counting) was 1.35 in 1971 and 1.73 in 1979.

The assertion concerning the shift of assistance from bilateral to multilateral basis may be confirmed, to a certain extent, by the data included in Table 4. The number of donors to UNFPA has grown from one in 1967 (when it was still called Trust Fund for Population Activities), to 100 in 1980 and 81 in 1981.

Another interesting point with regard to governmental donors, given the specific forum to which this paper is addressed, refers to the specific contributions made by European countries to population assistance. Table 5 presents the total contribution made by European countries and compares it with the total contribution made by all governments. The data do not leave any doubt as to the absolute and relative growth of European population assistance, (even though the figure is underestimated, since some European countries are included within the category "others").

Thus, European population assistance represented 14.2 per cent of the total population assistance provided by all governments in 1971, but it has grown to 43.0 per cent in 1979. The explanation is, as was mentioned previously, a greater contribution on the part of European governments, and a relative reduction of the contribution from the United States. This shows clearly the assumption of responsibility on the part of European nations, that are contributing more and more to population assistance programmes and therefore, to the development of developing countries.

An analysis of international population assistance according to priority countries, priority objectives and priority areas of assistance has already been done by Gille, in his already quoted reports. However, it should be mentioned here that about half of the population assistance is used to support family planning programmes in different manners (from provision of contraceptives to training of personnel). This activity, as was indicated, was one of the most important and acute needs formulated in the Colombo Declaration. Therefore, it would seem that international population assistance is going in the direction indicated by the Declaration, and there are reasons to believe that it will continue to do so until a reduction of population growth rates (through a reduction of fertility) is attained.

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#### CONCLUSIONS

1. The world faces an economic crisis which originated in the oil crisis of 1973. This crisis manifests itself through a continuous inflation and unprecedented rates of unemployment, especially among the young. Contrary to the optimism that characterised the decade of the '60s, it is now widely accepted that international disparities between nations will increase, intranational disparities between regions and social groups will also tend to increase, and rate of economic growth will be very low, and in many cases even negative.

2. The three main problems which accompany the world crisis, and which contribute to and result from it are: a very high rate of population growth, a global diminution of world resources, and a growing degradation of the environment. The three problems, combined, may result in a very important increase in the number and extension of social conflicts, both intra- and inter-national.
3. The Colombo Declaration on Population and Development clearly formulated the need for international assistance from developed to developing countries. The Declaration referred very specifically and repeatedly to the need for international assistance in population matters, to the point of expressing a concrete desire that it should reach a volume of one thousand million dollars by 1984.
4. International population assistance has grown from 6 million US \$ in 1961 to 345 million US \$ in 1977, and its relative importance with respect to total official development assistance has grown from 0.1 per cent in 1961 to 2.3 per cent in 1977.
5. Government donors is still the most important source of population assistance, compared with that originating in intergovernmental or non-governmental organisations. However, the present trend is for governments to channel their contributions through intergovernmental organisations.
6. The role of UNFPA is becoming more and more important among IGOs and NGOs since it was established in 1969, as is reflected by the fact that in 1981 it received contributions from 81 donors.
7. European countries have increased their contribution to international population assistance, to the point of representing 43 per cent of all governmental assistance in 1979.
8. About half of the total resources allocated to international population assistance are dedicated to projects directly or indirectly connected with family planning programmes.
9. International development assistance, and therefore population assistance, may be in danger of lower rates of growth or even decreasing, due to a continuation of past and present economic difficulties encountered by developed countries, as has been recently shown by measures taken in intergovernmental financial agencies. If this should be the case, the goals and objectives established in the New International Economic Order and in the Colombo Declaration would run the risk of never being achieved, and that would probably be an important factor for disequilibrium in international relations, directly leading to greater dangers of social conflicts both nationally and internationally.

