

-- The lengthy communiqué of the OECD Ministerial Meeting of June 1991 included among six objectives for cooperation with developing countries that of "ensuring environmental sustainability, and slowing population growth where it is too high for sustainable development"; a separate full paragraph on migration mentioned study of migration causes "for the sending countries, where the lack of development opportunities contributes to migratory pressures".

3. The widely respected **International Planned Parenthood Federation** or **IPPF**, founded in 1952, is the leading NGO with family planning programs in the field. It rivals the Red Cross in size. The IPPF works largely through family planning associations in individual countries; its budget of about US \$77 million (a figure which has not changed much in real terms since 1980) is funded mainly by 11 developed countries, including Canada in 6th place. The USA does not contribute, but does provide funds to its separately administered Western Hemisphere program.

(d) National Developed-Country and OPEC Donors

The total of developed country population assistance in constant dollars has not fluctuated much over the past decade, and is only a little higher than it was in the early '70's. It currently represents about 1.3% of their total ODA, divided, according to 1989 figures, into 36% of direct (bilateral) assistance, 35% to the UN (mainly the UNFPA) and 29% to NGO's. An increase to 3-4% or more in the proportion of ODA, together with a doubling of overall ODA, has been suggested as necessary to meet the UN medium variant projection.

There are however wide variations among donors. Norway has been giving well over 4% of its ODA to population, followed by the USA at 3.23% (in 1989); but France has been giving a mere 0.01%, and Austria 0.06%. In 1989 Canada came an undistinguished 7th out of 17, at 1.38%, just behind the Netherlands at 1.58% and ahead of the UK at 1.1% (although the latter's proportion has since been increased to 1.4%). Four of the G-7 Summit countries (Japan, Germany, Italy and of course France) are well behind us.

In gross amounts, USAID is by far the largest population donor; its \$250 million this year represents about 46% of all donor assistance. The total is slated to rise to \$300 m. next year and perhaps \$350 m. in the following year, assuming Congress continues its current enthusiasm for the subject in the face of Administration reluctance. USAID would like this ratio to decrease, through increases from other Western donors. However Presidential vetoes continue to prevent any of the US contribution from going to the UNFPA or the IPPF. While this leaves Japan as the largest donor to both, and Germany as the third to UNFPA, neither yet has more than a minimal bilateral population program (both, however, are considering increases, as noted earlier). Canada, with