



POPULATION *Newsletter*

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SEMINAR ON THE RELEVANCE OF POPULATION ASPECTS FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In preparation for the United Nations Summit in 2005 that will review the progress made in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized a Seminar to assess how the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the key actions for its further implementation adopted at the 1999 Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+5) contribute to the achievement of the MDGs. The Seminar took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 17 to 19 November 2004. The representatives of the regional commissions, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system as well as experts were invited to contribute and present papers on the achievement of those Millennium Development Goals or targets most relevant to their respective organizations and areas of expertise.

The Seminar was chaired by the Director of the Population Division, Mr. Joseph Chamie, who, in his welcoming remarks to participants, said that the aim of the Seminar was to provide input for a report of the Secretary-General to the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development on the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

The Seminar concluded that the general aim of both the MDGs and the ICPD Programme of Action

CONTENTS

Seminar on the relevance of population aspects for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	1
Third Coordination Meeting on International Migration.....	3
Report of the Secretary-General: International Migration and Development.....	4
Commission on Population and Development: The Intersessional Meeting.....	5
2004 Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the General Assembly with regard to population and development.....	6
Joseph Chamie, Director of Population Division, retired at the end of 2004.....	9
Selected work in progress:	
Wall chart on population and HIV/AIDS 2005	10
Living without children: A global study of childlessness.....	10
Recent publications	11
<i>Back page</i> : Total population, more developed and less developed regions: 1950-2300	

was to improve human welfare and promote sustainable development. There was, therefore, ample compatibility and coherence between, on the one hand, the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and, on the other, the

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The participants noted that some goals or targets were almost identical in the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs, as in the case of the reduction of child mortality or the improvement of maternal health. The participants stressed the synergies between the actions needed to implement the ICPD Programme of Action and the attainment of various MDGs. For instance, a reduction of poverty and an improvement of nutritional levels, especially among children, could have positive effects on schooling and learning. Improved educational attainment could in turn contribute to improvements in the health and nutritional status of the next generation.

As regards the other goals, the measures recommended in the ICPD Programme of Action were more comprehensive than those implied by the MDGs, indicating that the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action would result in broader improvements than those necessary for the attainment of the corresponding MDGs. For instance, regarding the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the ICPD Programme of Action provided a more encompassing and detailed set of measures to achieve that goal than those required to meet the MDG target of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education.

A major conclusion of the Seminar was therefore that implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation would indeed contribute to the achievement of the MDGs as well as of other development goals.

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The Seminar also noted that the ICPD Programme of Action and the key actions for its

further implementation provided a holistic approach to all population aspects relevant for development and included a comprehensive set of measures to achieve the objectives identified. However, priorities were not set among the measures recommended, especially because different sets of measures were appropriate for different contexts, with some measures applying mainly to the least developed countries, others applicable to the rest of the developing countries and yet others to developed countries.

Moreover, reaching the overall goals and objectives set by ICPD or included in the MDGs did not necessarily ensure that improvements were shared equitably by all segments of the population. To ensure equity, implementation of the measures recommended had to take account of existing inequalities so that special attention was given to the more vulnerable and underserved population groups, including the poor in rural and urban areas, older persons and indigenous populations. The ICPD Programme of Action recognized this need and made it explicit in more instances than the MDGs.

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Lastly, the participants remarked that attainment of certain MDGs amounted to the realization of key human rights, such as the right to an education. A rights-based approach was also reflected in the ICPD Programme of Action, particularly with respect to reproductive health. In this regard, attainment of certain MDGs or the implementation of certain chapters of the ICPD Programme of Action did not need to be justified exclusively in terms of their contribution to socio-economic development but also, and perhaps more importantly, as a means achieving the universal enjoyment of basic human rights.

The papers presented at the Seminar are available on the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org. The proceedings of the Seminar are in preparation.

THIRD COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations organized the Third Coordination Meeting on International Migration from 27 to 28 October 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The main objective of the Meeting was to discuss substantive issues related to the preparation of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) that the United Nations General Assembly would conduct during its sixty-first session in 2006. In particular, the Meeting aimed to identify the key aspects of international migration and development that should be considered in the HLD. It was attended by representatives of the offices, agencies, funds, programmes and regional commissions of the United Nations system, as well as those of other international organizations and national institutions working on international migration. The Meeting was the third in a series of Coordination Meetings on International Migration.