TABLE 1

## TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION ASSISTANCE, 1.961-1.977

	Total official development, <sup>1</sup> assistance (in millions of US \$)	Population <sup>2</sup> assistance	Population assistance as percentage of total assistance (in percent)
1.961	5.200	6	0.1
1.962	5.400	5	0.1
1.963	5.800	11	0.2
1.964	6.000	16	0.3
1.965	5.900	18	0.3
1.966	6.000	34	0.6
1.967	6.600	30	0.5
1.968	6.300	58	0.9
1.969	6.600	86	1.3
1.970	6.800	125	1.8
1.971	7.700	155	2.0
1.972	8.700	171	2.0
1.973	9.400	182	2.0
1.974	11.302	257	2.3
1.975	13.588	286	2.1
1.976	13.666	320	2.3
1.977	14.759	345	2.3

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Excluding export credits, private investment, and other commercial transfers.

<sup>2</sup> Not totals excluding double-counting due to transfers between donors. Grants by voluntary organizations are not included for the years 1.961-1.969. In 1.970 these grants amounted to \$ 0.9 million.

Source: H. Gille, "Recent Trends in International Population Assistance", in R. Salas, International Population Assistance: The First Decade, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1.979, p. 391.

TABLE 2  
POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY MAJOR DONORS, 1.971 - 1.979<sup>1</sup>  
(In Thousands of US\$)

	1.971	1.972	1.973	1.974	1.975	1.976	1.977	1.978	1.979
<b>Governments</b>									
Australia	---	357	579	693	1,587	967	1,345	3,021	3,138
Belgium	147	18	75	837	476	934	2,179	2,252	1,810
Canada	2,496	2,997	4,159	5,498	7,183	8,989	9,719	12,063	12,800
Denmark	1,918	1,189	2,035	4,784	3,548	4,978	4,445	7,722	9,282
Finland	507	892	1,033	2,587	2,026	1,578	1,745	498	538
Germany, F.R. of	1,657	2,435	4,392	5,770	13,400	8,739	14,434	17,002	35,255
Japan	2,090	2,196	2,812	5,293	7,971	9,000	15,000	15,743	25,098
Netherlands	1,106	2,232	3,718	5,785	6,695	8,954	9,649	12,083	13,794
New Zealand	---	77	40	580	880	607	573	627	623
Norway	3,870	5,539	8,600	10,800	18,500	27,400	30,000	39,962	40,252
Sweden	7,446	12,739	17,123	21,468	26,169	28,743	31,417	42,339	47,605
Switzerland	168	191	189	190	200	242	500	1,149	1,506
United Kingdom	2,311	3,257	3,861	3,032	6,450	6,983	10,866	14,062	19,917
United States	109,567	121,133	115,106	110,146	106,306	119,027	145,367	177,596	182,358
Others	1,283	1,592	1,747	2,325	3,580	11,356	3,918	2,562	1,565
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>134,566</b>	<b>157,944</b>	<b>165,469</b>	<b>179,734</b>	<b>204,701</b>	<b>238,497</b>	<b>277,157</b>	<b>348,681</b>	<b>395,541</b>
<b>Inter-Governmental Organizations</b>									
United Nations	6,995	5,952	8,459	20,786	24,234	28,009	22,705	20,000	24,238
UNICEF	2,382	2,371	3,711	5,753	6,725	6,611	6,700	6,700	9,653
UNFPA	8,937	19,840	34,684	57,000	71,213	75,781	72,131	95,592	131,621
ILO	165	989	2,259	3,827	4,901	6,483	6,775	3,717	5,957
FAO	607	574	1,370	1,539	2,238	1,400	1,400	2,500	3,603
UNESCO	38	28	2,554	4,130	5,337	4,042	5,034	4,700	4,803
WHO	2,823	6,374	15,991	18,932	22,979	29,324	34,679	38,200	40,773
World Bank <sup>2</sup>	1,600	5,700	11,200	14,840	20,340	25,940	27,730	31,380	59,100
Others	5,200	6,577	1,789	6,225	6,300	6,300	6,500	7,000	7,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>28,747</b>	<b>48,405</b>	<b>82,017</b>	<b>133,032</b>	<b>164,267</b>	<b>183,890</b>	<b>183,654</b>	<b>209,789</b>	<b>286,748</b>

TABLE 2 (cont.)

