

1988-89. Initially, support was channelled predominantly through multilateral and international NGO channels, with bilateral assistance growing considerably in the 1980s. Since 1988-89, support has fluctuated, largely according to bilateral program/project cycles. With overall cuts to the Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget in recent years, population assistance declined 30 percent in absolute terms in 1991-92, as well as in relative terms, but has since remained stable.

During the 1970s, population assistance was channelled mainly through the United Nations Population Fund, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Bilateral support was also provided to women's income-generating programs in Bangladesh within the larger context of the Bangladesh population program. During the 1980s, support to these organizations and programs continued and expanded to cover a larger number of international and Canadian NGOs. Institutional support to the Latin American Demographic Centre began and continues. Bilateral support in Bangladesh expanded to more direct support for family-planning services, including provision of contraceptive supplies and capacity development in associated logistics and monitoring, and salary support for female family-planning workers. As well, CIDA was an active member of the World Bank Donor Consortium, first via parallel financing and later as a co-financier. During this period, a number of multi-bilateral projects, in both Asia and Africa, were also supported.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, institutional support to research and education in population and development and to family-planning management information systems in the Sahel was provided to the Centre for Applied Research on Population and Development, and considerable support was made available to the African Census program in a number of Sahelian countries. In Bangladesh, CIDA continued its support to health and family-planning service management and delivery, and developed a gender strategy for the Health and Population program that was adopted by the Government and the Donor Consortium. CIDA also provides assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons. Within CIDA, the International

Humanitarian Assistance Program and the Food Aid Centre respond to appeals from UN agencies, the Red Cross movement and specialized Canadian NGOs to provide emergency relief and food aid to victims of conflicts and natural disasters. Funding is provided to refugees and internally displaced persons for care and maintenance and repatriation. In 1993-94, assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons totalled some \$135 million.

Since 1970, the International Development Research Centre's (IDRC) total investment in projects explicitly related to population and development research has been over \$42 million. The largest category of spending between 1970 and 1972 was on understanding and evaluating the diverse elements that contribute to successful family-planning programs. The highest expenditure period for IDRC of population-related research occurred in the mid-1980s. By 1989, in the face of growing budgetary constraints, priorities for research were being debated across IDRC. At present, population issues are addressed on a cross-sectoral basis within the context of the six themes of IDRC's Corporate Research Framework, namely: Integrating Environmental, Social and Economic Policies; Technology and the Environment; Food Systems Under Stress; Information and Communication for Environment and Development; Health and the Environment; and Biodiversity.

Over its 23-year history, IDRC has supported research on a variety of aspects of population dynamics and their impact in diverse contexts. It has encouraged the discussion of population issues, not just in a demographic framework but within the wider and more complex matrix of people and their social, cultural and physical environments. Major research areas have included the relationship between socio-economic and population variables, a large part of which has been directed to issues such as the determinants of fertility and mortality, and research into the consequences of emerging patterns of migration.

In the 1970s, IDRC emphasized descriptive research to increase awareness of population trends and problems. Census methodologies were established and/or improved in several countries, especially in Africa. Training in quantitative analysis skills was carried out and