There was broad consensus among participants that international migration had truly become an issue of global concern and that it was timely that the General Assembly chose the topic for a HLD. A vigorous exchange of views took place during the Meeting on the value of the forthcoming event, the strategies to prepare for it, as well as the key aspects to be addressed. Many participants considered that it was important to ensure the success of the HLD, and therefore it was crucial for the HLD to have achievable objectives. It was also felt that the HLD should build upon existing governmental, inter-governmental and multilateral processes.

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Based on the experience of their respective institutions, the participants suggested a wide range of issues on international migration and development for consideration at the HLD. The key issues mentioned included: migrant remittances, circulation of human capital, transnational migrant

networks, and transnational development. In addition it was proposed that the HLD might also wish to consider the rights and responsibilities of migrants, the integration of migrants, irregular migration and special needs of migrant groups such as women, children, indigenous people and refugees. Other suggested issues for discussion by the HLD included data and research, international legal norms on international migration, the role of regional consultative processes, as well as the role of the United Nations in the field of international migration.

As part of the Coordination Meeting, a panel discussion was held on the interrelationships between migration and development. While migrant remittances are one of the most evident linkages, the Panel stressed the need to consider not only the economic dimension, but other dimensions as well. These included the demographic, environmental, gender and political aspects of the relationship. Given that much remains to be explored with regard to these relationships, the group strongly felt the need for more research in order to gain a better understanding of the complex phenomenon.

There was also a presentation by a representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the outcomes of the International Labour Conference that took place in Geneva in June 2004. The participants were informed about the resolution adopted at the Conference. In addition, a representative of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) provided an update of the Commission's work. The GCIM has conducted a series of regional hearings, as well as undertaken work in the area of policy analysis. It will produce the final report by mid-2005. Representatives of other participating organizations also shared information on their recent activities in the area of international migration and development.

For additional information on the Third Coordination Meeting on International Migration, please contact the Office of the Director, Population Division, DC2-1950, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA; fax: 212-963-2147. The report of the Meeting and the papers presented at the Meeting are available on the United Nations Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In its resolution 58/208 of 23 December 2003 on international migration and development, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a Report on the implementation of that resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session. Pursuant to that request, the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs prepared the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development (A/59/325) and presented it to the Second Committee of the General Assembly during its fifty-ninth session in October 2004.

As requested, the Report provides an update of activities on international migration and development within the United Nations system and on United Nations cooperation with relevant intergovernmental organizations working on international migration. The Report documents the growing number of activities in this field, most of which seek to enhance the positive impact that international migration can have on development, and tries to identify best practices. The work of the United Nations on international migration and development has benefited from the close collaboration among offices, programmes and bodies of the United Nations, as well as from the strengthened cooperation with relevant intergovernmental organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the European Union (EU).

The United Nations system, in collaboration with the relevant institutions and organizations, has addressed a wide array of issues, such as the protection of the rights of migrants; the development of international instruments to combat human trafficking and smuggling; the provision of technical assistance on labour migration, the formulation of migration legislation and the development of national institutions and expertise to manage migration; the provision of information and technical expertise on migration issues; the implications of migration for health, and the provision of assistance to refugees and others in need of

protection. To facilitate collaboration and ensure coordination in carrying out this wide array of activities, mechanisms such as the Geneva Migration Group and the coordination meetings on international migration convened by the United Nations have been used.

The Report includes a review of major initiatives to develop a multilateral framework of cooperation for improving migration management. Seeking to foster a cooperative approach, several groups of countries, sometimes with the assistance of international organizations, have launched important initiatives. At the regional level, several consultative processes already provide Governments with useful venues for the exchange of information and the discussion of positions. At the global level, the Berne Initiative and the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) are trying to develop frameworks and set the parameters for ongoing cooperation. As underscored in the Report, the United Nations continues to advance in addressing international migration issues and is committed to holding a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006.