	1.971	1.972	1.973	1.974	1.975	1.976	1.977	1.978	1.979
Non-Governmental Organizations									
Ford Foundation	15,221	14,647	12,353	14,791	10,586	11,315	10,352	10,000	7,993
IPPF	19,294	24,935	33,798	31,108	33,660	33,493	39,230	45,837	46,610
Population Council	14,084	17,360	16,128	15,582	12,076	11,000	11,302	12,624	12,851
Rockefeller Foundation	2,864	6,608	6,370	8,962	8,514	8,264	8,290	8,941	9,780
Others	3,877	4,400	7,400	7,060	7,774	9,471	14,371	19,851	30,620
Sub-total	55,340	67,950	76,049	77,503	72,610	73,543	83,545	97,253	107,854
Total	218,653	274,299	323,535	390,269	441,578	495,930	544,356	665,723	790,143
Total excluding double counting <sup>3</sup>									
(a) in current US \$	161,519	183,785	208,651	254,069	280,989	304,427	348,656	394,365	454,613
(b) in constant US \$ (1970=100)	154,860	170,645	182,387	200,054	202,734	207,658	223,211	234,741	243,108

## Notes:

- Actual expenditures except that some of the 1977 figures are estimates based upon allocations. All figures refer to calendar year.
- Annual estimates for the World Bank based upon its commitments according to loan or credit agreements and the planned duration of project execution.
- Arrived at by deducting the following from the total Government's contributions to UNFPA:  
US AID contributions to IPPF, Pathfinder Fund and the Population Council;  
UNFPA contributions to organisations in the United Nations system;  
Contributions from one foundation to another.

Sources: For years 1971-1973, H. Gilie, "Recent Trends in International Population Assistance", in R.M.Salas, International Population Assistance: The First Decade, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1979, pp. 391-392.

For years 1974-1979, H. Gilie, "Overview of International Population Assistance", in UNFPA, Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries around the World, 1979/80, New York, 1981, p. ix

(Due to discrepancies between the two sources for years 1974-1977, data from the latest source have been chosen, on the assumption that they were corrected figures.)

TABLE 3  
POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE, 1.971 - 1.979

(In Thousands of US \$)

Year	Total Assistance	Source					
		Governments		Inter-Governmental Organizations		Non-Governmental Organizations	
			%		%		%
1.971	218,653	134,566	61,5	28,747	13,2	55,340	25,3
1.972	274,299	157,944	57,6	48,405	17,6	67,950	24,8
1.973	323,535	165,469	51,1	82,017	25,4	76,049	23,5
1.974	390,269	179,734	46,0	133,032	34,1	77,503	19,9
1.975	441,578	204,701	46,4	164,267	37,2	72,610	16,4
1.976	495,930	238,497	48,1	183,890	37,1	73,543	14,8
1.977	544,356	277,157	50,9	183,654	33,7	73,545	15,4
1.978	665,723	348,681	52,4	209,789	31,5	97,253	14,6
1.979	790,143	395,541	50,1	286,748	36,3	107,854	13,6

Source: Elaborated by the author from Table 2.

TABLE 4  
NUMBER OF DONORS TO UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES  
BY YEAR, 1.967 - 1.981

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Donors</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Donors</u>
1.967 .....	1	1.975 .....	54
1.968 .....	3	1.976 .....	54
1.969 .....	7	1.977 .....	53
1.970 .....	22	1.978 .....	54
1.971 .....	39	1.979 .....	50
1.972 .....	40	1.980 .....	100
1.973 .....	49	1.981 .....	81
1.974 .....	56		

TABLE 5

## POPULATION ASSISTANCE BY MAJOR EUROPEAN DONORS, 1.971 - 1.979

(In Thousands of US \$)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Major Donors</u>	<u>Major European Donors</u>	<u>Major European Donors as Percentage of Total Major Donors</u>
1.971	134,566	19,310	14,2
1.972	157,944	28,492	18,0
1.973	165,469	41,026	24,8
1.974	179,734	55,253	30,7
1.975	204,701	77,464	37,8
1.976	238,497	88,551	37,1
1.977	277,157	105,235	38,0
1.978	348,681	137,069	39,3
1.979	395,541	169,959	43,0

Source: Elaborated by the author from Table 2.