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The Report suggests several ways in which the United Nations can continue to provide leadership and guidance in addressing international migration and development issues. The organization can continue promoting the ratification of relevant international instruments and raising awareness about the importance of safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of international migrants. The United Nations system can also continue its technical assistance activities in the field of migration and the dissemination of statistics and research on the interrelations between international migration and development.

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The Report concludes by noting that international migration is a priority issue for the

United Nations as the Secretary-General has emphasized and, as such, the United Nations is continuing to address the many facets of international migration in concrete ways. By maintaining its focus on the interrelations of international migration and development, the General Assembly has ensured that the United Nations will play a key role in advancing the debate on that crucial global issue.

The Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development is available on the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org.

INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The eighth intersessional meeting of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development took place in Lima, Peru, from 16 to 19 October 2004, at the invitation of the Government of Peru. The five members of the Bureau participated in the intersessional meeting, namely, Mr. Alfredo Chuquihuara (Peru), Chairman of the Commission, and the four Vice-chairmen, Mr. Mohamed El-Farnawany (Egypt), Ms. Kitty van der Heijden (the Netherlands), His Excellency Mr. Gediminas Šerkšnys (Lithuania) and Mr. Khondker M. Talha (Bangladesh). In addition, two representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru and a representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) participated as observers. Two representatives of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the Director, provided Secretariat support for the meeting.

The Meeting not only provided a venue for the Bureau to plan the next session of the Commission but also an opportunity to brief government officials, scholars and the media in the host country. Thus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, which hosted the Meeting, organized a Seminar on "Ten Years after the International Conference on Population and Development: Assessment of Progress and Remaining Challenges" on 18 October. All Bureau members participating in the intersessional meeting made presentations at the Seminar, which was attended by government officials from Peru, representatives of international organizations and local research centres, and

representatives of non-governmental organizations. The Seminar highlighted the various ways in which countries were implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and their achievements to date.

The Bureau members also had the opportunity of visiting the major maternity hospital of Lima, *Maternidad de Lima*, to see first hand how reproductive health programmes were being implemented in the city and to be briefed by the medical staff of the facility on the advances made in improving reproductive health and child survival in Peru.

The intersessional meeting was chaired by Mr. Alfredo Chuquihuara, Chef de Cabinet of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru and Chairman of the Commission on Population and Development. Recalling that the special topic for the next session of the Commission on Population and Development was "population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty", Bureau members agreed that the discussion of the topic should give particular attention to prevention measures that could reduce or stop the spread of the epidemic.

The Bureau members also considered possible themes for future sessions of the Commission. They suggested that the following two themes be considered: (a) the changing age structure of populations and development, including both the implications of large numbers of young people in developing countries and of the growing number of

older persons in countries that are in the advanced stages of the demographic transition; and (b) urbanization and development, including the implications of a world that will be more urban than rural by 2007.

The Bureau discussed the modalities of work of the Commission on Population and Development, particularly with regard to the decision to elect the Bureau of the Commission on the final day of each session. The discussion centred mostly on the strategy to follow during the transition to that mode of operation. Suggestions were made but no decision was reached on this issue. Bureau members decided to hold consultations with their respective regional groups regarding the best way to proceed during the transition period.

The Bureau welcomed the Population Division's decision to convene a *Seminar on the Relevance of Population Aspects for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals*

attended by representatives of agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system as well as by experts and representatives of other international organizations to discuss the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of ICPD to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Regarding the outcome of the next session of the Commission, the Bureau felt that the Commission might wish to consider adopting resolutions or decisions concerning, among other issues: (a) the special theme of the thirty-eighth session, namely, population, development and HIV/AIDS; (b) the special themes for the years 2006-2008; (c) the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of ICPD to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals; (d) the programme of work in the field of population, and (e) the working methods of the Commission on Population and Development.

2004 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH REGARD TO POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Resolution A/RES/59/241 International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,¹ in particular chapter X on international migration and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of July 1999, in particular section II.C on international migration, as well as the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration of Social Development,² the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,³ the Platform for Action adopted by the fourth

World Conference on Women⁴ and the outcome documents of the twenty-fourth⁵ and twenty-fifth⁶ special sessions of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/190 of 22 December 2003 and 58/208 of 23 December 2003, in which it decided to devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its sixty-first session, bearing in mind that the purpose of the high-level dialogue is to discuss the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts,

Reaffirming the obligations of all States to promote and protect all human rights and

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ Resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁶ Resolution S-25/2, annex.

fundamental freedoms, reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷ and recalling the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁸ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁹ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁰

Noting the work undertaken under the International Migration Policy Programme by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Population Fund, in partnership with the International Labour Office, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international and regional institutions, with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments to manage migration flows at the national and regional levels and thus foster greater cooperation among States towards orderly migration,

Noting also the ongoing efforts and recent activities within the United Nations system and the other intergovernmental activities and multilateral initiatives on international migration and development being undertaken, as well as the exchanges of information on the subject,

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹¹ which entered into force in July 2003,

Welcoming the adoption of the special theme of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development in 2006, which will be “International migration and development”,¹²

Taking note of the views of the Member States on the question of convening a United Nations conference on international migration,

⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁹ Resolution 34/180, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution 44/25, annex.

¹¹ Resolution 45/158, annex.

¹² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 5 (E/2004/25), chap. I.B, decision 2004/1.*

its scope, form and agenda, noting the low number of respondents to the survey of the Secretariat, and in this context inviting the Secretary-General to continue considering the issue,

Acknowledging the important contribution provided by migrants and migration to development as well as the complex interrelationship between migration and development,

Aware of the fact that all countries are impacted by international migration, and hence stressing the crucial importance of dialogue and cooperation so as to better understand the international migration phenomenon, including its gender perspective, and to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts,

Realizing the benefits that international migration can bring to migrants, their families, the receiving societies and their communities of origin and the need for countries of origin, transit and destination to ensure that migrants, including migrant workers, are not subject to exploitation of any kind and that the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families, in particular of women migrant workers, are respected and protected,

Noting that an overall commitment to multiculturalism helps to provide a context for the effective integration of migrants, preventing and combating discrimination and promoting solidarity and tolerance in receiving societies,

Aware that, among other important factors, both domestic and international, the widening economic and social gap between and among many countries and the marginalization of some countries in the global economy, due in part to the uneven impact of the benefits of globalization and liberalization, have contributed to large flows of people between and among countries and to the intensification of the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Recognizing that countries can be concurrently any combination of origin, transit and/or destination,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development;¹³

2. *Reconfirms* that the Secretary-General will report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the organizational details of the 2006 high-level dialogue;

3. *Recognizes* the important contributions that international and regional efforts, including by the regional commissions, can provide to the high-level dialogue on international migration and development;

4. *Invites* appropriate regional consultative processes and other major initiatives undertaken by Member States in the field of international migration to contribute to the high-level dialogue;

5. *Takes note* of the establishment of the Global Commission on International Migration;

6. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, with a view to integrating migration issues, including a gender perspective and cultural diversity, in a more coherent way within the broader context of the implementation of agreed economic and social development goals and respect for all human rights;

7. *Encourages* Governments of countries of origin, countries of transit and countries of destination to increase cooperation on issues related to migration, and notes with appreciation the numerous meetings and conferences convened relating to migration and development, in particular in the context of regional cooperation;

8. *Invites* Governments with the assistance of the international community, where appropriate, to seek to make the option of remaining in one's own country viable for all people, in particular through efforts to achieve sustainable development leading to a better economic balance between developed and developing countries;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of the transfer of migrant remittances to developing countries, and welcomes efforts of Governments and stakeholders in this regard;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to prepare a comprehensive overview of studies and analyses on the multidimensional aspects of migration and development, including the effects of migration on economic and social development in developed and developing countries, and on the effects of the movements of highly skilled migrant workers and those with advanced education;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹³ A/59/325.

JOSEPH CHAMIE, DIRECTOR OF THE POPULATION DIVISION, RETIRED AT THE END OF 2004



Joseph Chamie, who directed the United Nations Population Division for the past 11 years, retired at the end of 2004. His appointment as Director of the Population Division in 1994 was the culmination of a long and distinguished career with the United Nations, which started with his service at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Beirut during the late 1970s. In 1981, he joined the United Nations Population Division where he worked in a variety of activities, including population estimates and projections; the study of national population policies; the determinants and consequences of population trends, and the study of the interrelations between population and development. As Chief of the Population Policy Section he launched a number of studies on important and sometimes controversial issues, always ensuring that they were treated with scientific rigour and objectivity.

Mr. Chamie's first major task as Director of the Division was to direct the substantive preparatory work for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 in his capacity as Deputy Secretary-General for the Conference. His diplomatic skills and technical expertise contributed decisively to the successful outcome of the Conference.

After the Conference, Mr. Chamie devoted his energies to ensuring that the work of the Population

Division would provide solid and authoritative support to the enlarged and revitalised Commission on Population and Development, the main intergovernmental body in the United Nations dealing with population issues. Under his able guidance, the work of the Population Division was streamlined and strengthened so as to enable it to provide leadership in the detection and analysis of changing population trends and emerging population issues.

Mr. Chamie gave particular importance to the timely dissemination of the findings emanating from Population Division research and his outreach to the media increased the visibility of the intergovernmental and analytical work of the United Nations in the field of population. As a firm believer in the crucial importance of population, he worked enthusiastically to demonstrate that the results of scientific, objective research are newsworthy and became a respected spokesman on population issues at the United Nations.

Joseph Chamie began his career on population while serving as a Peace Corps volunteer in India, where he and his wife chose to do pioneering work on health and family planning at the grass-roots level. The experience convinced him that population issues were at the core of development and prompted him to pursue studies in that field by enrolling in the University of Michigan where he obtained a Ph. D. in sociology with a specialization in population studies.

Since those early years, his enthusiasm for the field of population and its challenges has continued to grow. He considered himself particularly lucky to have had the opportunity of working for the United Nations, where he could study a variety of population issues from a global perspective. His wide ranging interests led him to carry out, initiate or lead studies related to fertility, marriage, family planning, population projections, urbanization, population ageing, the family, international migration, and population policy. In directing such varied work, he had the ability of asking the right questions and supporting colleagues in their search for answers.

Mr. Chamie promoted and supported the interaction of Population Division staff with scholars in other institutions and with the professional community at large. He himself served on a number of advisory boards and committees for professional associations, including the Population Association of America (PAA), the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) and the International

Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

As Mr. Chamie initiates a new stage in life, his colleagues at the Population Division and in the many other parts of the United Nations with which he interacted wish him every success in his future endeavours and hope he continues to devote his energies to the population field.

SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS

Wall Chart on Population and HIV/AIDS 2005

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations is currently preparing a wall chart entitled *Population and HIV/AIDS 2005*. The wall chart includes demographic and socio-economic information as well as government measures to deal with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Information is provided for 228 countries or areas, for the more and the less developed regions and for the world. The wall chart also summarizes the progress made so far by Governments in achieving some of the goals set in the Declaration on Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted at the Special Session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) in June 2001.

Included in the wall chart are data for each country on total population in 2005, the number and the percentage of adults living with HIV in 2003, the number of AIDS deaths and the number of AIDS orphans in 2003, life expectancy at birth with and without AIDS, condom use, health expenditure per capita and the percentage of the population living on less than one U.S. dollar a day. In addition, information is provided on the availability of government measures to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These measures include blood screening for HIV, the provision of information and education campaigns, access to anti-retroviral treatment for

AIDS patients, the existence of non-discriminatory policies and the promotion of condom use. The wall chart updates a previously issued wall chart, *HIV/AIDS: Population Impact and Policies 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.6; F.01.XIII.6).

Living without Children: A Global Study of Childlessness

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is preparing a report on childlessness entitled *Living without children: A global study of childlessness*. The Report presents data on the levels and trends of childlessness for 94 developing countries and 24 developed countries. The data presented in the Report are drawn from national population censuses and sample surveys that collect data on the number of children ever born by age of the mother. The Report focuses on measures of life-time childlessness such as the percentage of women aged 45-49 years who have never had a live birth. In addition, the Report provides indirect estimates of childlessness derived from civil registration data for several developed countries. The description of the levels and trends of childlessness is supplemented by an overview of the factors affecting childlessness and their impact on fertility.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Studies

World Population in 2300

ST/ESA/SER.A/236. Sales No. E.04.XIII.11

Review and Appraisal of the Progress Made in Achieving the Goals and Objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The 2004 Report

ST/ESA/SER.A/235. Sales No. E.04.XIII.8

(Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)

The Impact of AIDS

ST/ESA/SER.A/229. Sales No. E.04.XIII.7

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision

ST/ESA/SER.A/237. Sales No. E.04.XIII.6

World Population Monitoring 2002: Reproductive rights and reproductive health

ST/ESA/SER.A/215. Sales No. E.02.XIII.14

Partnership and Reproductive Behavior in Low-Fertility Countries

ST/ESA/SER.A/221. Sales No. E.03.XIII.5

World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, Vol. II: Sex and Age

ST/ESA/SER.A/223. Sales No. E.03.XIII.7

World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, Vol. III: Analytical Report

ST/ESA/SER.A/233. Sales No. E.03.XIII.10

Wall Charts

World Contraceptive Use 2003

ST/ESA/SER.A/227. Sales No. E.04.XIII.2

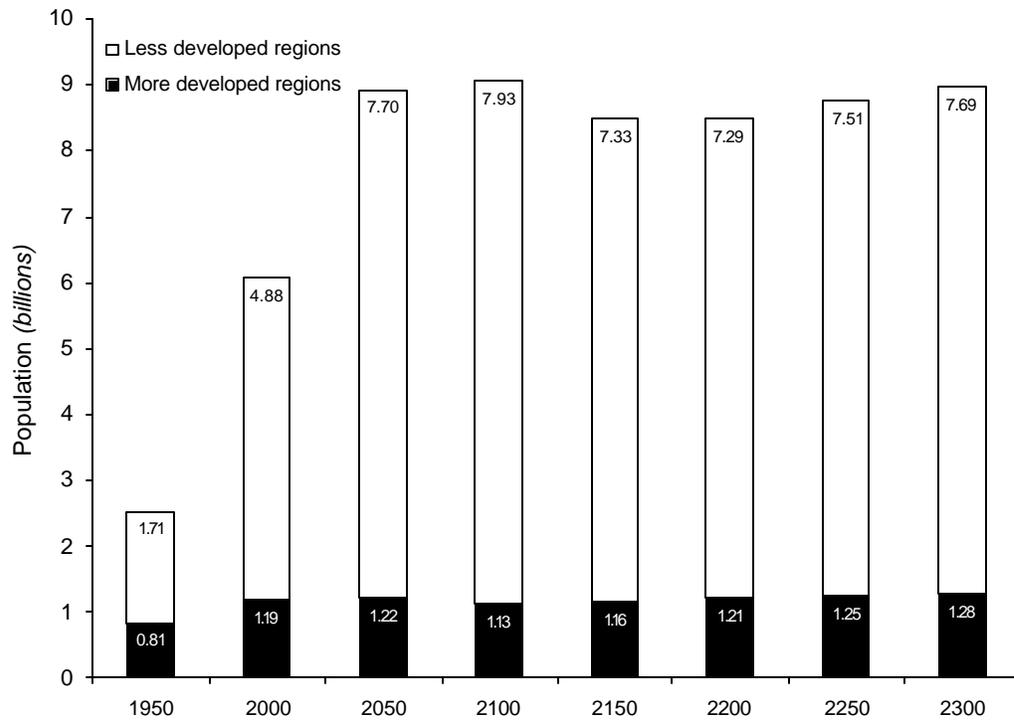
Urban and Rural Areas 2003

ST/ESA/SER.A/231. Sales No. E.04.XIII.4

Urban Agglomerations 2003

ST/ESA/SER.A/232. Sales No. E.04.XIII.5

Total population, more developed and less developed regions, estimates and medium scenario: 1950-2300



Source: *World Population to 2300* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XIII.11)